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(12) **United States Patent**
Smith et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 10,663,457 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***May 26, 2020**

(54) **HUMAN T CELL LINE ASSAY FOR EVALUATING THE IMMUNOLOGIC IDENTITY OF GLATIRAMER ACETATE PREPARATIONS**

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(73) Assignee: **Mylan Inc.**, Canonsburg, PA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 79 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **15/921,487**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 14, 2018**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2018/0202995 A1 Jul. 19, 2018

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 14/522,521, filed on Oct. 23, 2014, now Pat. No. 9,995,734.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/895,370, filed on Oct. 24, 2013.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G01N 33/50 (2006.01)
G01N 33/68 (2006.01)
C12N 5/0783 (2010.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G01N 33/505** (2013.01); **C12N 5/0636** (2013.01); **G01N 33/5023** (2013.01); **G01N 33/6863** (2013.01); **C12N 2503/02** (2013.01); **G01N 2500/10** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention relates to the field of medicine. The invention provides methods for generating glatiramer-acetate-specific human T-cell lines, and assays that use these T-cell lines for demonstrating immunological identity between glatiramer acetate preparations. These assays allow sensitive and accurate comparison of glatiramer acetate preparations, and find utility as lot-release assays.

13 Claims, 26 Drawing Sheets

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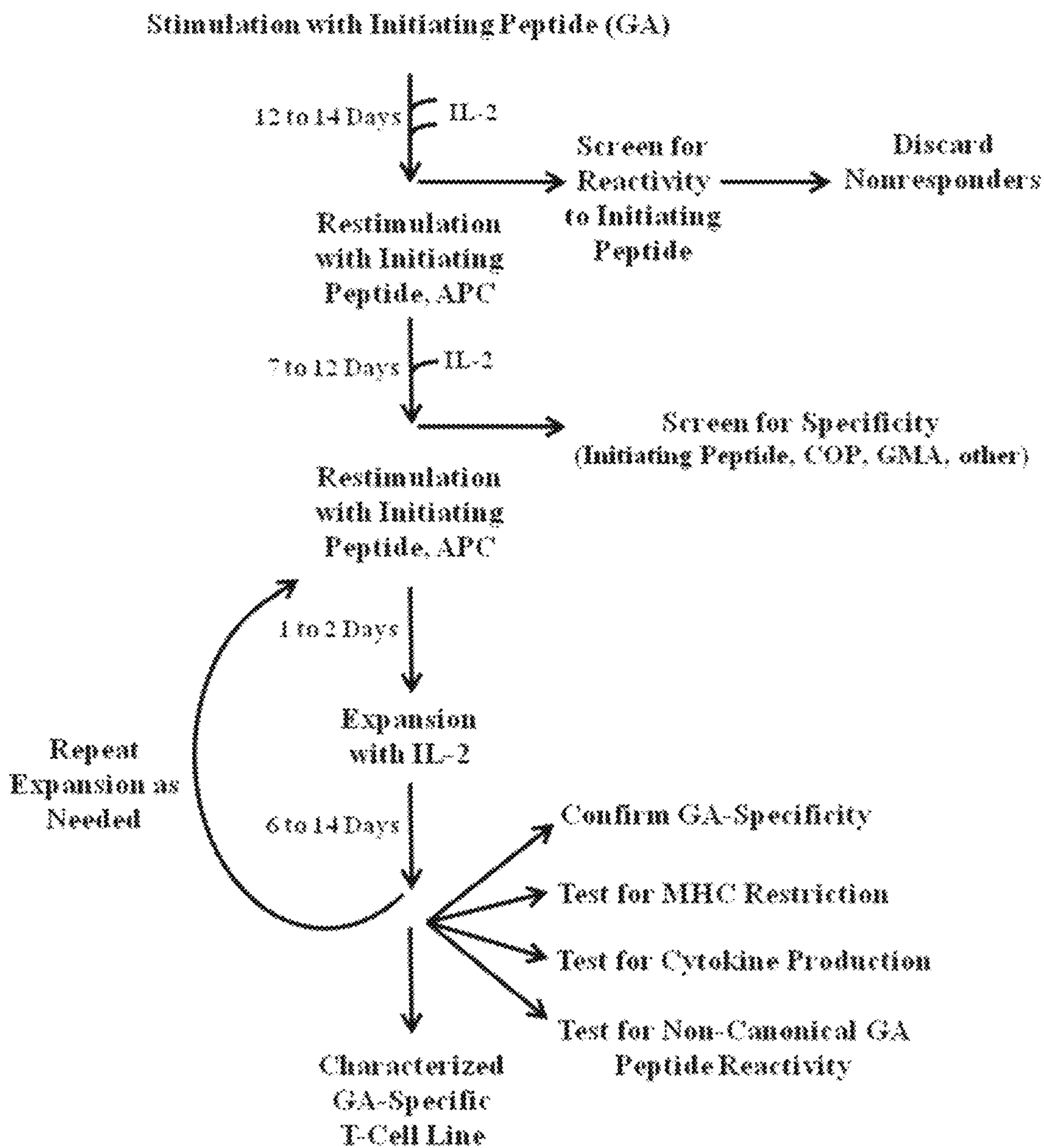


FIGURE 1

Fig. 2A.

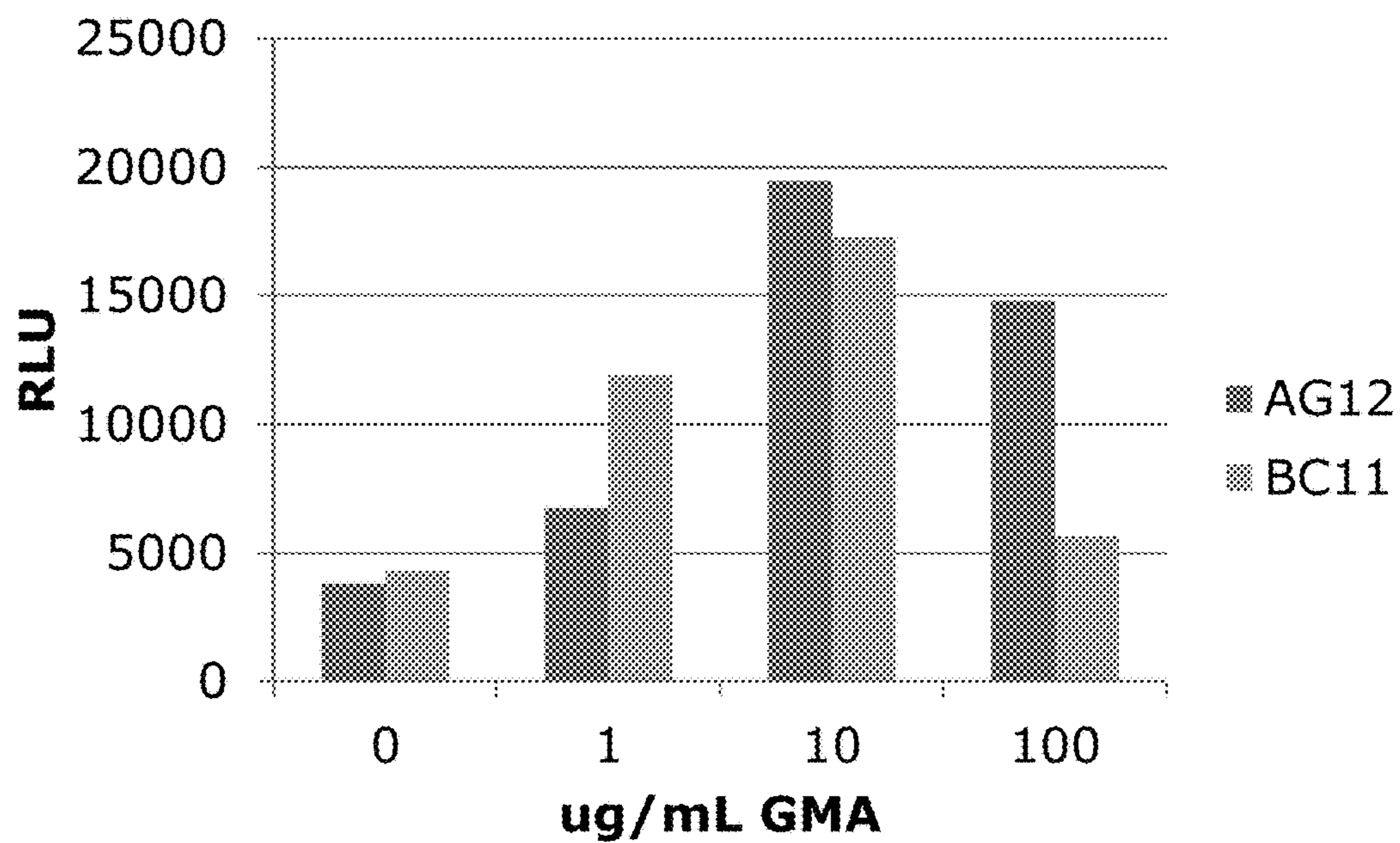


Fig. 2B.

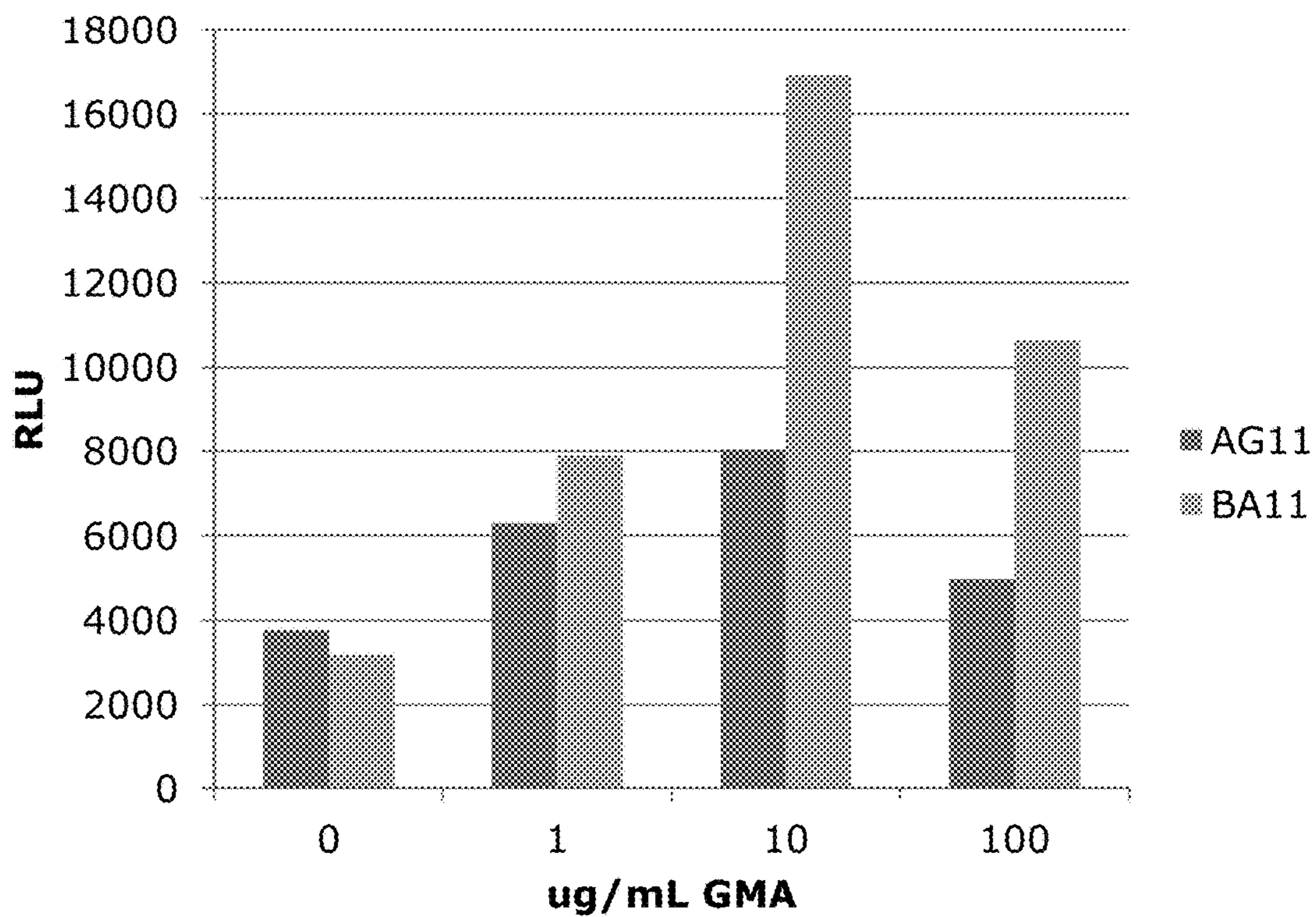


Fig. 3A.

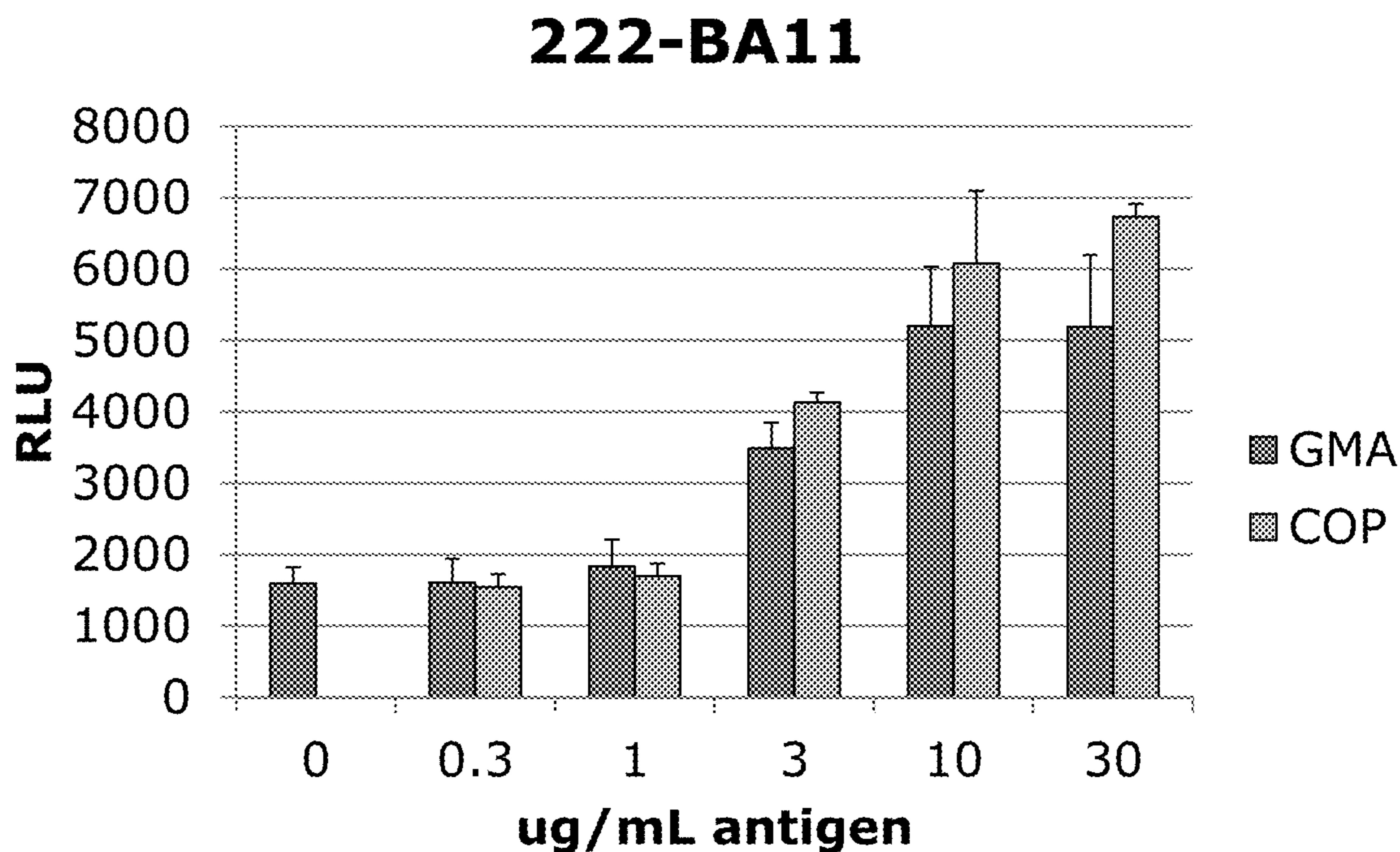


Fig. 3B.

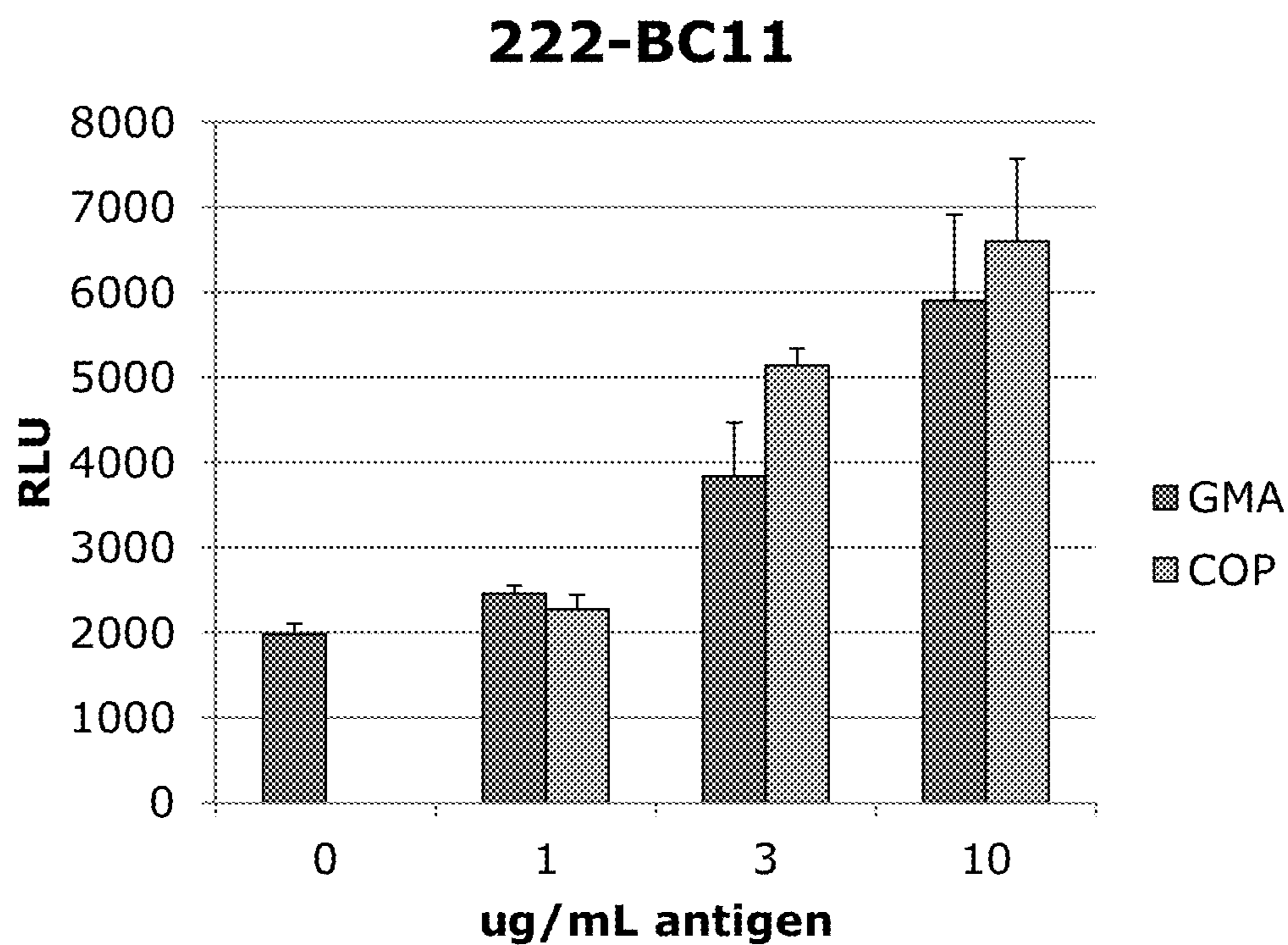


Fig. 3C.

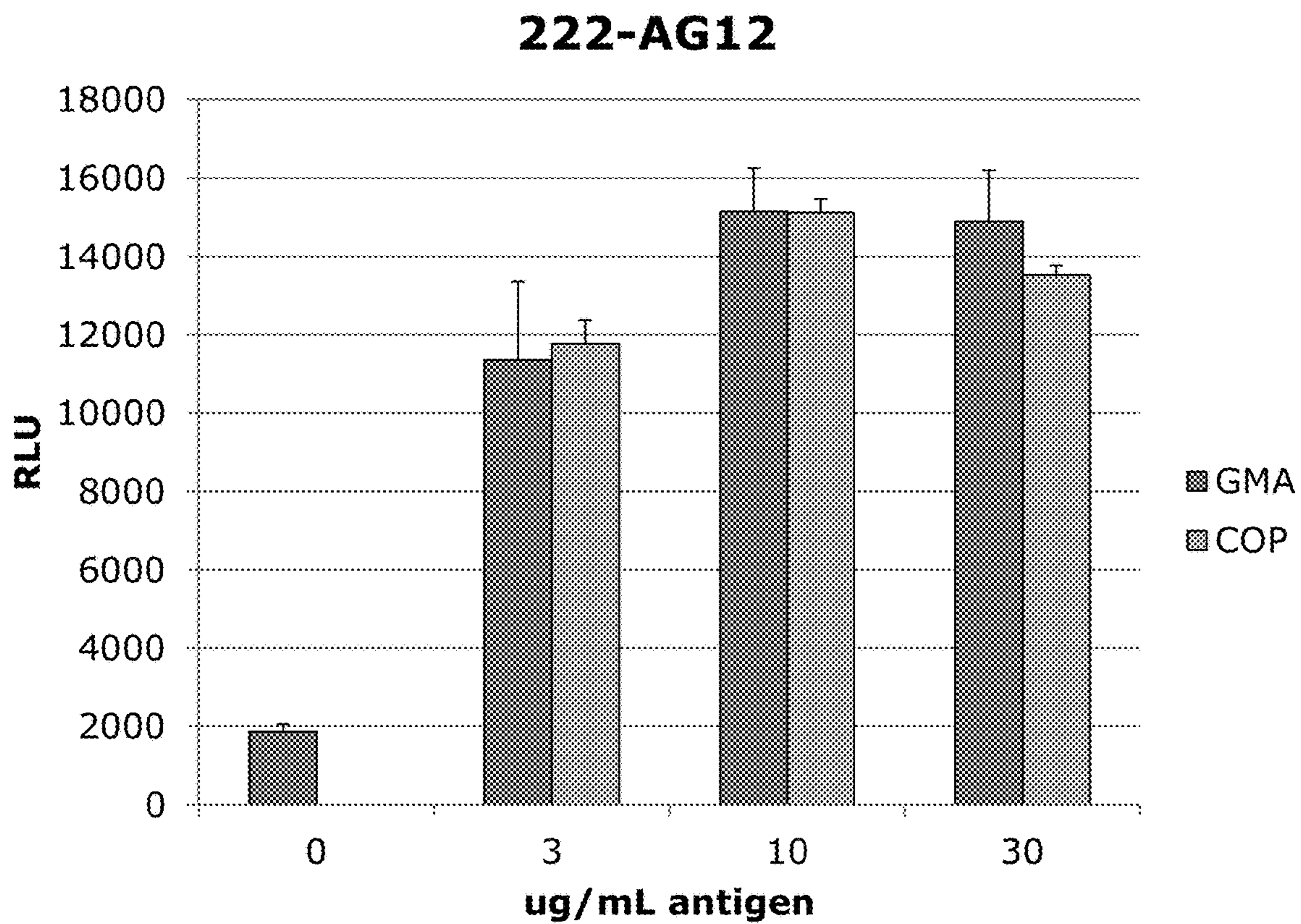


Fig. 4A.

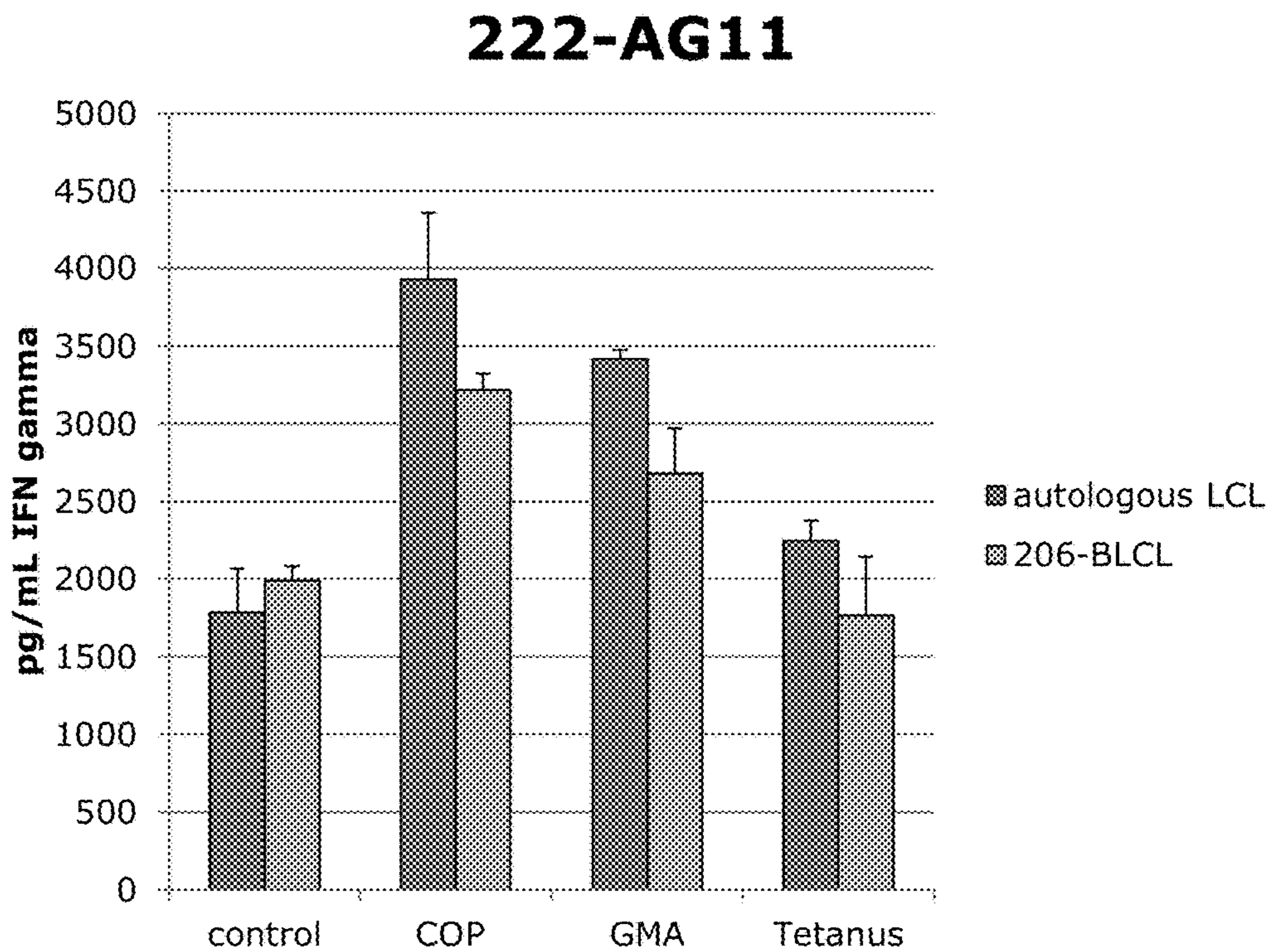


Fig. 4B.

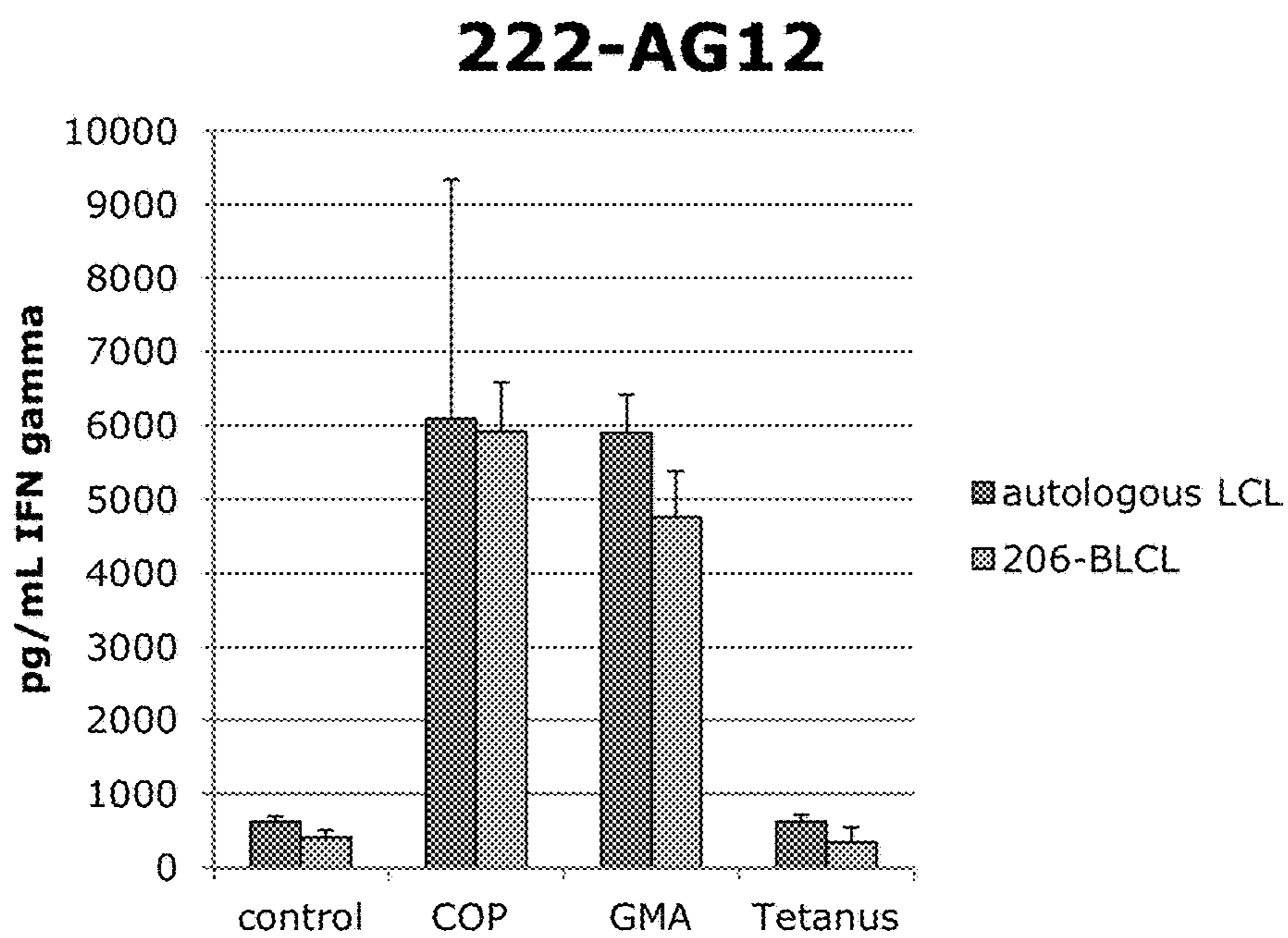


Fig. 5A.

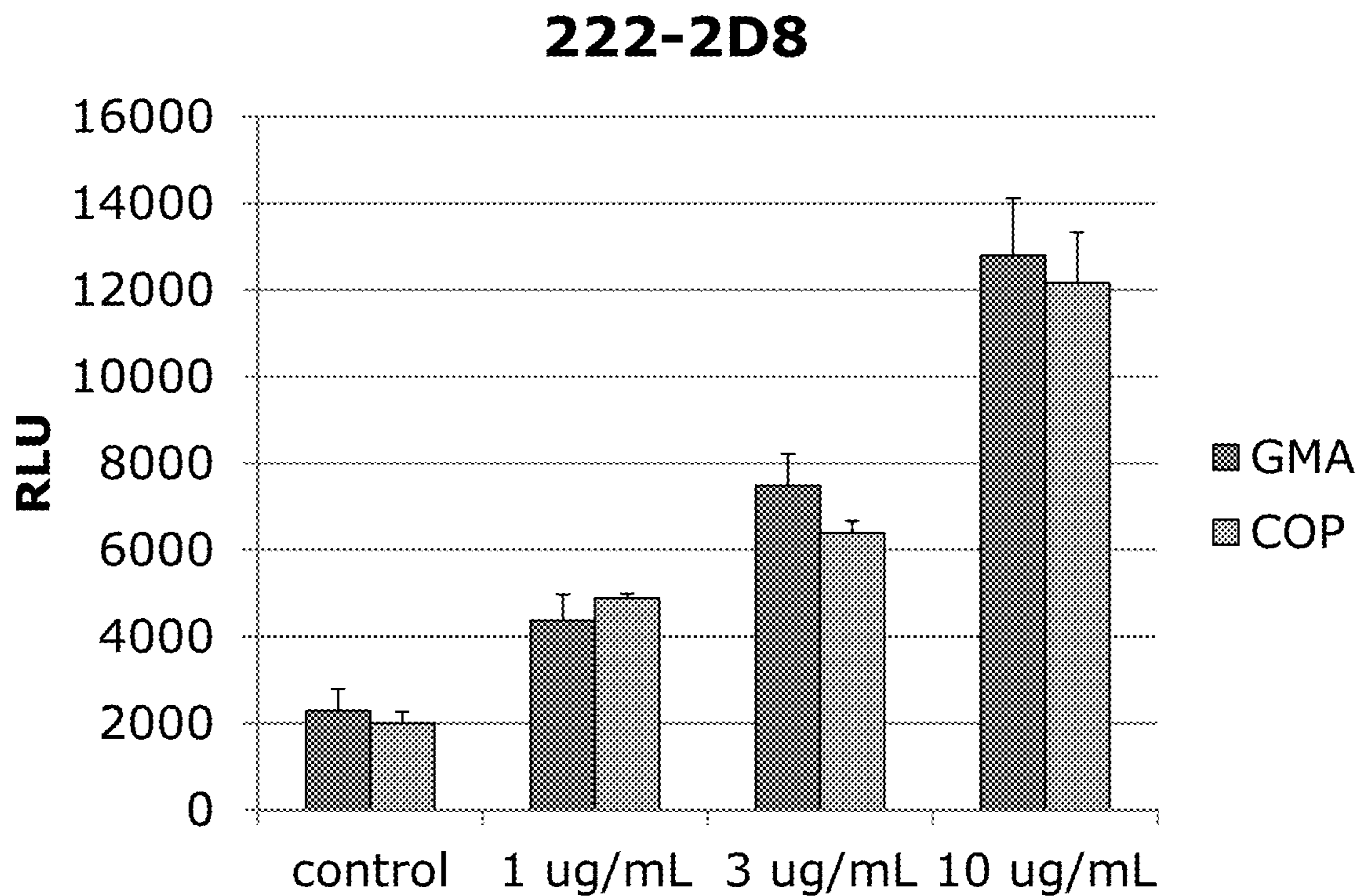


Fig. 5B.

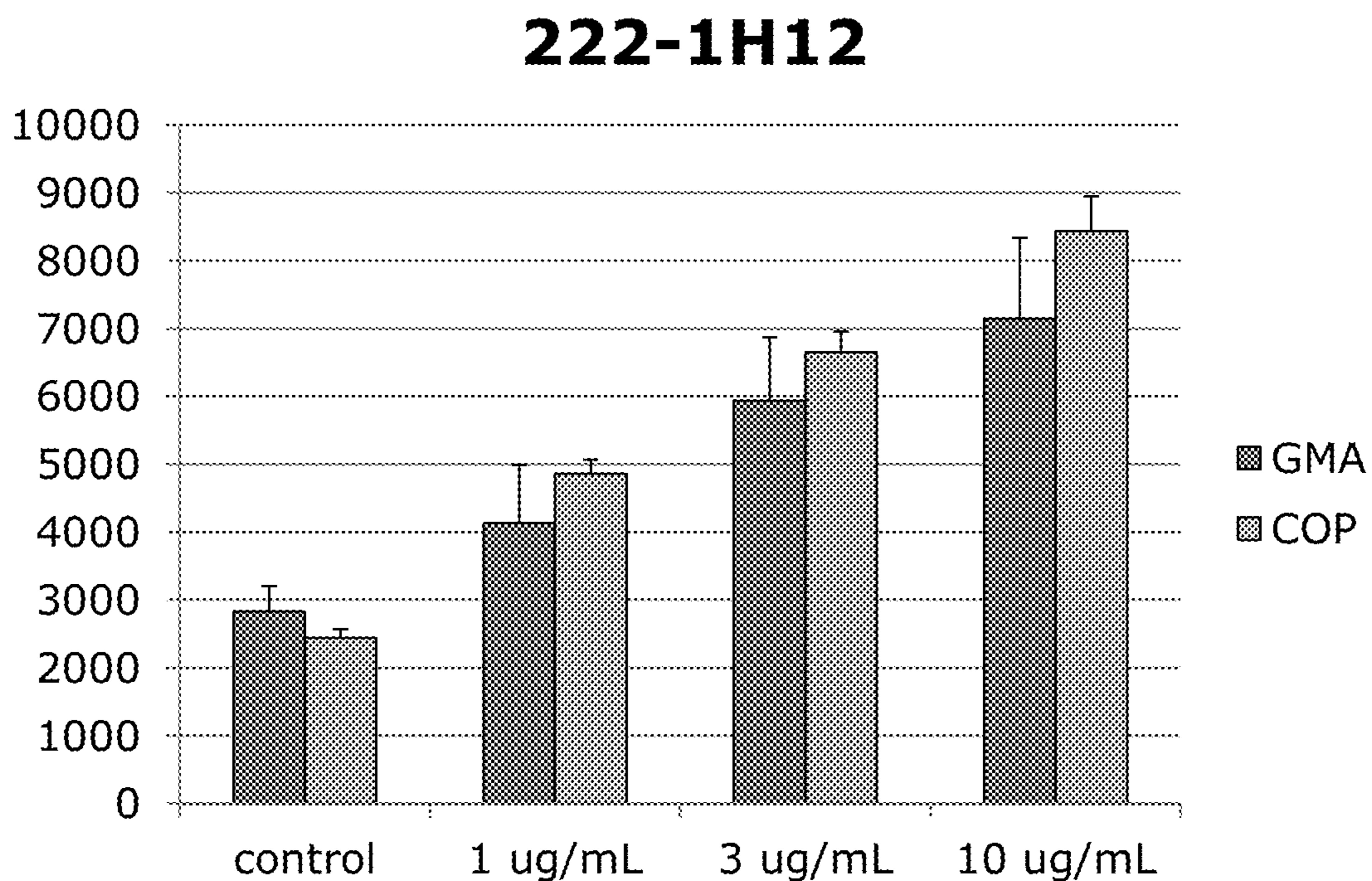


Fig. 5C.

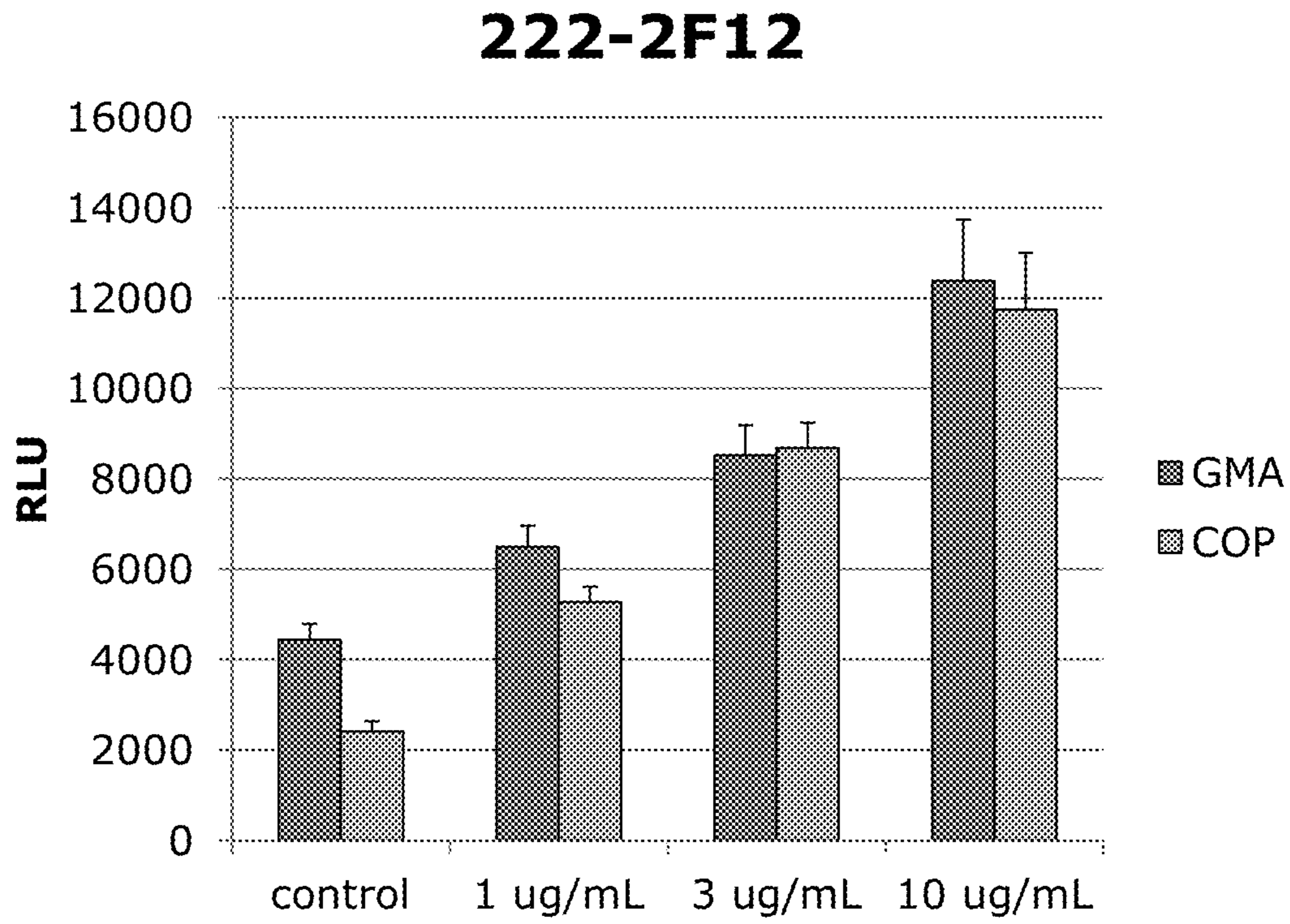


Fig. 5D.

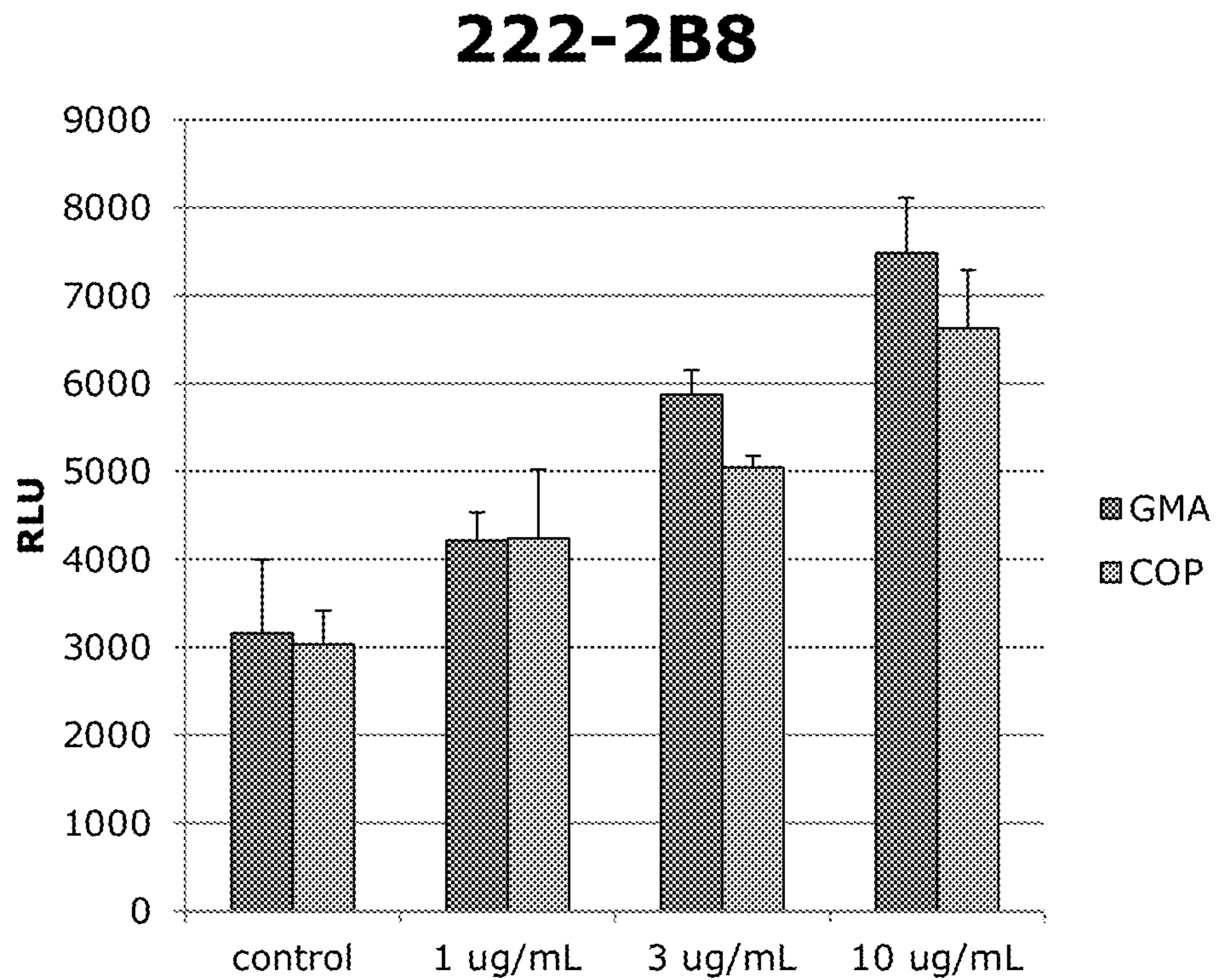


Fig. 5E.

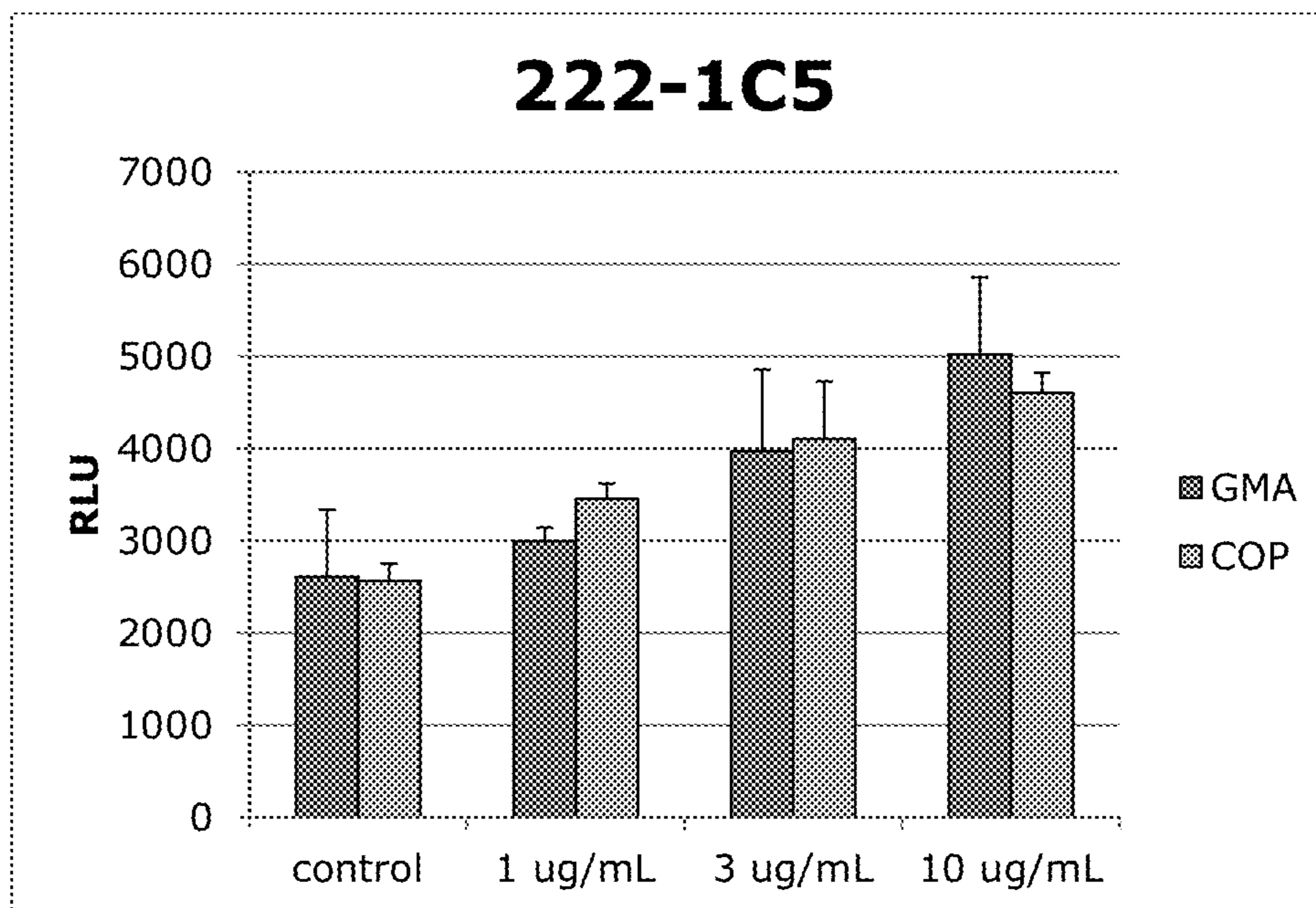


Fig. 5F.

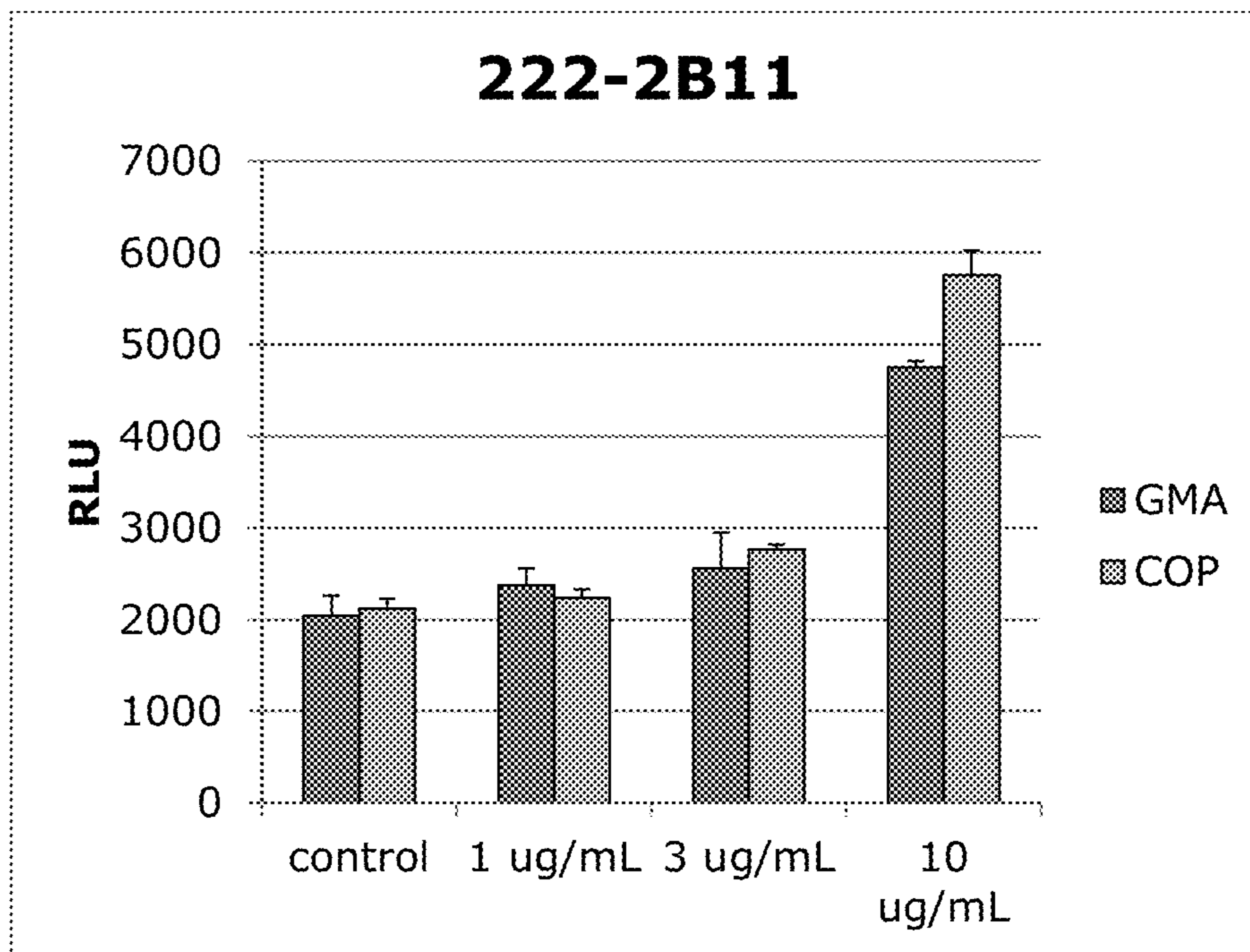


Fig. 5G.

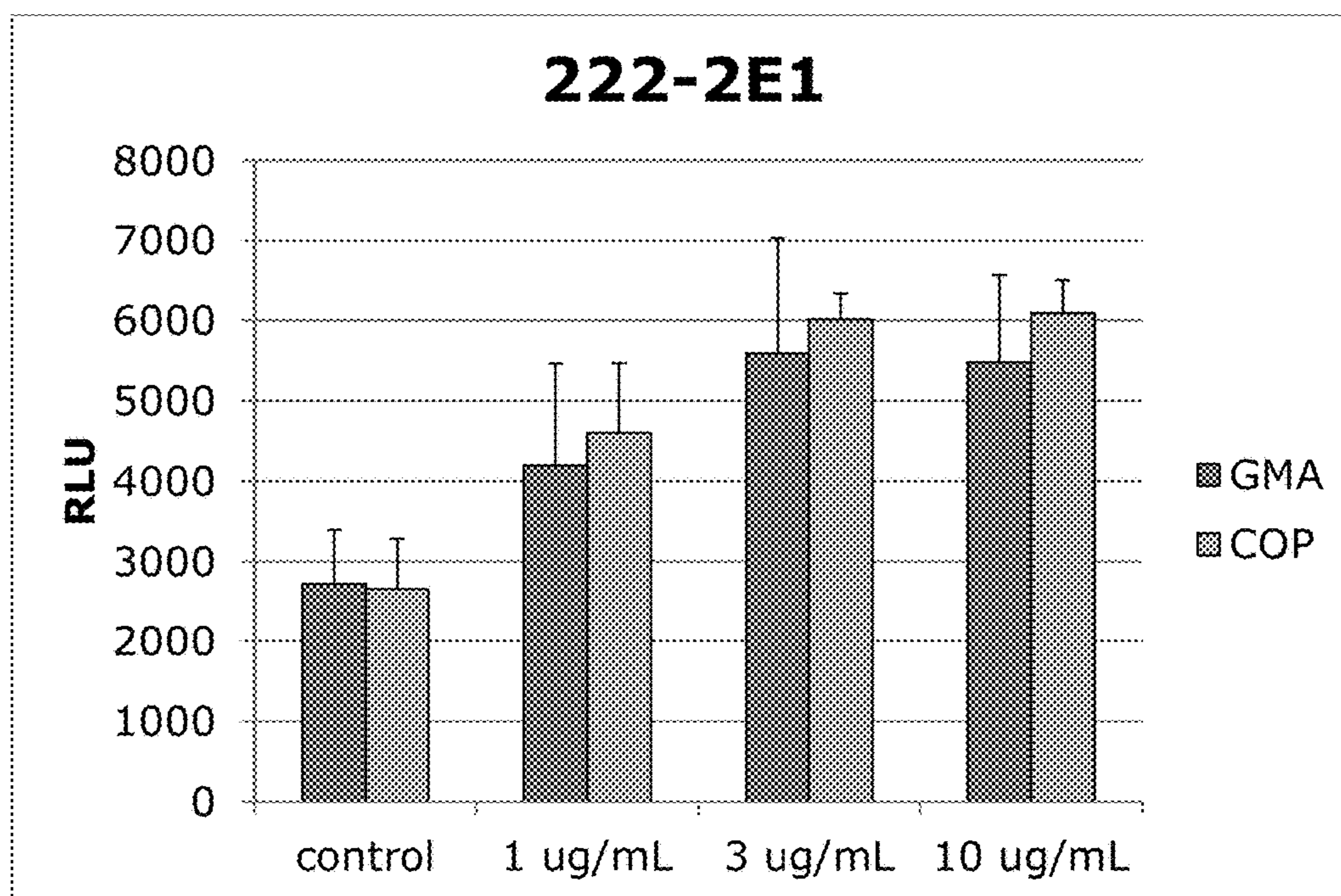


Fig. 6A.

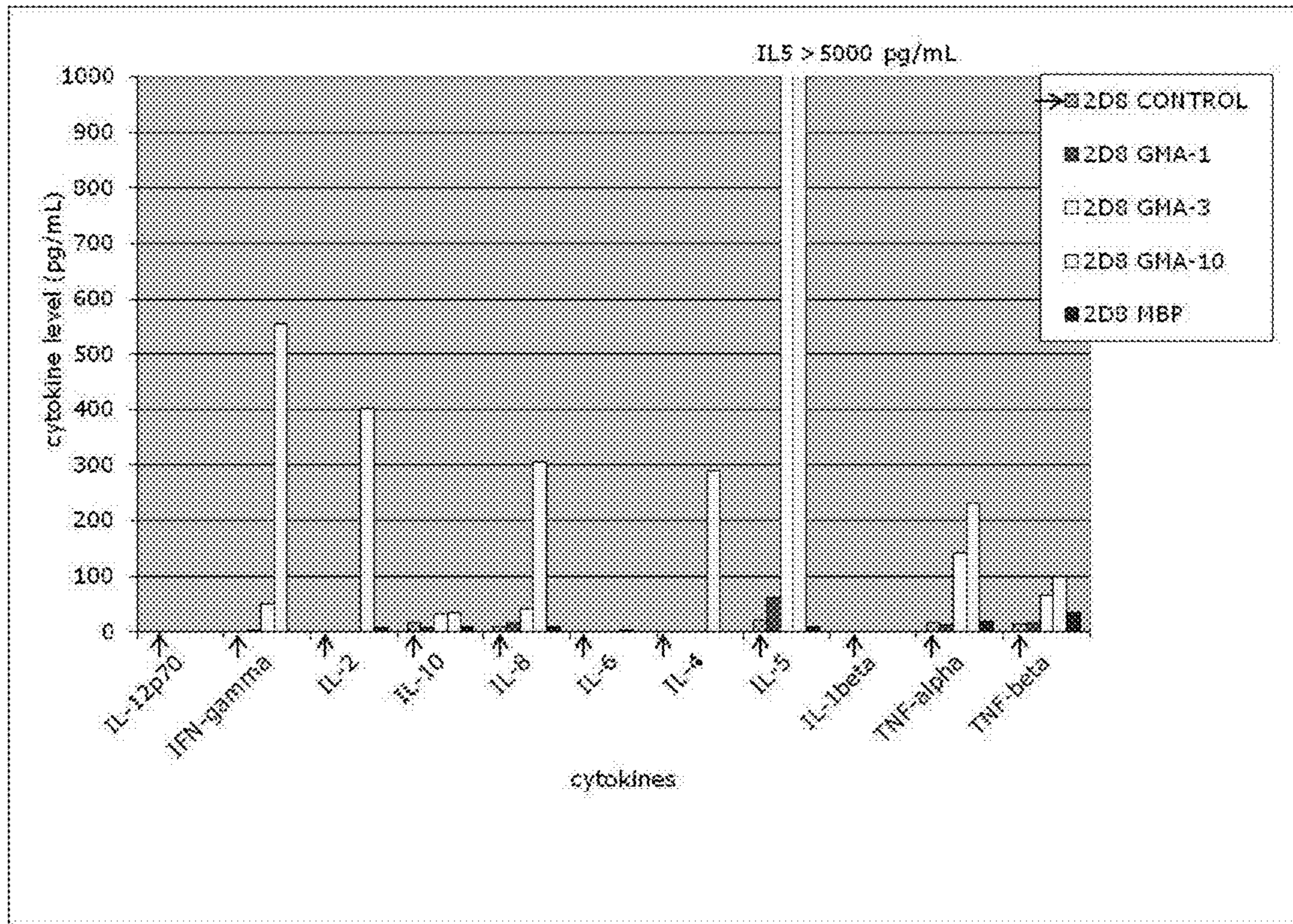


Fig. 6B.

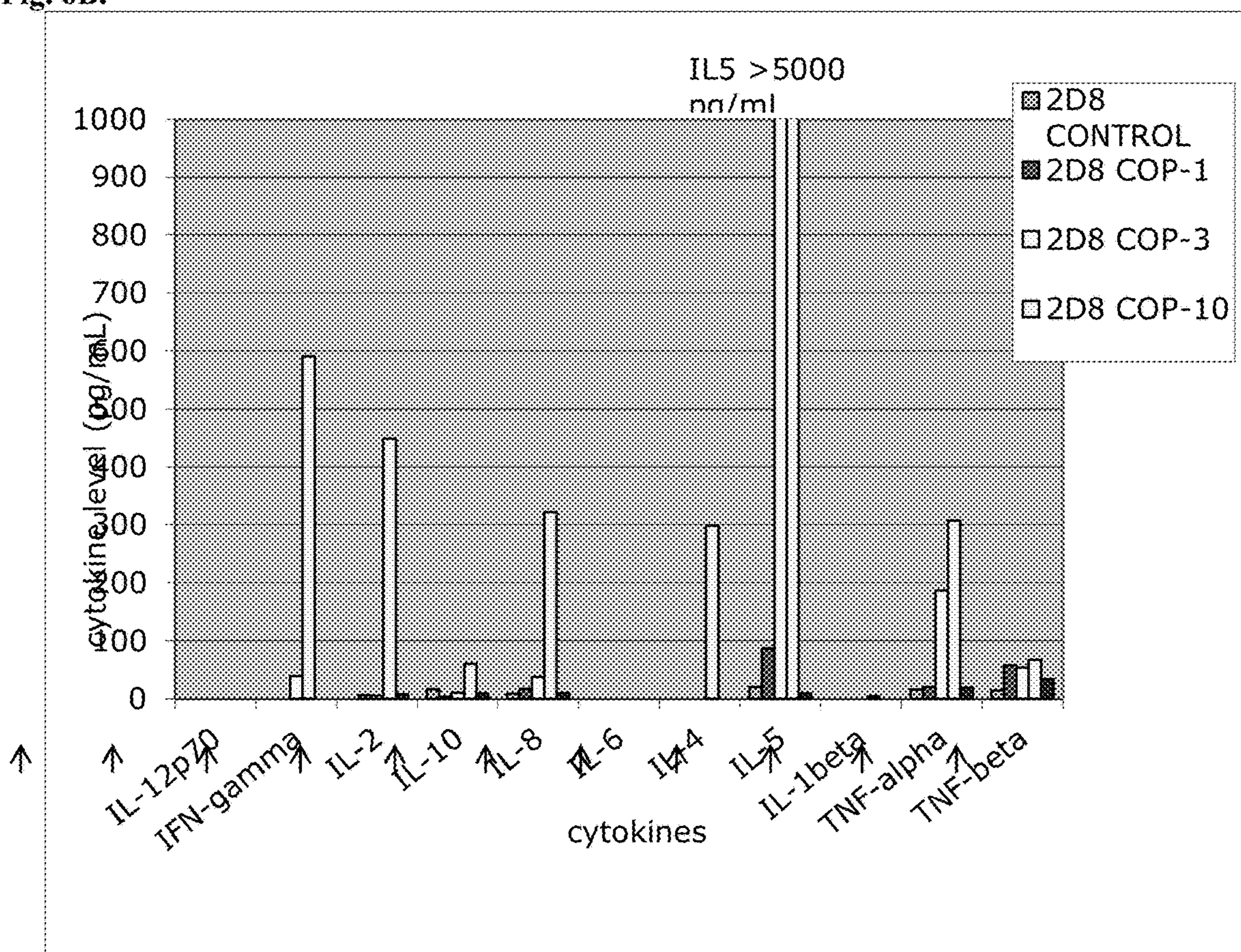


Fig. 6C.

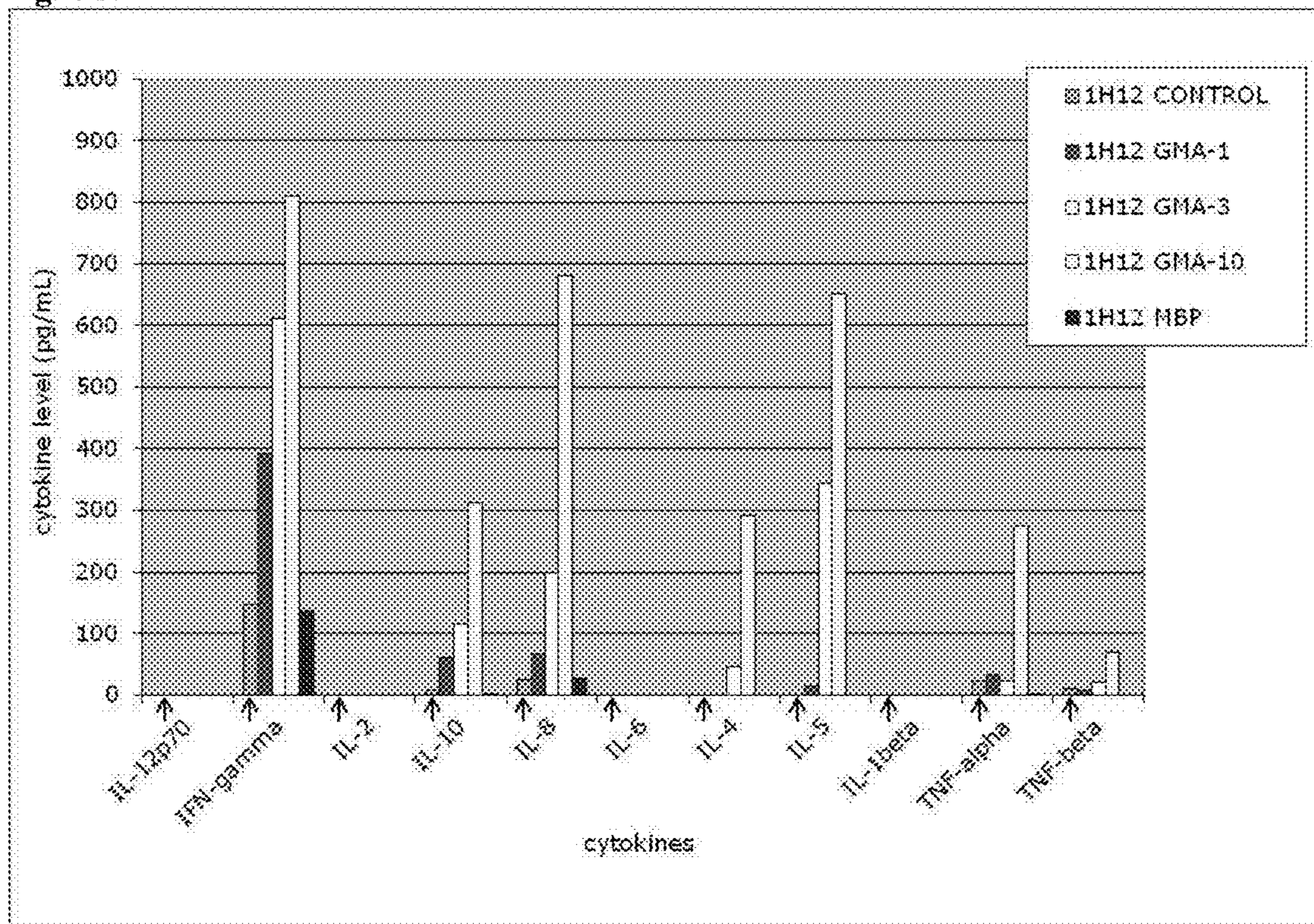


Fig. 6D.

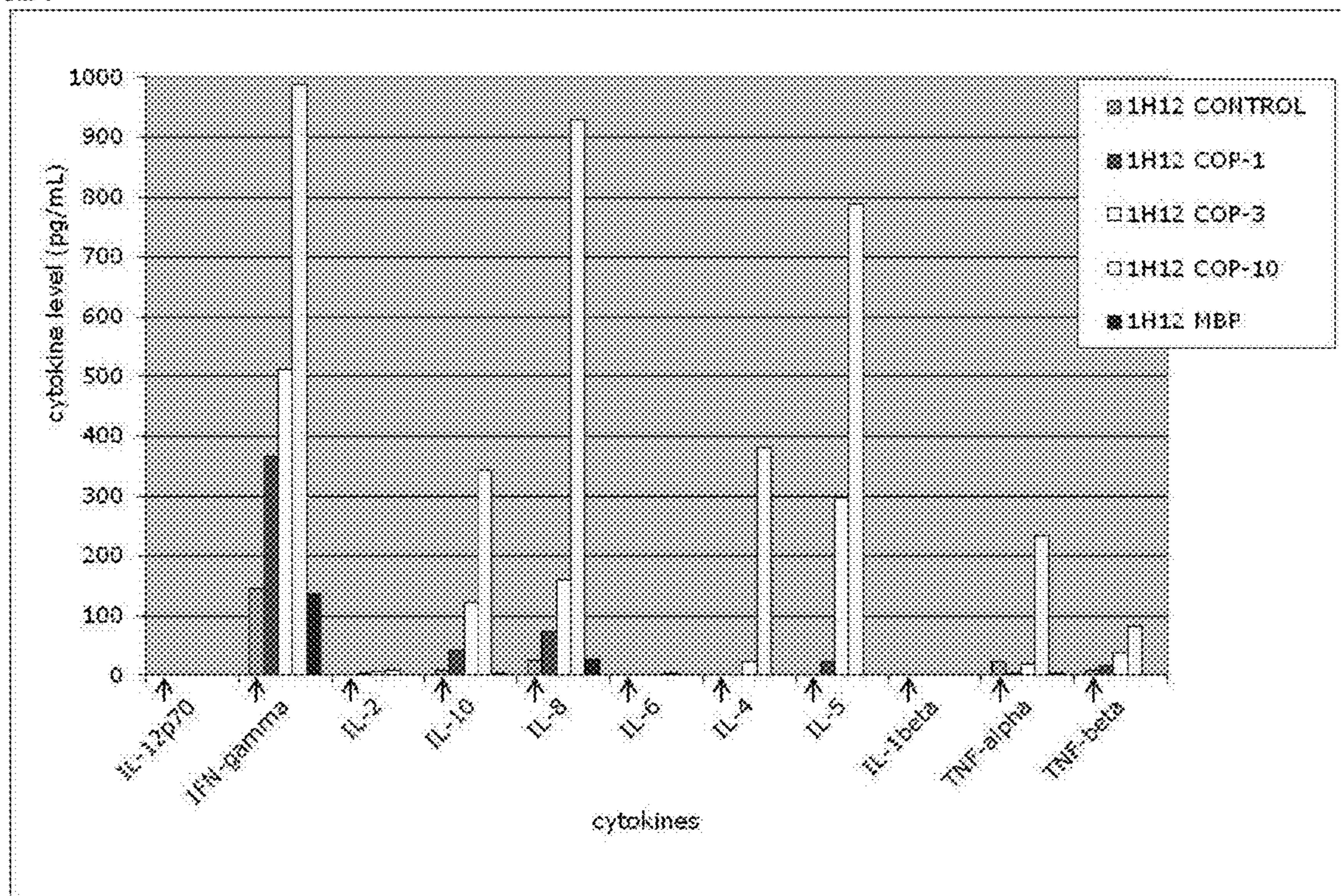


Fig. 6E.

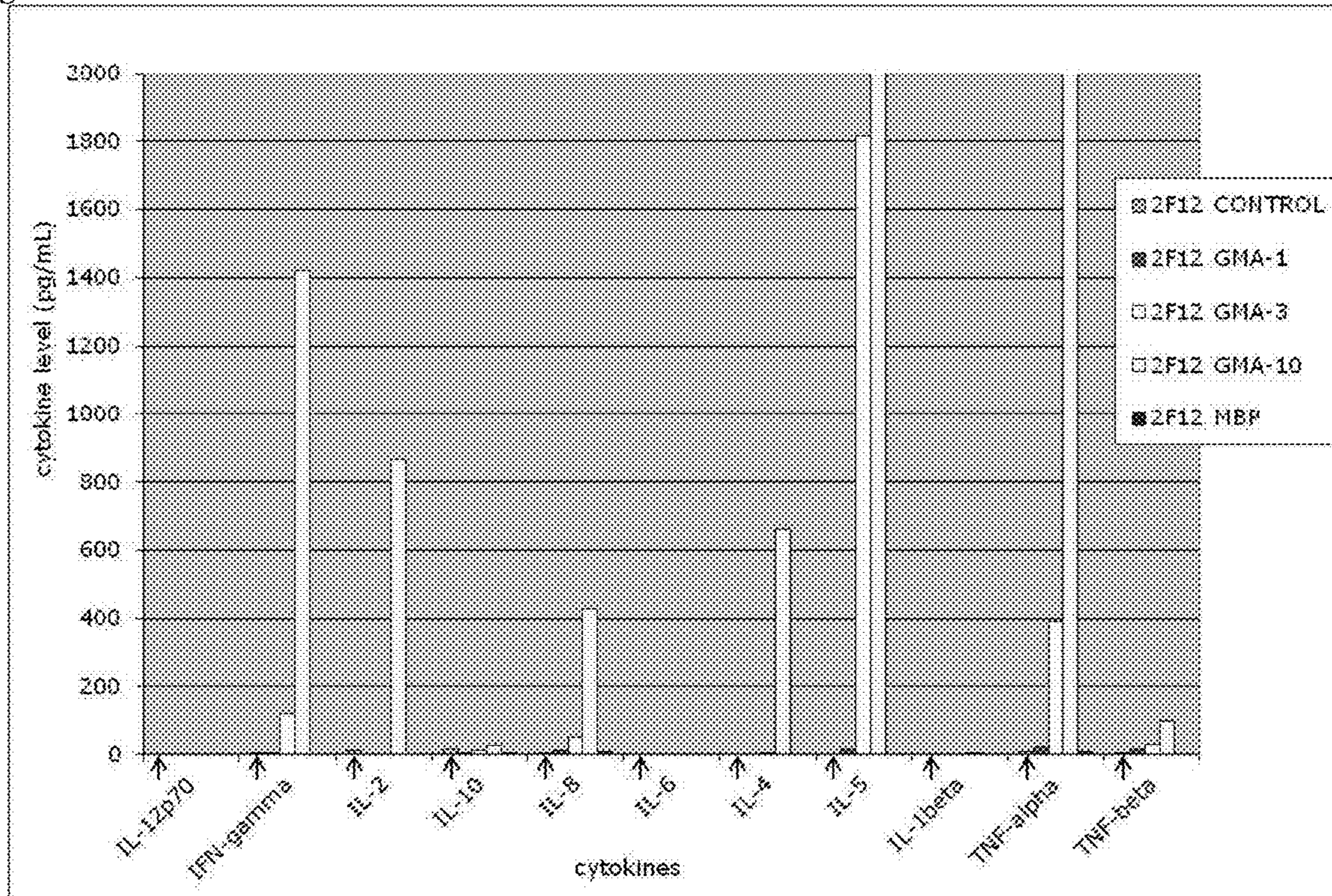


Fig. 6F.

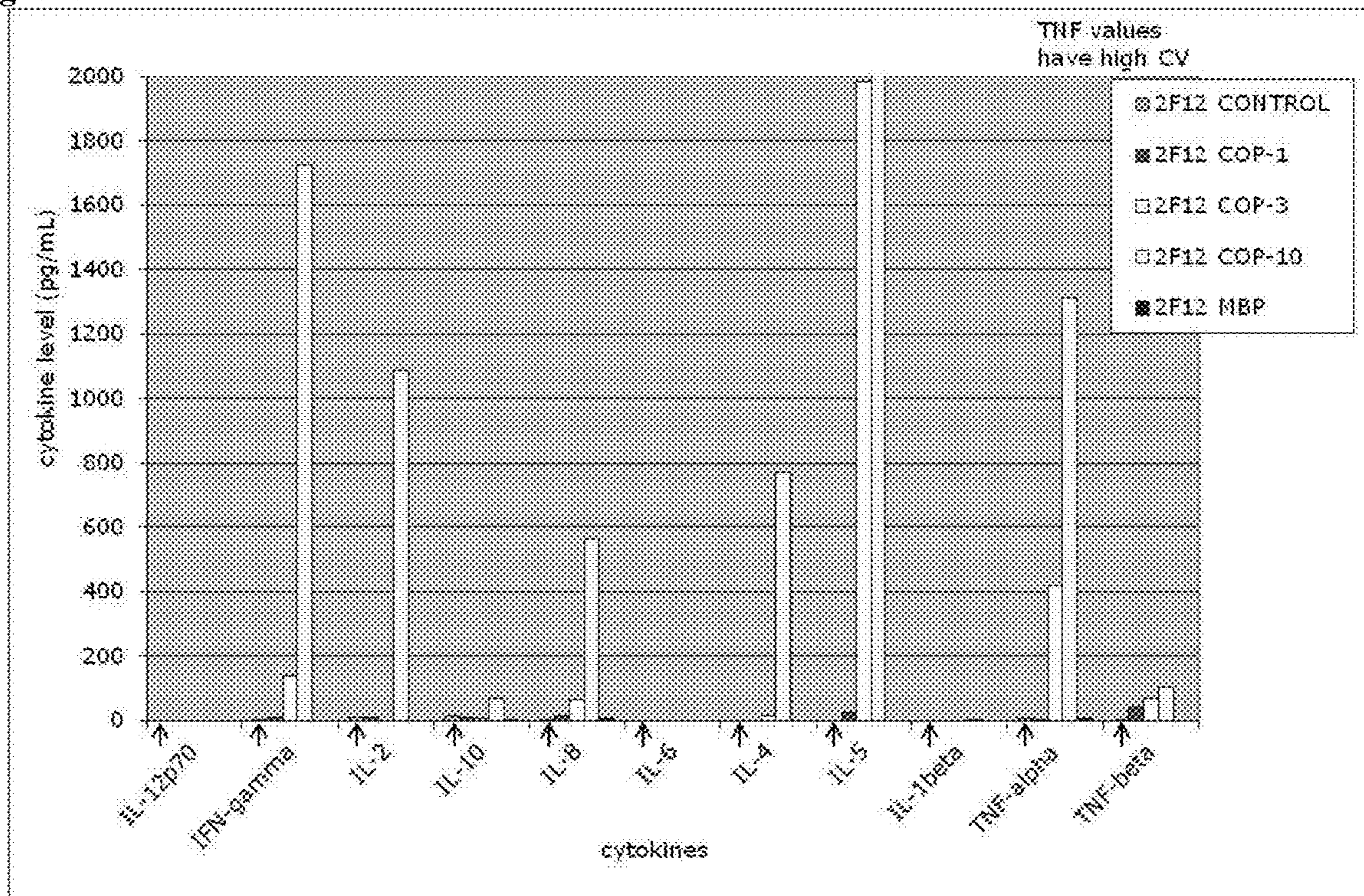


Fig. 7A.

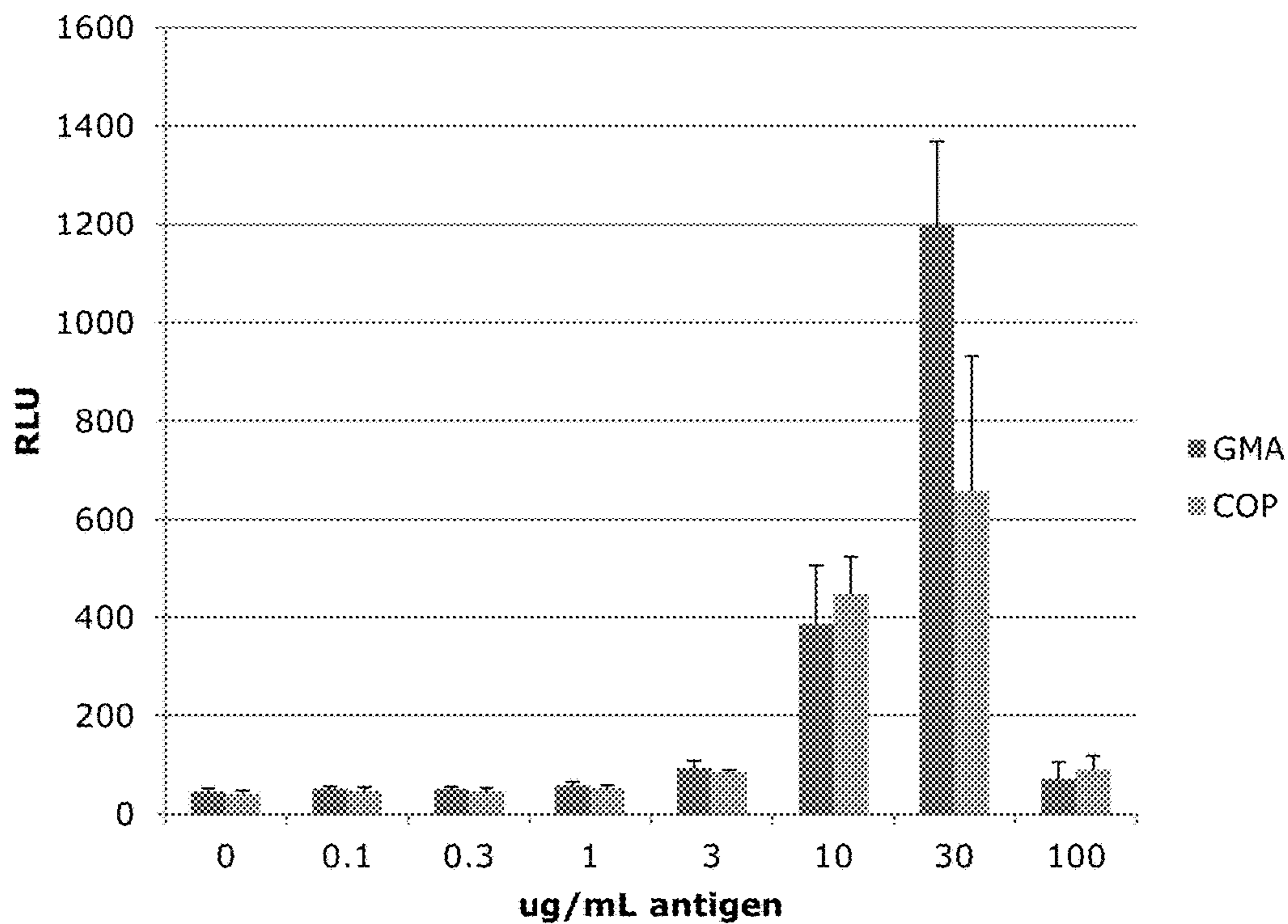
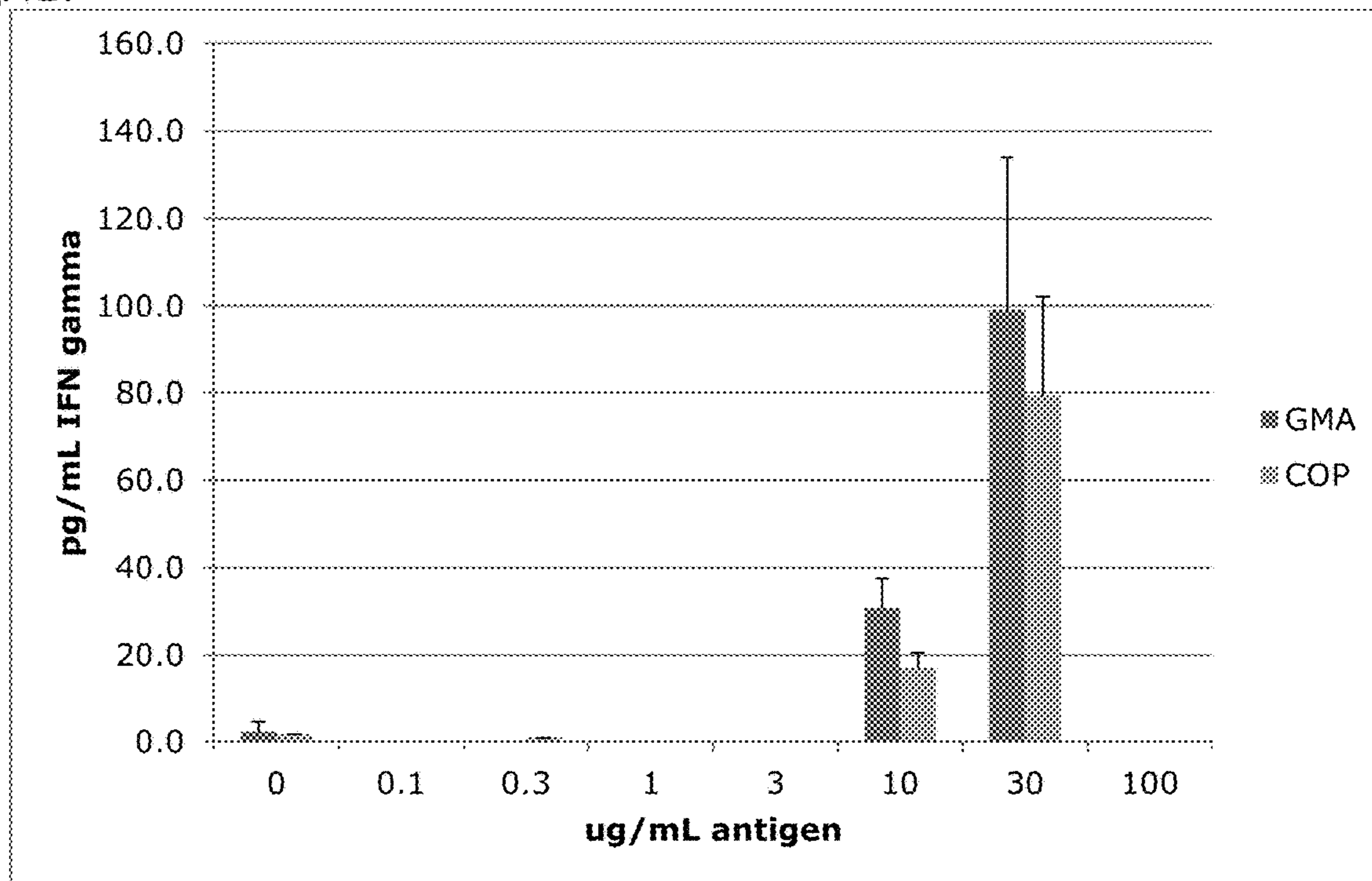


Fig. 7B.



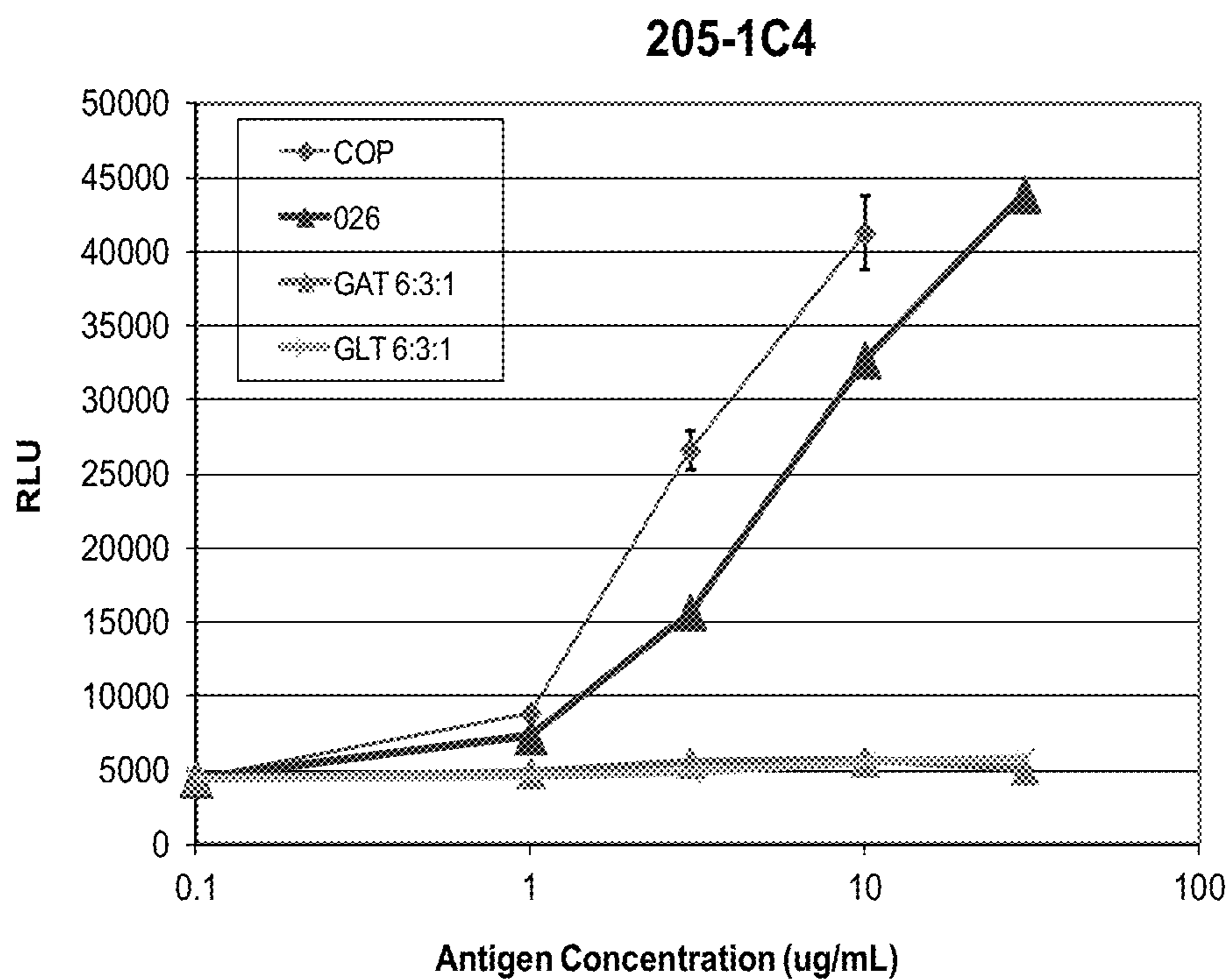


FIGURE 8

Fig. 9A.

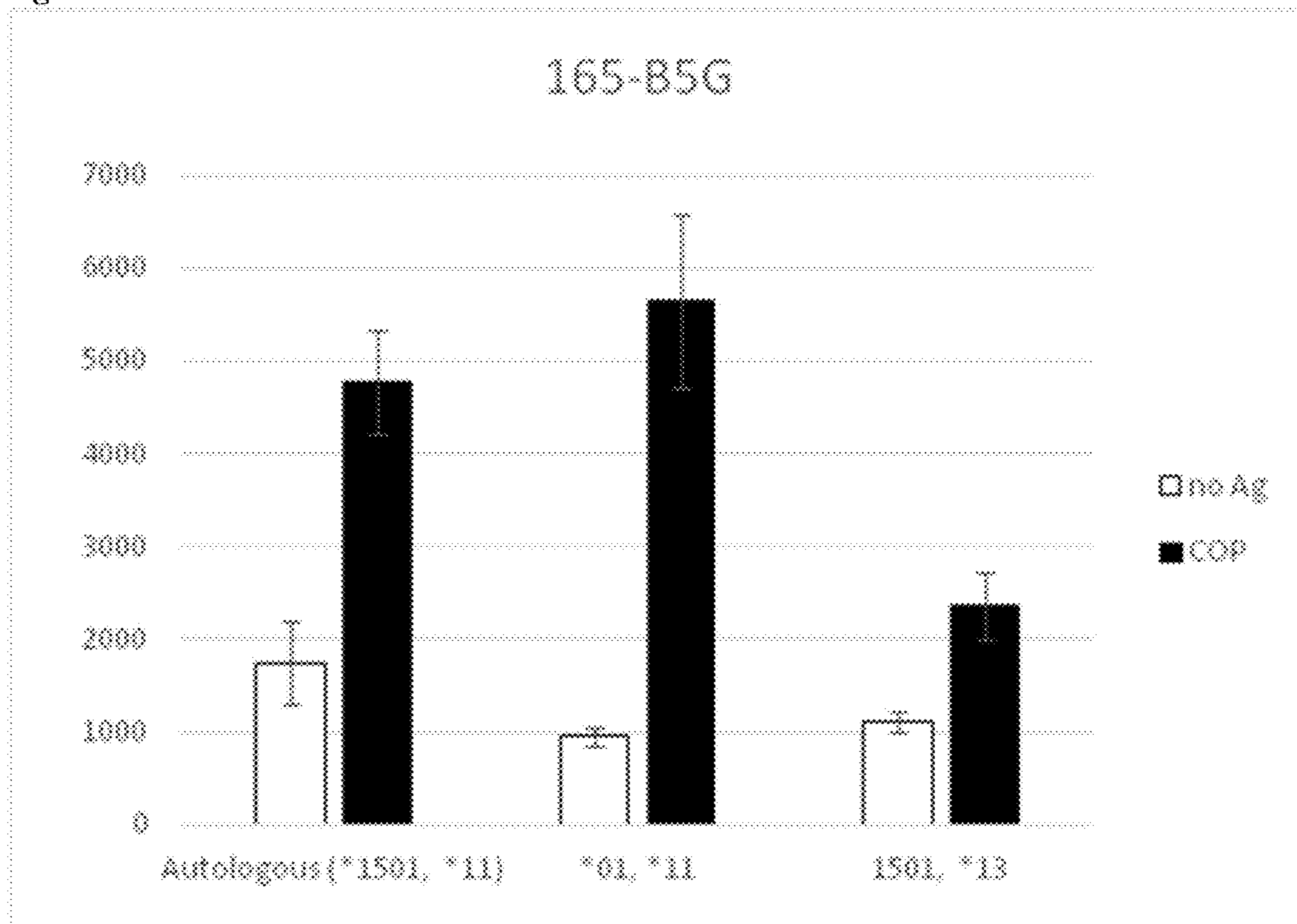


Fig. 9B.

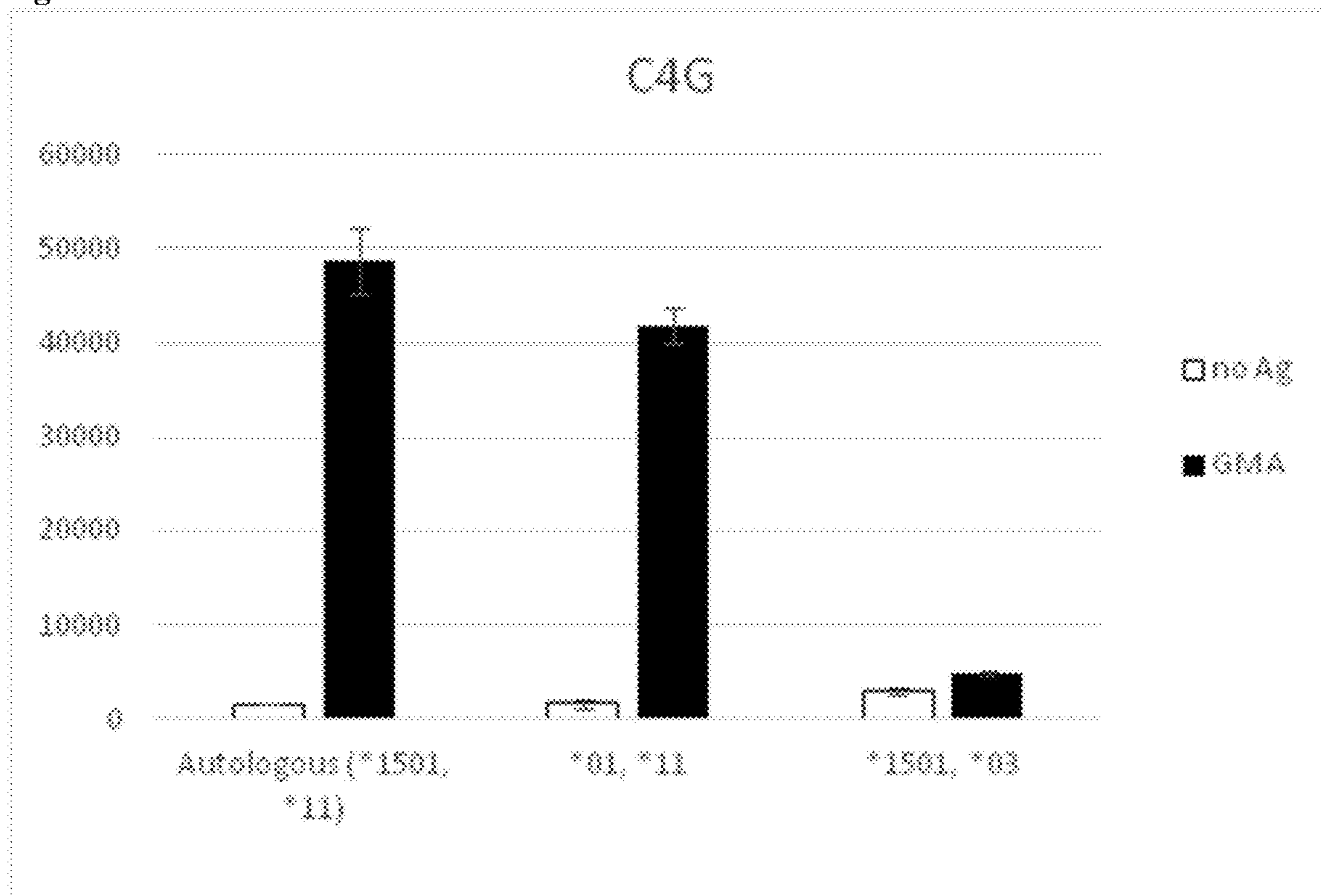


Fig. 10A.

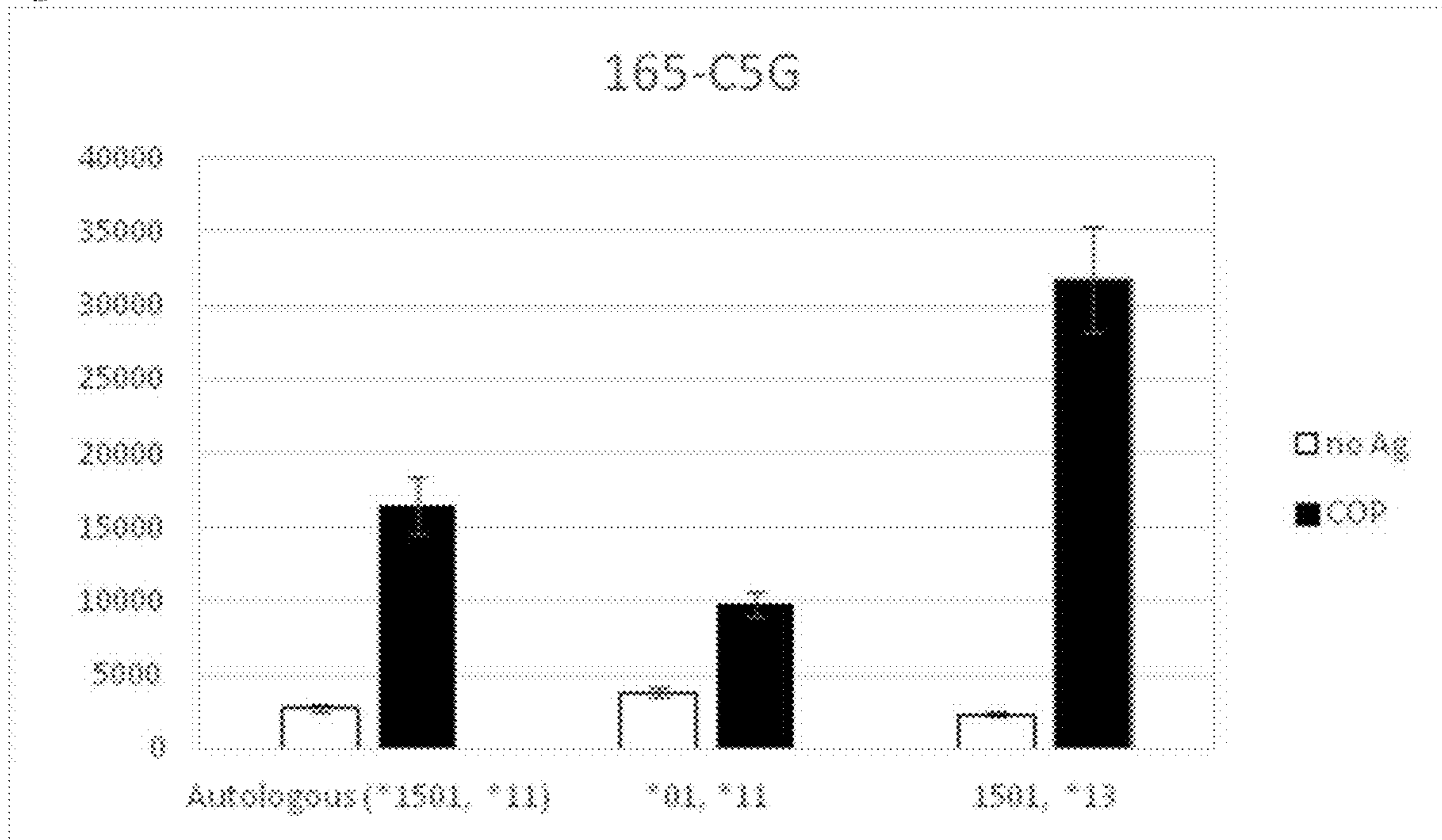


Fig. 10B.

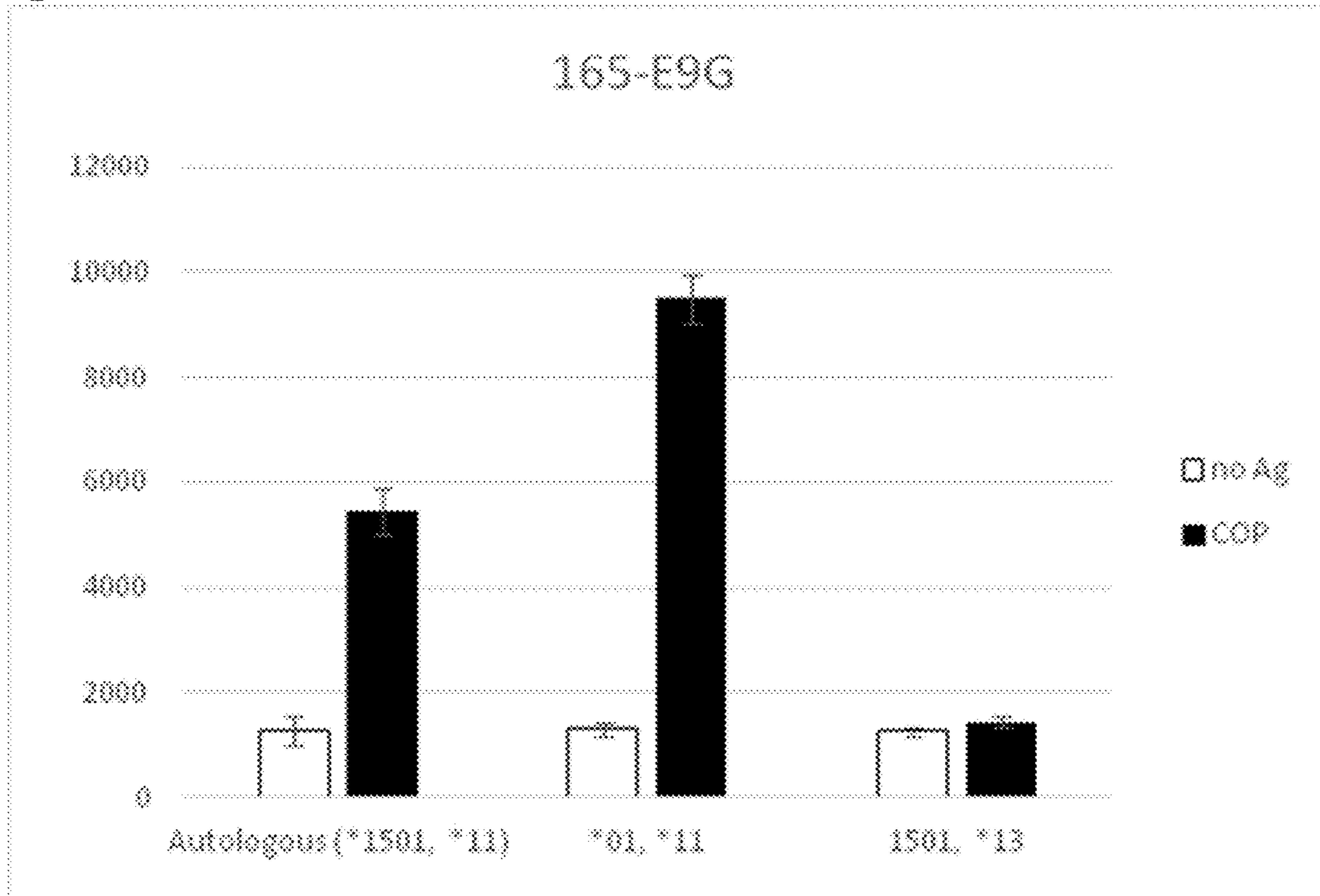


Fig. 11A.

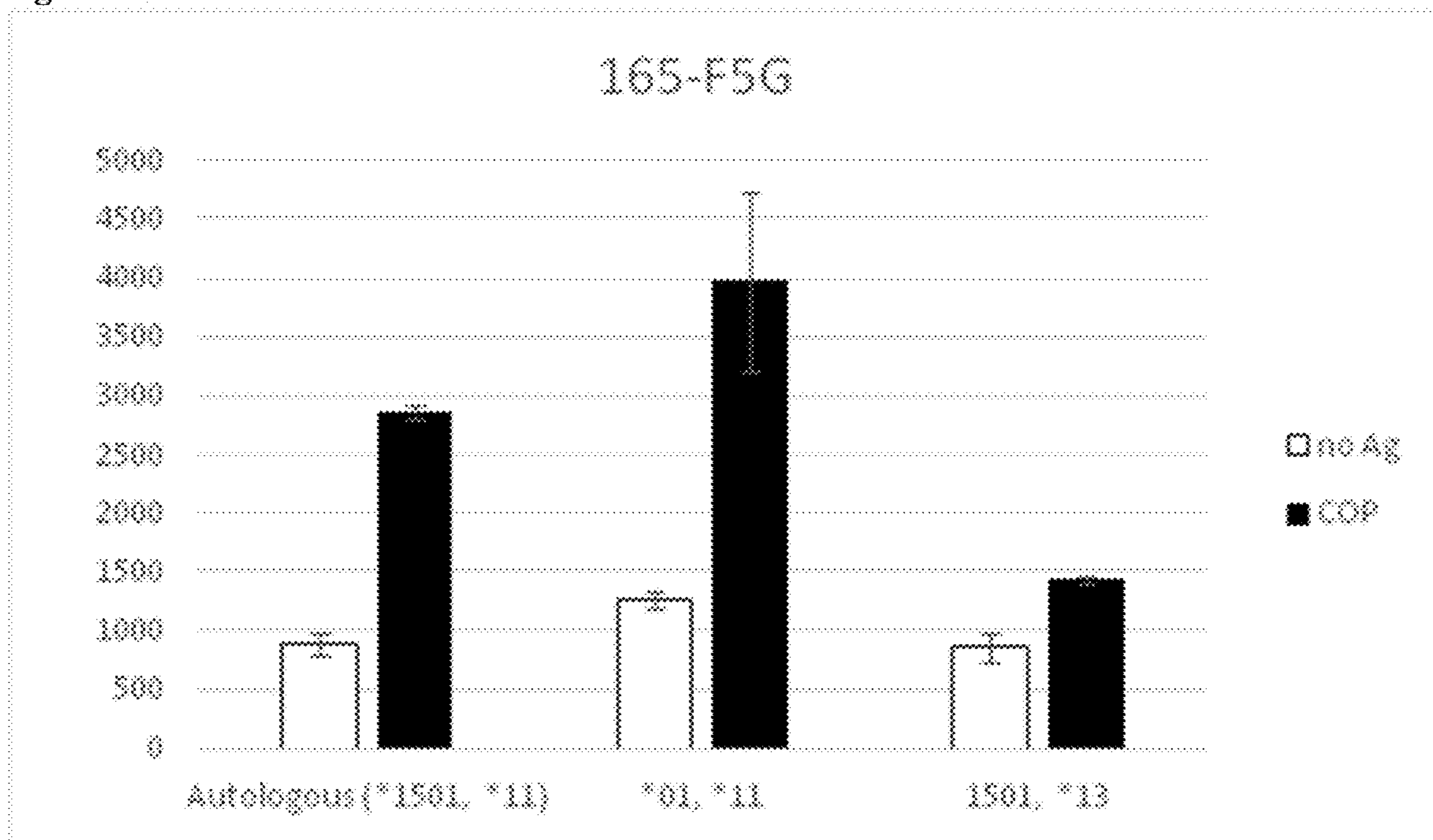


Fig. 11B.

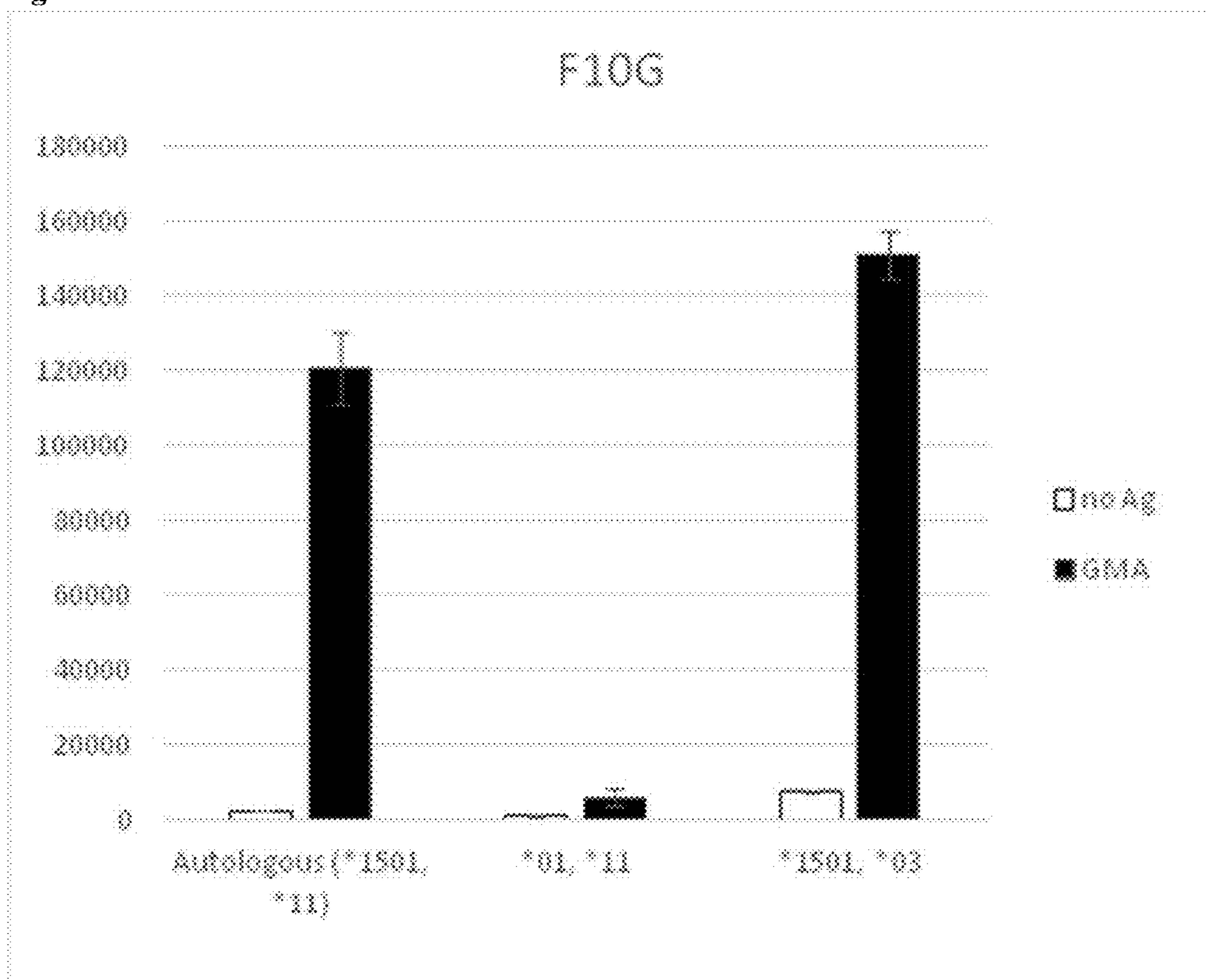


Fig. 12A.

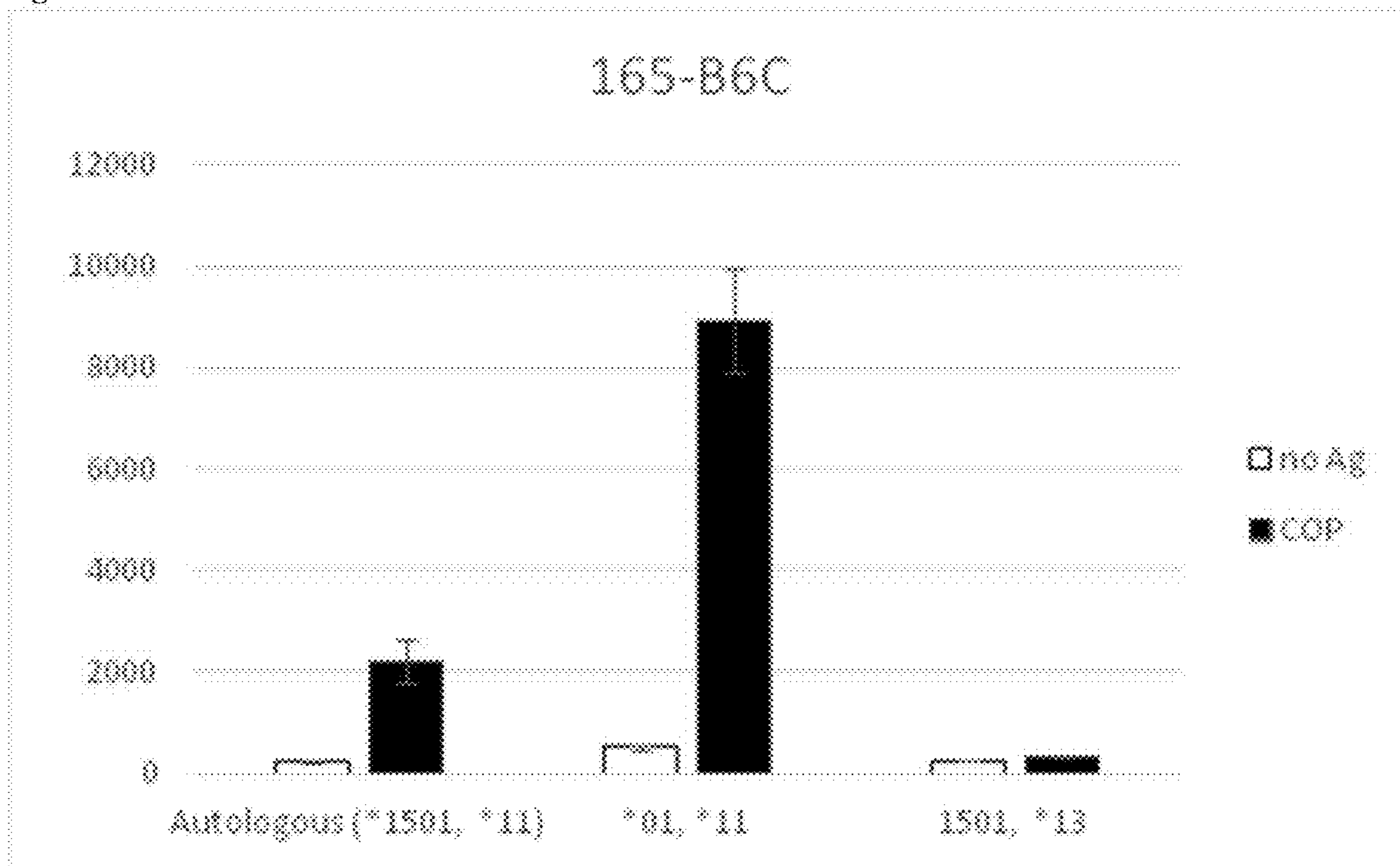


Fig. 12B.

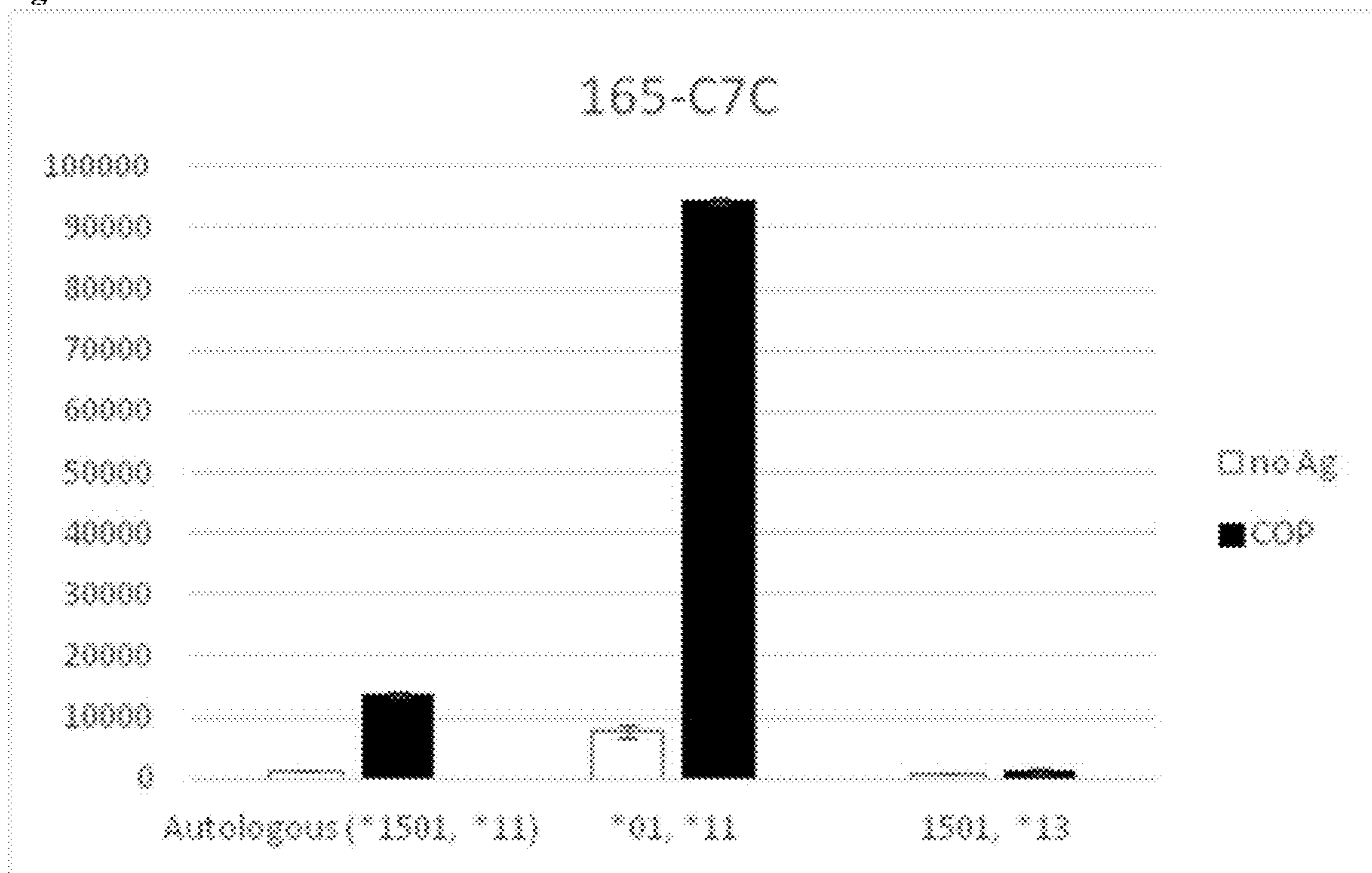


Fig. 13A.

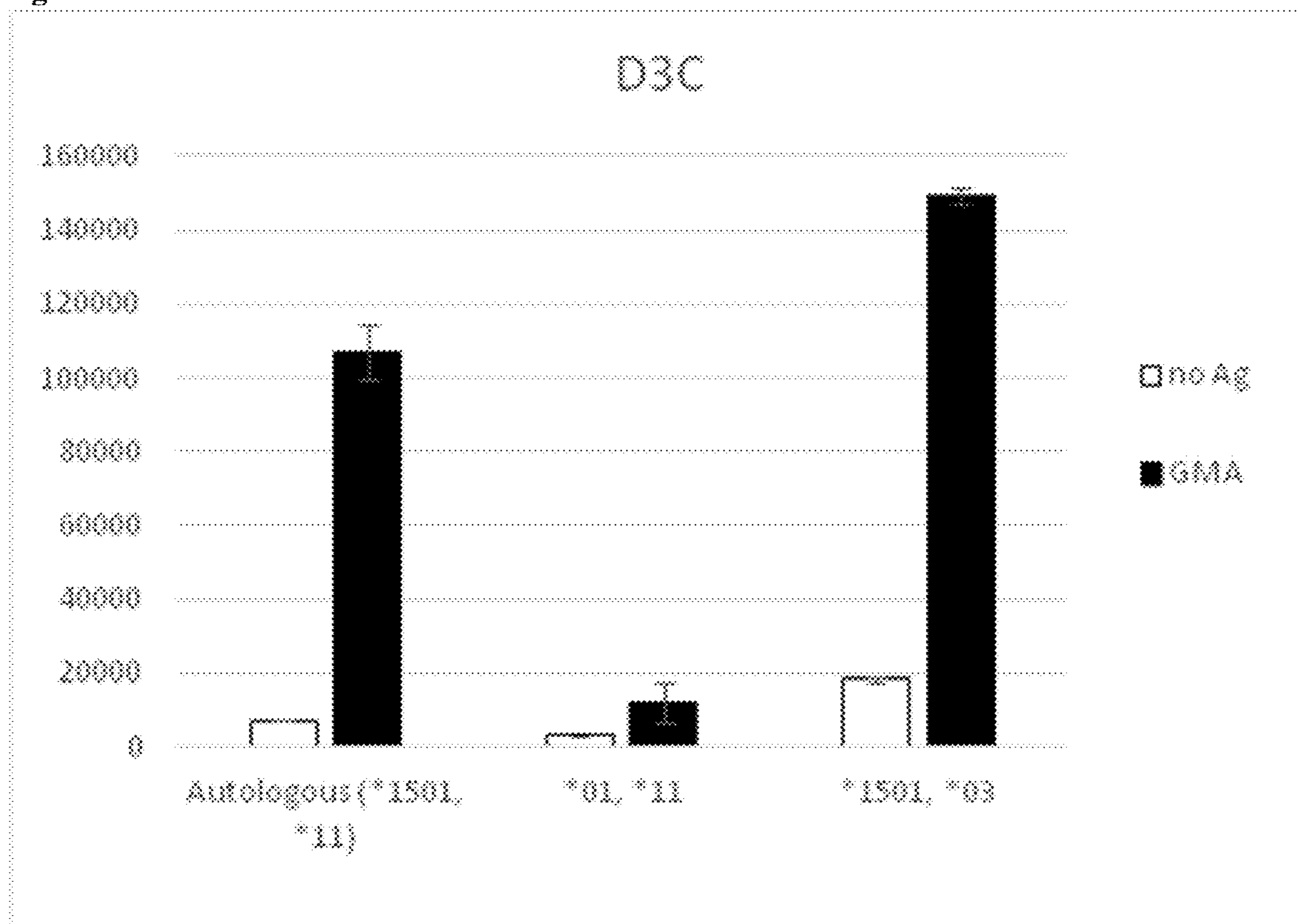


Fig. 13B.

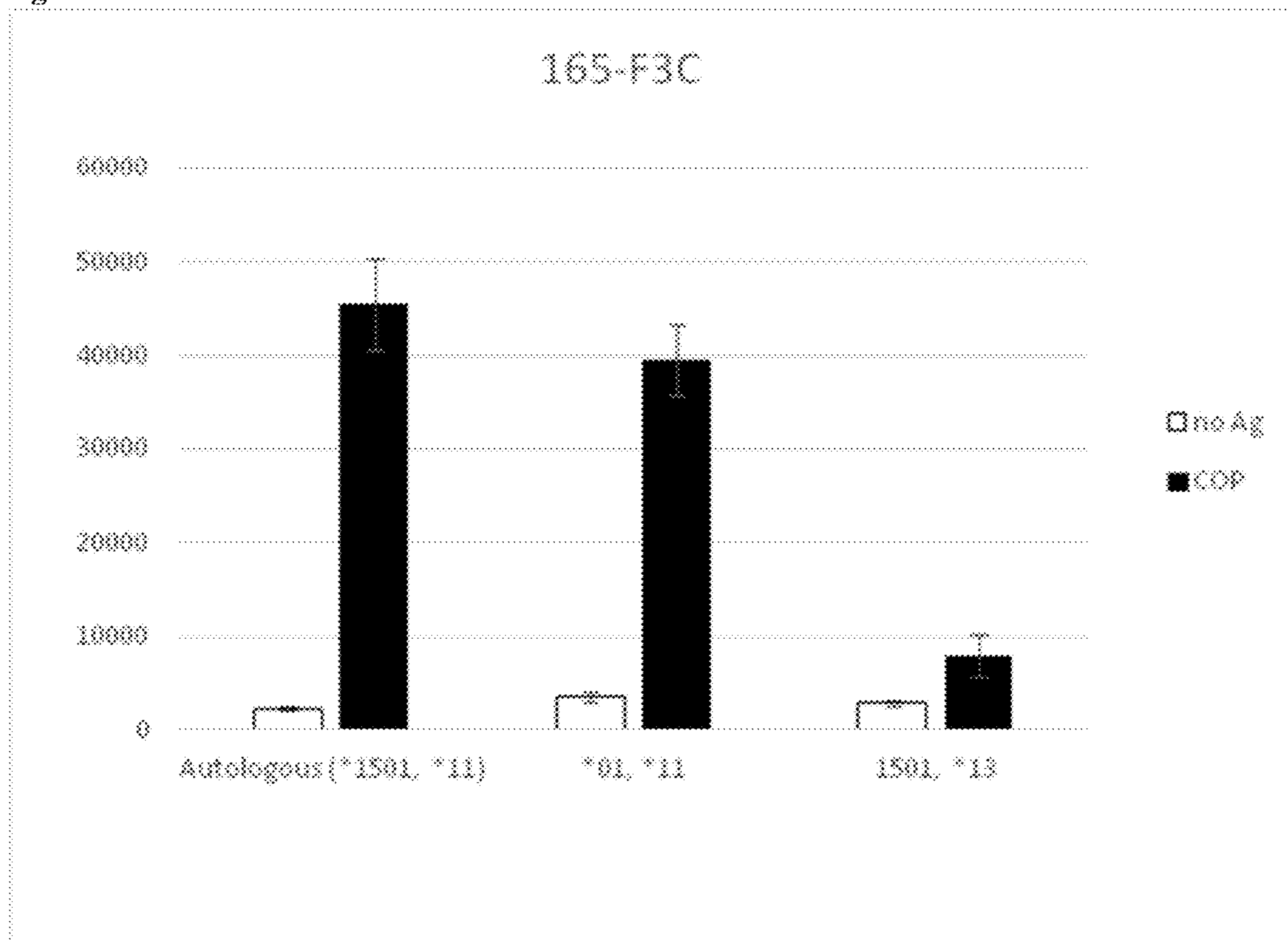


Fig. 14A.

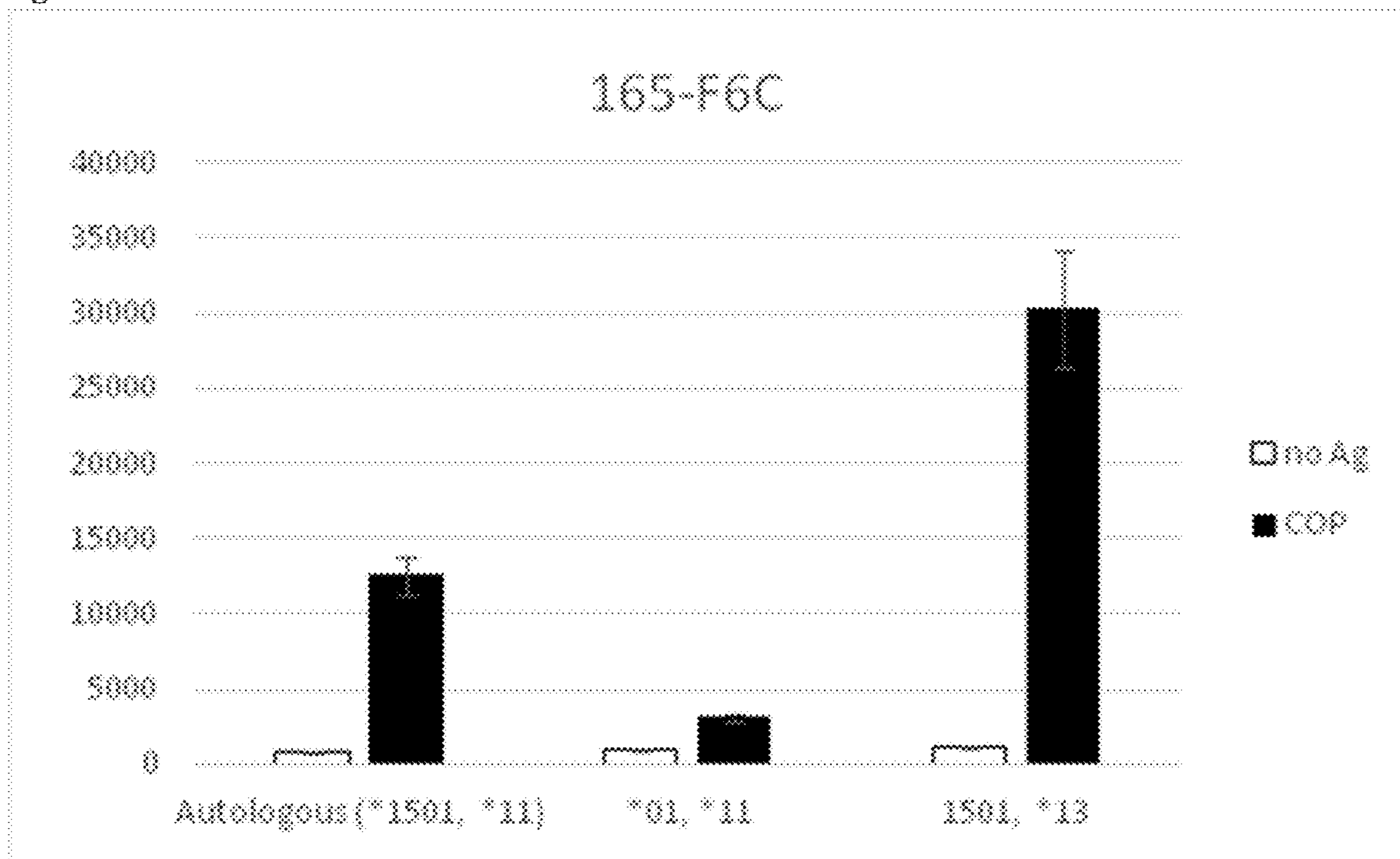


Fig. 14B.

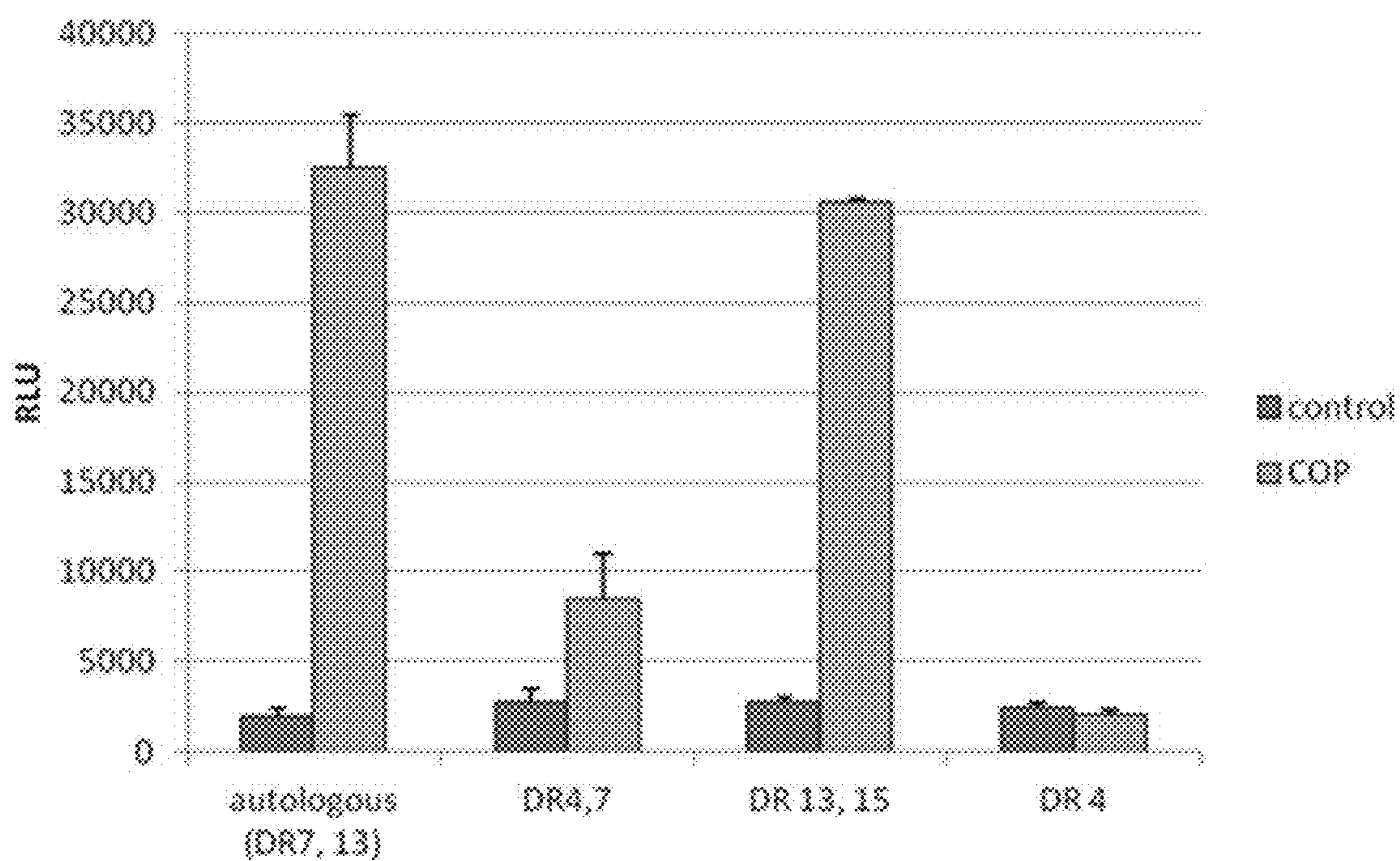
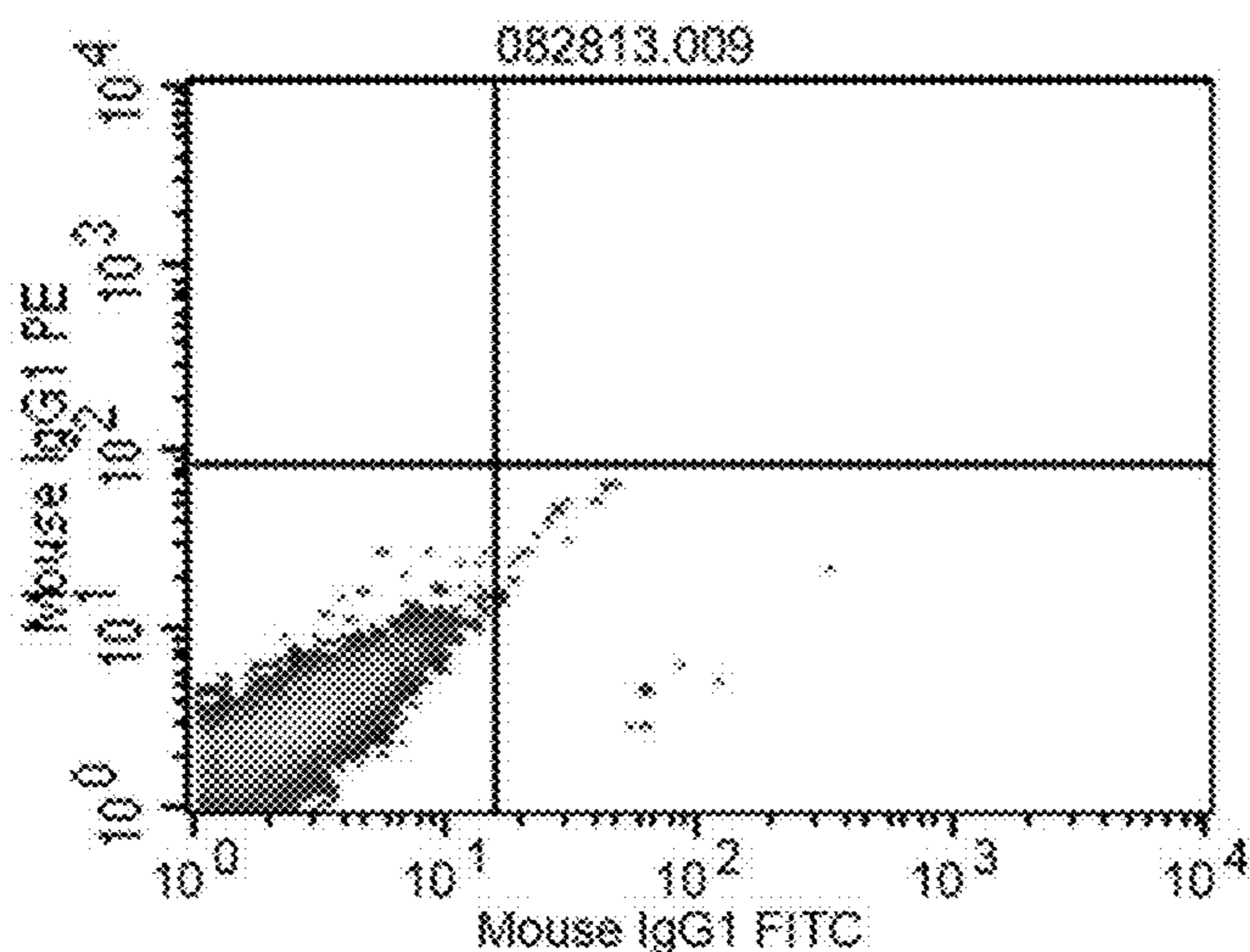


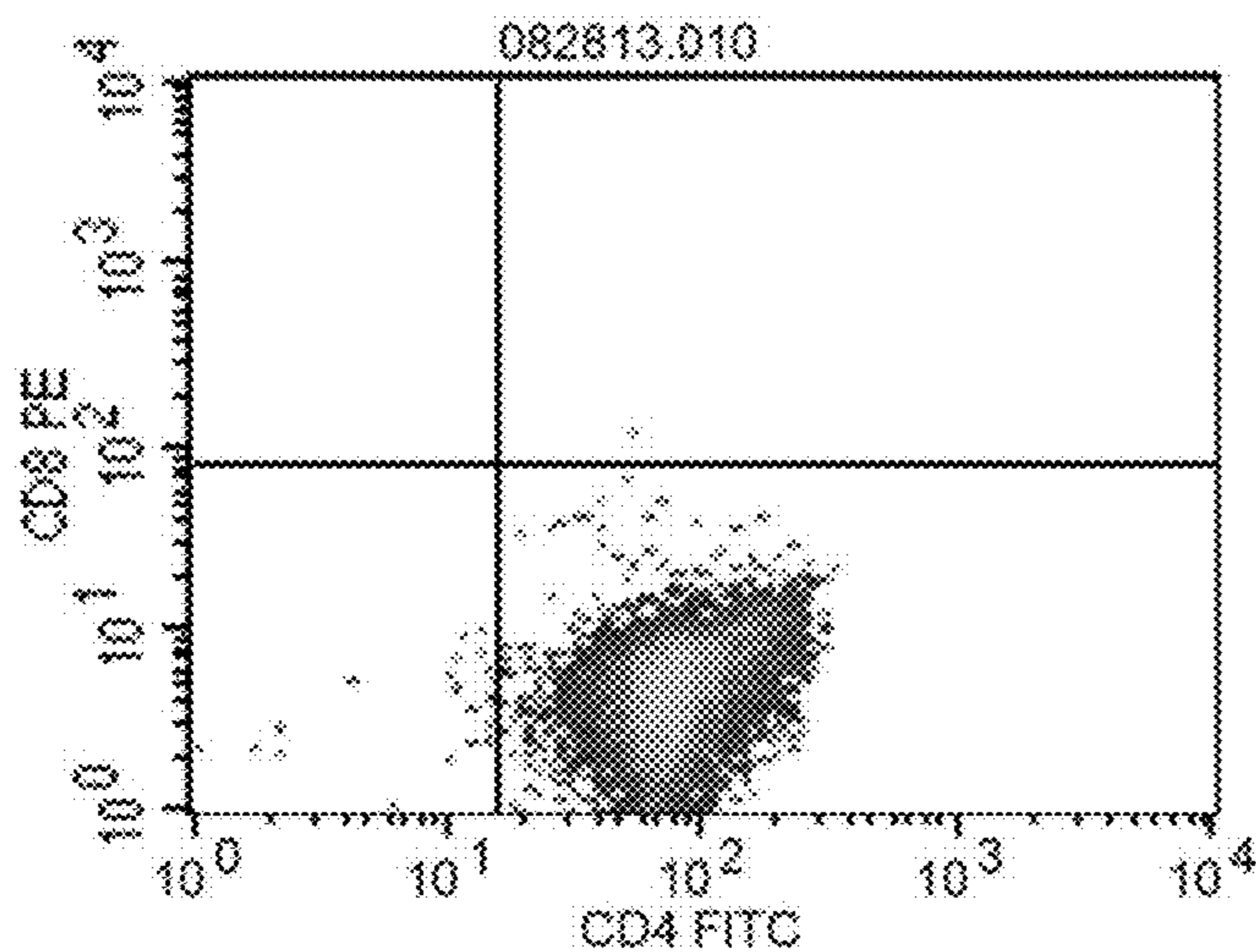
Fig. 15A.



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LR	0.23	0.11

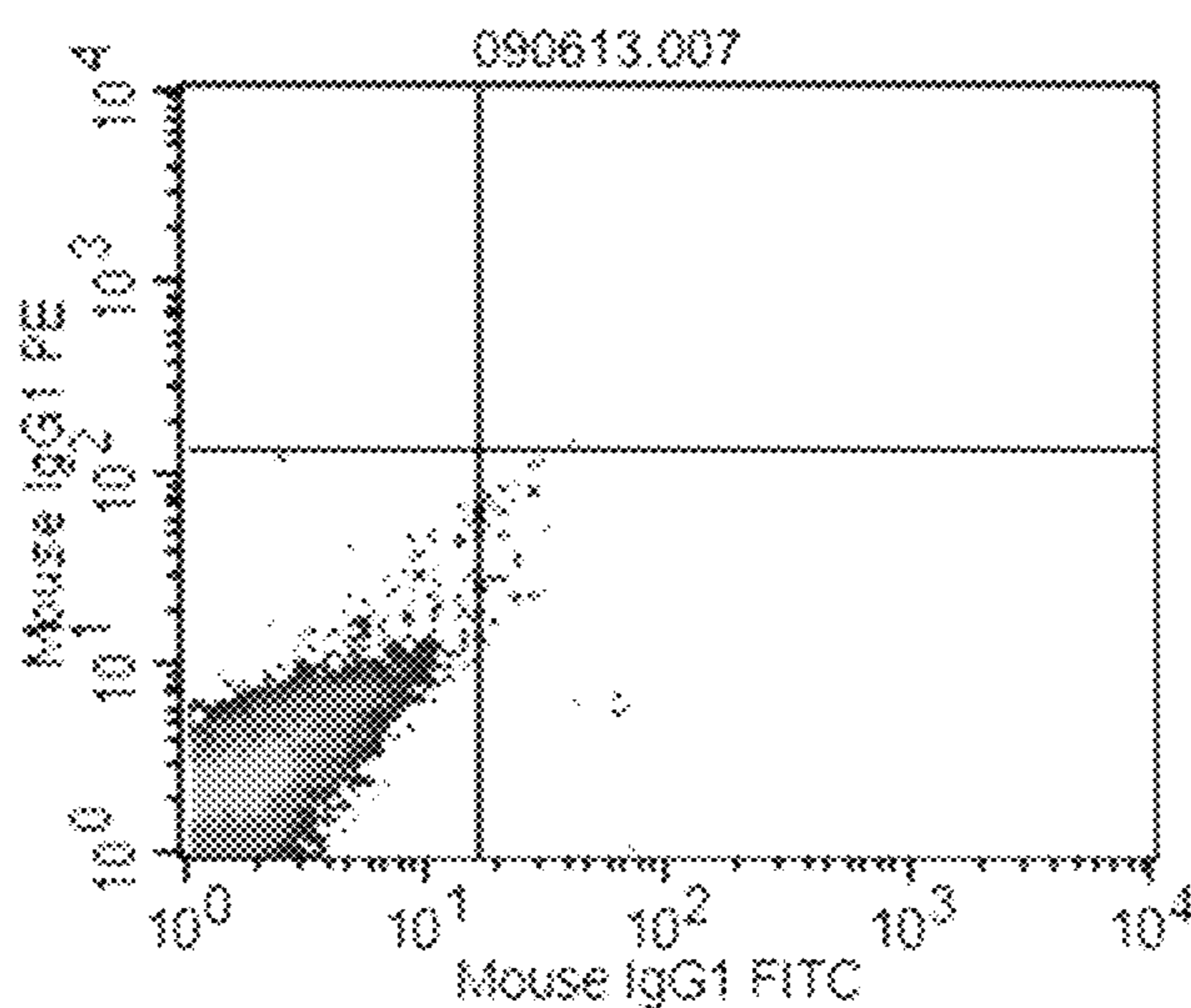
Fig 15B.



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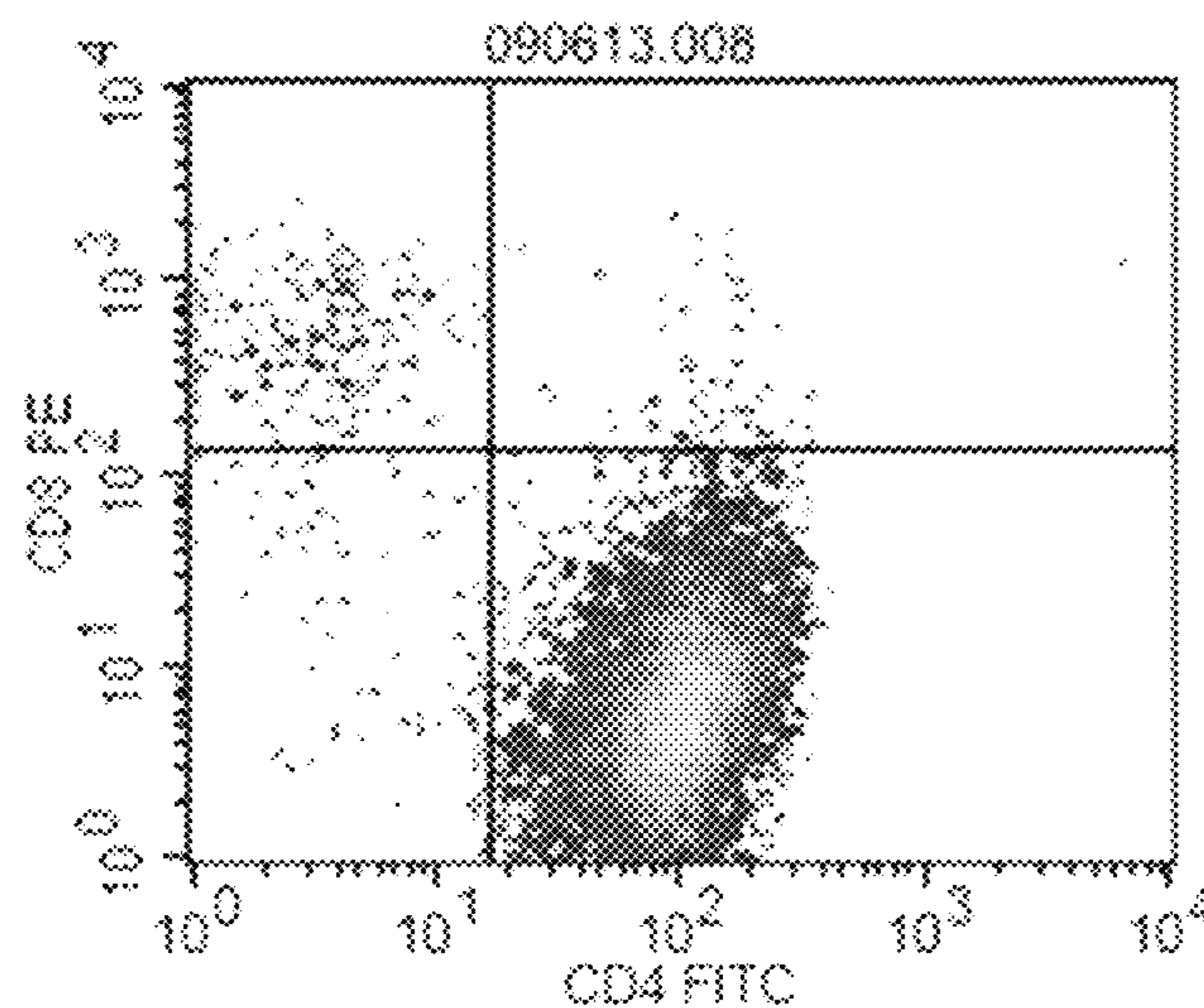
Fig. 16A.



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UR	0.01	0.00
LL	99.79	75.29
LR	0.20	0.15

Fig. 16B.



File: 090613.008
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 Acquisition Date: 06-Sep-13
 Gate: G1

Quad	% Gated	% Total
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UR	0.50	0.37
LL	0.55	0.40
LR	97.46	72.04

Fig. 17A.

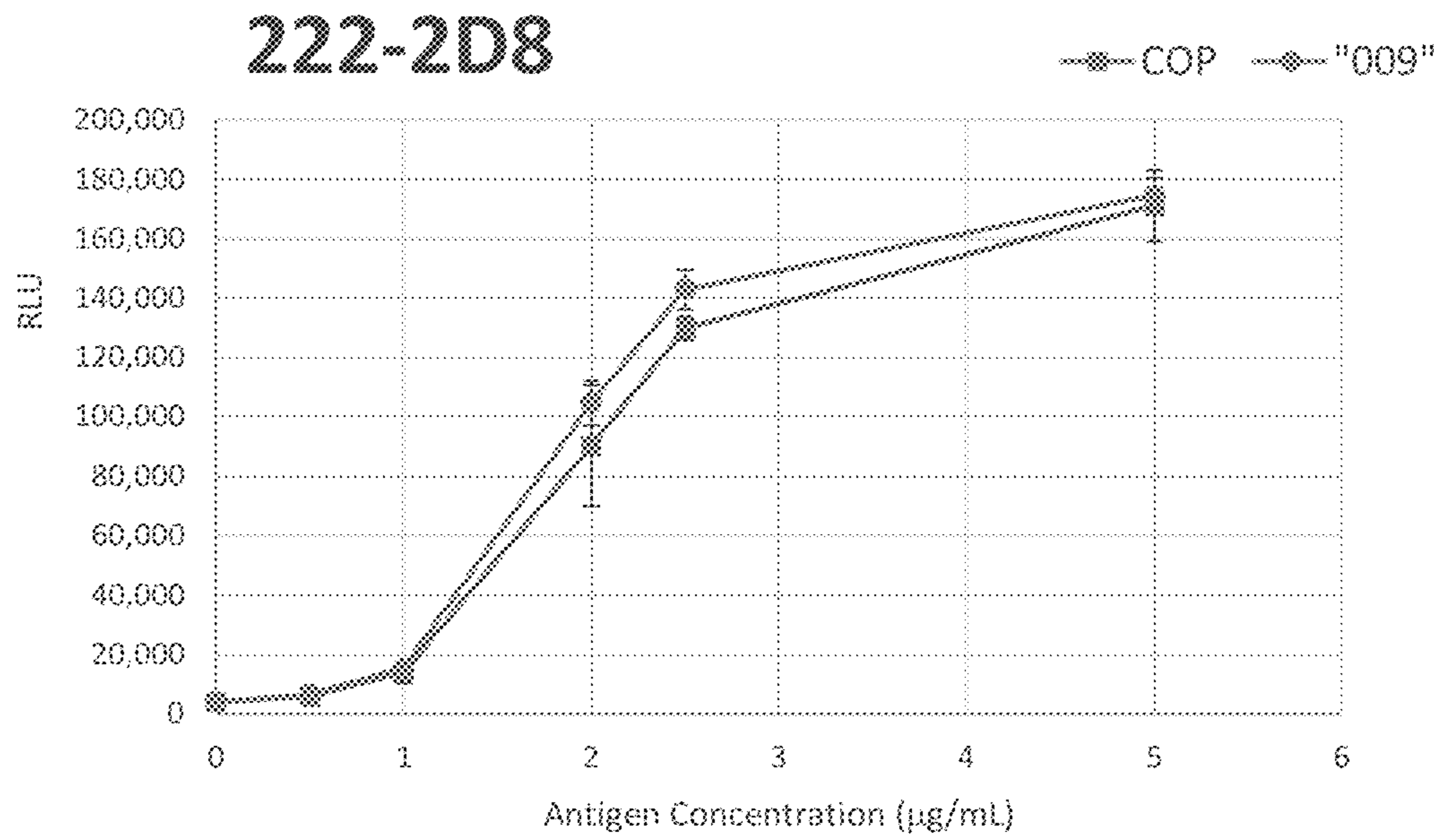


Fig. 17B.

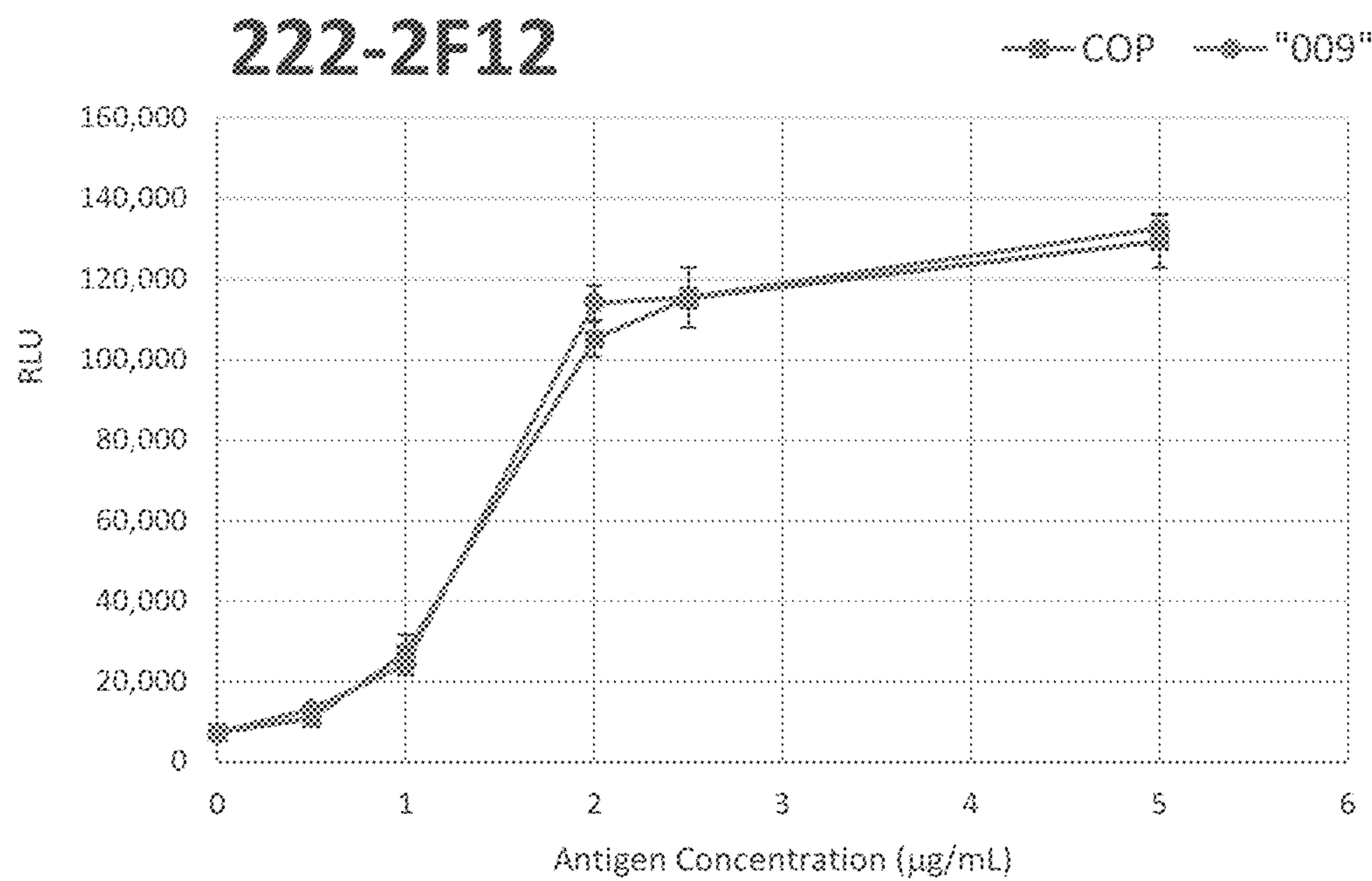


Fig. 18A.

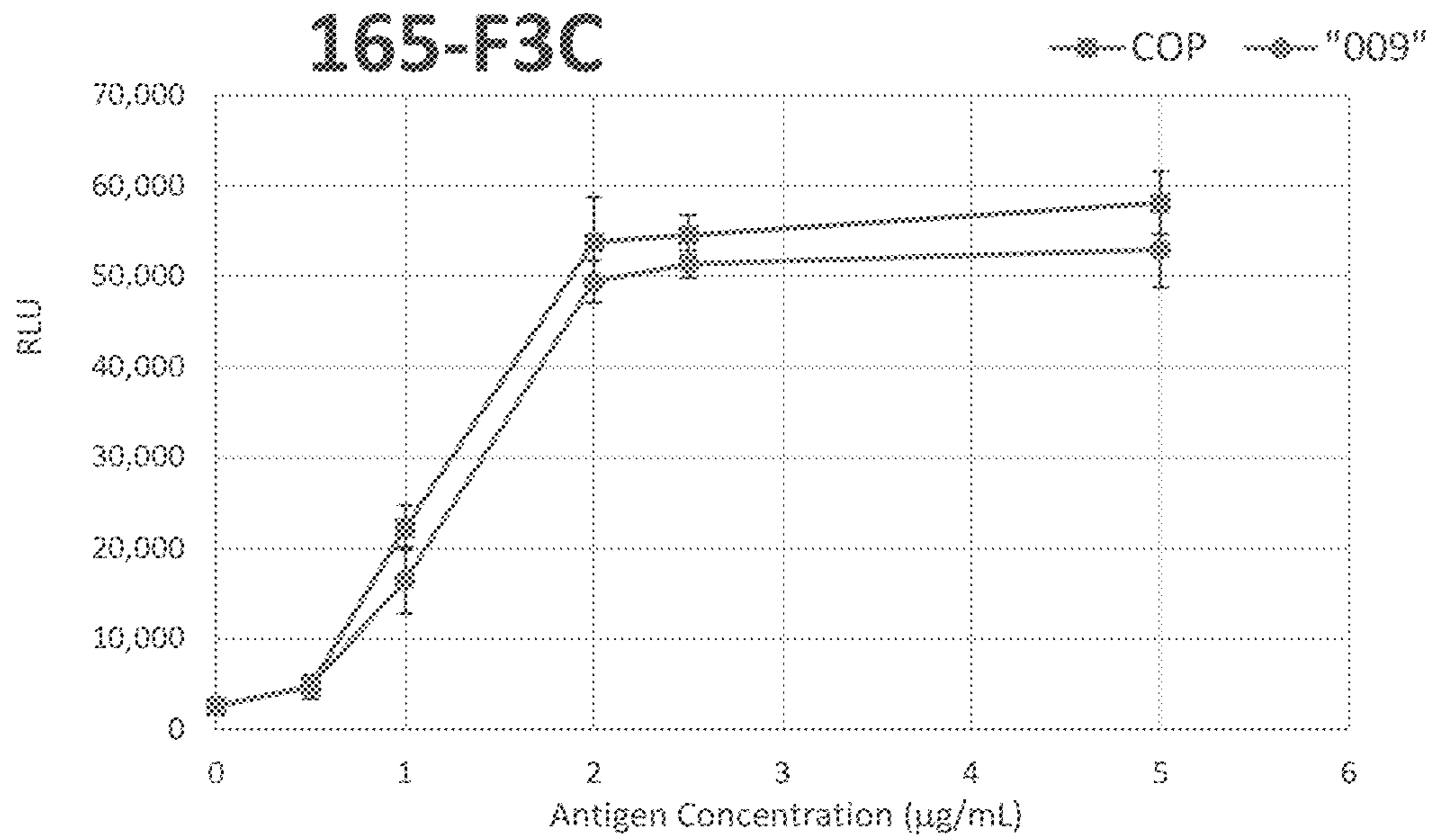


Fig. 18B.

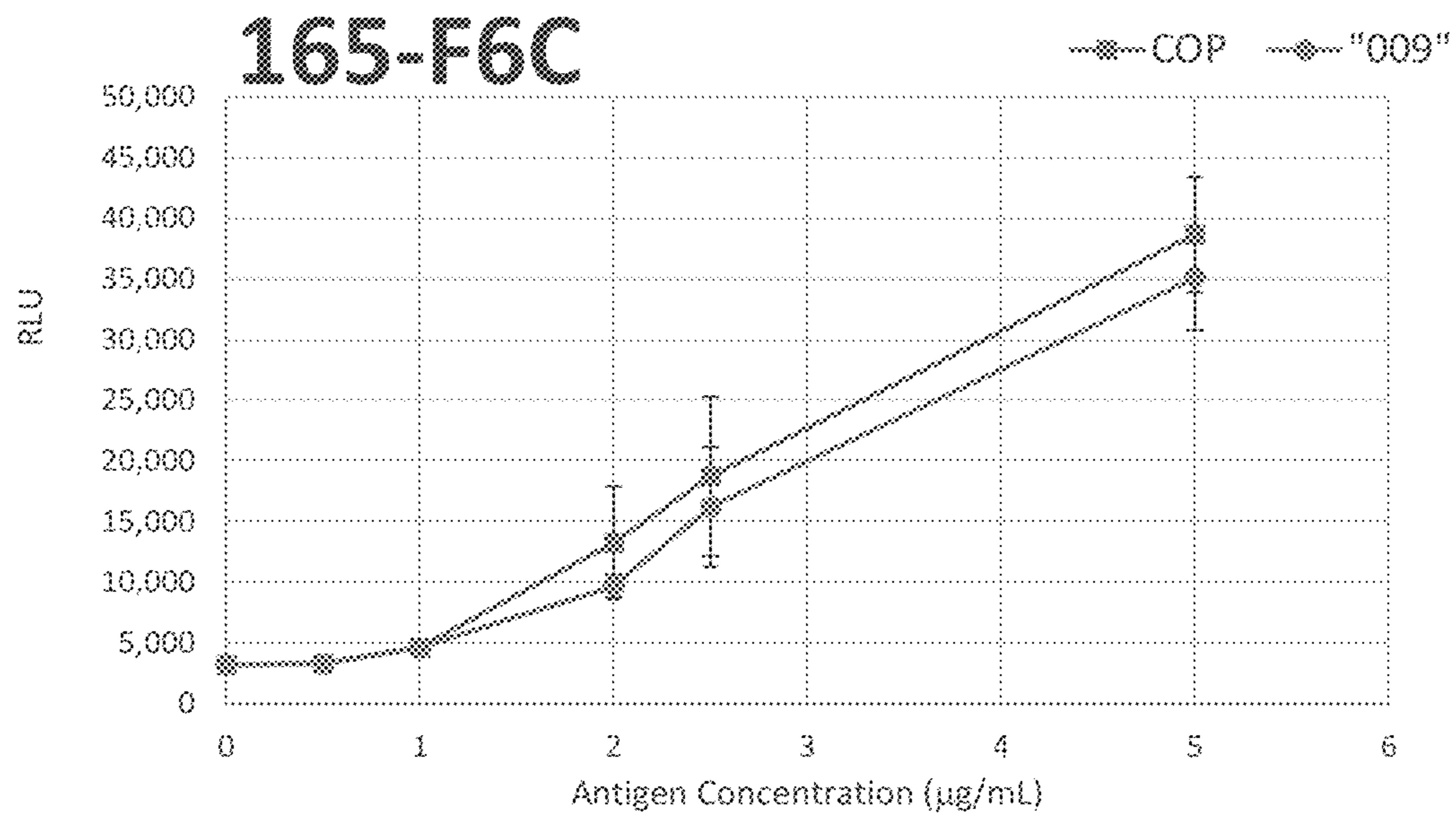


Fig. 19A.

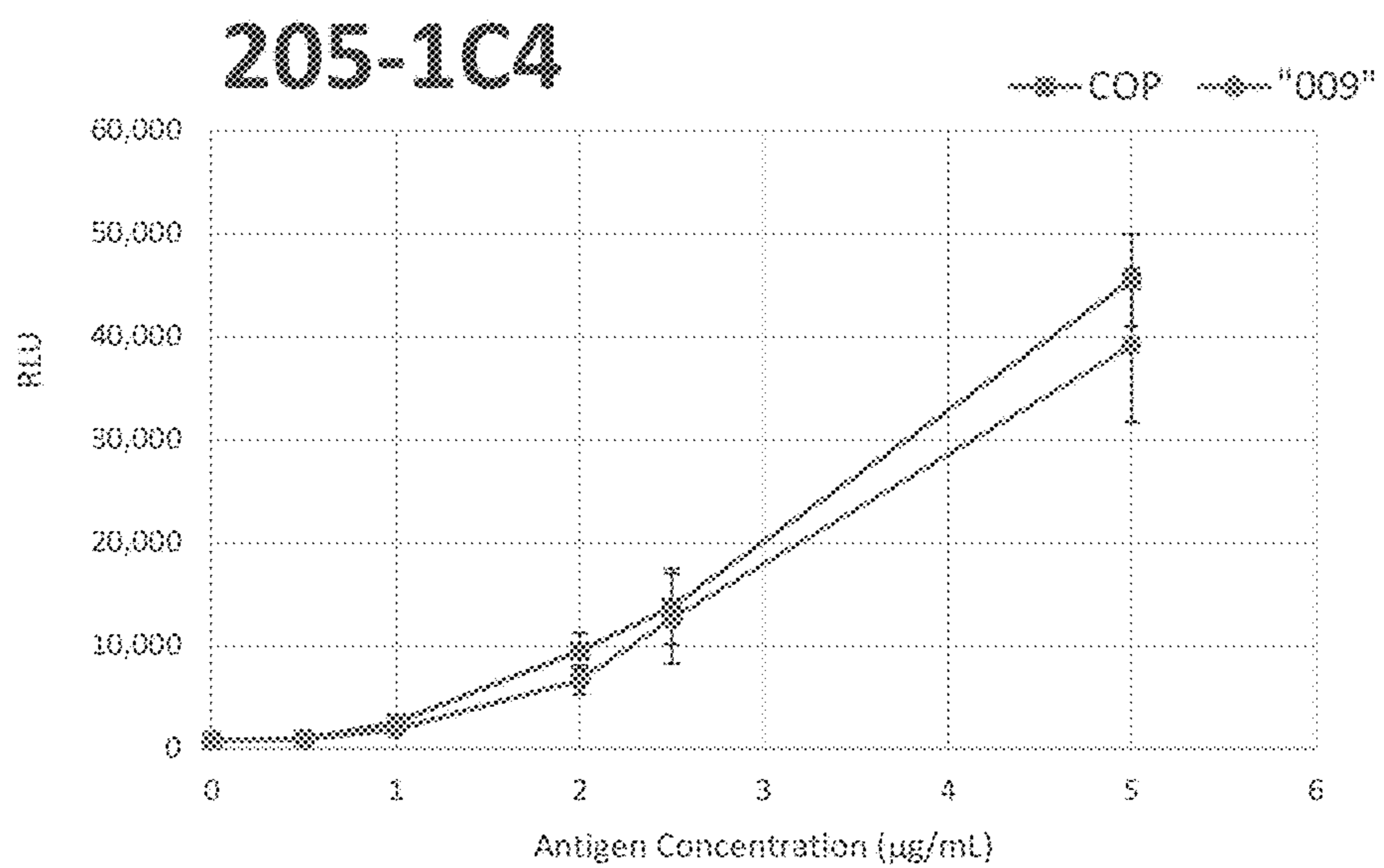
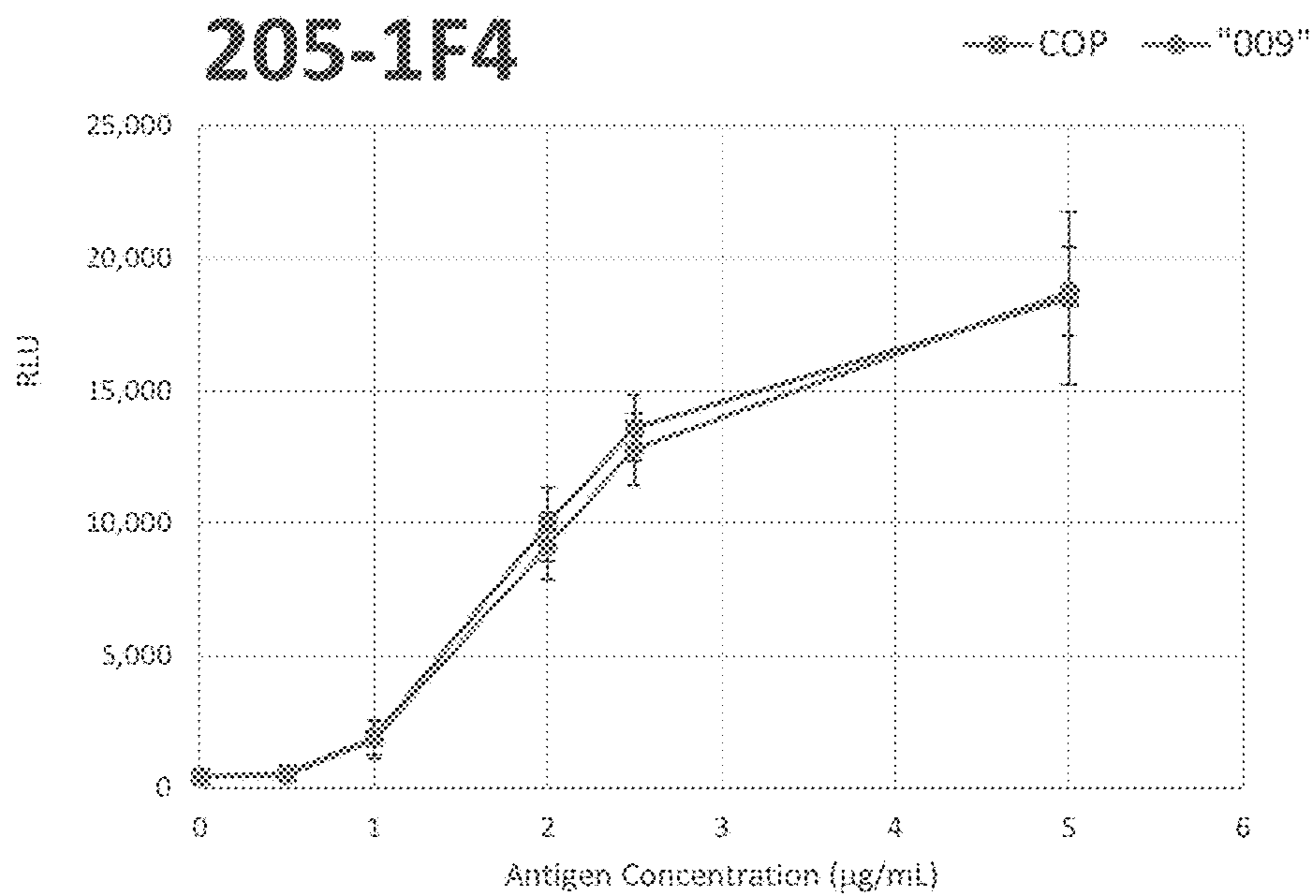


Fig. 19B.



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**HUMAN T CELL LINE ASSAY FOR
EVALUATING THE IMMUNOLOGIC
IDENTITY OF GLATIRAMER ACETATE
PREPARATIONS**

CROSS-REFERENCE

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/522,521, filed Oct. 23, 2014, which claims the benefit of priority of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/895,370, filed Oct. 24, 2013; which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Glatiramer acetate is a synthetic peptide drug approved for treating multiple sclerosis. It consists of the acetate salts of synthetic polypeptides containing the amino acids L-glutamic acid, L-alanine, L-tyrosine, and L-lysine. Currently sold as Copaxone®, glatiramer acetate injection is indicated for the reduction of the frequency of relapses in patients with Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis (RRMS), including patients who have experienced a first clinical episode and have MRI features consistent with Multiple Sclerosis.

Glatiramer acetate is thought to act in multiple sclerosis by modifying immune processes responsible for the pathogenesis of the disease. In particular, it is believed that the mechanism of action of Copaxone® in Multiple Sclerosis is at least in part mediated by immunomodulation of T-cell activity.

During the manufacture of glatiramer acetate, reliable and cost-effective assays for interrogating glatiramer acetate preparations to demonstrate immunological identity and/or comparable potency to reference standard lots of glatiramer acetate are needed for maintaining consistency among drug lots for pharmaceutical use.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention is based on the discovery of methods for generating and identifying glatiramer acetate (GA)-specific human T-cell lines that respond similarly to different GA preparations, but differ in responsiveness to non-canonical GA peptides, have different MHC restriction elements, and produce different cytokines in response to stimulation with GA. The invention relates to methods for obtaining GA-specific human T-cell lines that recognize different GA epitopes, and to methods for using these GA-specific human T-cell lines to determine whether GA preparations are immunologically identical. In embodiments, the invention relates to a method for determining whether a GA test preparation and a GA reference standard preparation are immunologically identical, using at least one GA-specific human T-cell line or a panel of GA-specific human T-cell lines generated using the described methods.

The invention further relates to processes for preparing a drug product or pharmaceutical composition containing GA, comprising determining whether a GA test preparation and a GA reference standard are immunologically identical, and including the GA test lot in the drug product if it is determined to be immunologically identical to the GA reference standard. The invention also relates to a drug product containing GA prepared by the methods of the invention. The invention further relates to human B-cell lines appropriate for use as antigen presenting cells in the methods of the invention.

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The assays of the present invention can demonstrate the immunological identity or reveal non-identity of GA product preparations with an accuracy not available using existing GA batch assays. The assays of the present invention do not require animal immunization, thereby eliminating assay-to-assay variability, and they do not require animal sacrifice.

In particular, the present invention relates to a method of determining whether a test preparation of GA and a GA reference standard are immunologically identical, using at least one GA-specific human T-cell line, the method comprising: a) incubating cells of the at least one GA-specific human T-cell line with appropriate antigen presenting cells (APC); b) stimulating at least one sample of the GA-specific human T-cells and appropriate APC incubated in step (a) with an amount of the test preparation of GA, and separately stimulating at least one sample of the GA-specific human T-cells and appropriate APC incubated in step (a) with the same amount of the GA reference standard; c) measuring at least one GA-elicited response of the at least one sample of cells stimulated in step (b) with the test preparation of GA, and measuring the same at least one GA-elicited response of the at least one sample of cells stimulated in step (b) with the GA reference standard; and d) comparing the measurements obtained in step (c); wherein the test preparation of GA and the GA reference standard are determined to be immunologically identical when the comparison of the measurements made in step (d) falls within an acceptable range.

In embodiments, the present invention relates to a method of determining whether a test preparation of glatiramer acetate (GA) and a GA reference standard are immunologically identical, the method comprising: measuring at least one GA-elicited response of at least one GA-specific human T-cell line to stimulation with the test preparation of GA in the presence of appropriate APC to obtain a first measurement, and at least one GA-elicited response of the at least one GA-specific human T-cell line to a GA reference standard in the presence of appropriate APC to obtain a second measurement; and comparing the first and second measurements; wherein the test preparation of GA and the GA reference standard are determined to be immunologically identical when the comparison of the first and second measurements falls within an acceptable range.

In the above embodiments, the appropriate APC can comprise cells selected from the group consisting of: Epstein Barr Virus-transformed (EBV-transformed) human B-cells autologous to the GA-specific human T-cells; EBV-transformed human B-cells having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells; PBMC autologous to the GA-specific human T cells; PBMC having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells; purified monocytes autologous to the GA-specific human T-cells; purified monocytes having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells; purified dendritic cells autologous to the GA-specific human T-cells; and purified dendritic cells having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells.

The invention also relates to a method comprising selecting for pharmaceutical use a test preparation of GA having immunologic identity to a GA reference standard determined according to methods described.

The invention relates to the above methods, wherein the acceptable range is about 80% to about 120%, or about 90% to about 110%. In embodiments of the above methods, the at least one measured GA-elicited response is selected from proliferation, production of a response biomarker, expression of a nucleic acid encoding a response biomarker, and a

combination thereof. In embodiments, the at least one measured GA-elicited response is production of a response biomarker, and the response biomarker is a cytokine, a chemokine, or an activation marker. In certain embodiments, the response biomarker is a cytokine selected from: IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21 IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), and IL-1b. In embodiments, the response biomarker is an activation marker selected from: CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, and HLA-DR. In embodiments, the response biomarker is a chemokine selected from: IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, and CXCL7.

The invention relates to the above methods, wherein the at least one measured GA-elicited response is expression of a nucleic acid encoding a response biomarker, and the response biomarker encoded by the nucleic acid is a cytokine, a chemokine, or an activation marker. In embodiments, the encoded response biomarker is a cytokine selected from: IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), TGF- β and IL-1b. In certain embodiments, the encoded response biomarker is an activation marker selected from: CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, and HLA-DR. In embodiments, the encoded response biomarker is a chemokine selected from: IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, and CXCL7.

The invention relates to the above methods, wherein at least two GA-elicited responses of the cells stimulated with the test preparation of GA are measured, and the same at least two GA-elicited responses of the cells stimulated with the GA reference standard, are measured. In these embodiments, the at least two GA-elicited responses can be selected from the expression of: IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), TGF- β , IL-1b, CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, HLA-DR, IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, CXCL7, a nucleic acid encoding IL-2, a nucleic acid encoding IL-4, a nucleic acid encoding IL-5, a nucleic acid encoding IL-6, a nucleic acid encoding IL-10, a nucleic acid encoding IL-13, or a nucleic acid encoding IL-17, a nucleic acid encoding IL-22, a nucleic acid encoding IFN- γ , a nucleic acid encoding TNF- α (TNF), a nucleic acid encoding TNF- β (LT), a nucleic acid encoding TGF- β , a nucleic acid encoding IL-1b, a nucleic acid encoding CD69, a nucleic acid encoding CD25, a nucleic acid encoding CD71, a nucleic acid encoding CD137, a nucleic acid encoding CD154, a nucleic acid encoding CD278, a nucleic acid encoding CD279, a nucleic acid encoding HLA-DR, a nucleic acid encoding IL-8 (CXCL8), a nucleic acid encoding RANTES (CCL5), a nucleic acid encoding CCL1, a nucleic acid encoding CXCL4, and a nucleic acid encoding CXCL7.

The invention relates to the above methods, wherein the GA reference standard is Copaxone (COP) or Mylan GA (GMA).

The invention relates to the above methods, wherein the appropriate APC have at least one HLA-DR restriction element capable of presenting GA peptides. In certain embodiments, the at least one HLA-DR restriction element capable of presenting GA peptides is selected from: DR-1, DR-2, DR-3, DR-4, DR-7, DR-11, DR-13, and DR-15.

The invention relates to the above methods, wherein the at least one GA-specific human T-cell line incubated in step (a) is a long-term T-cell line. In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell line is clonal. In embodiments, the at least one long-term GA-specific human T-cell line has been maintained in culture for at least about four weeks prior to

stimulation, previously restimulated at least four times, or both. In embodiments, the at least one long-term GA-specific human T-cell line has been previously restimulated at least eight times. In embodiments, the maintenance in culture of the at least one long-term GA-specific human T-cell line comprises recurrent restimulation with GA and autologous APC, in the absence of mitogen.

The invention relates to the above methods, wherein the stimulation includes stimulating each of at least three samples of GA-specific human T-cells, incubated with or in the presence of APC, with one of a series of amounts of the test preparation of GA, and stimulating each of at least three samples of GA-specific human T-cells, incubated with or in the presence of APC, with one of the same series of amounts of the GA reference standard. In embodiments, the series of amounts of the test preparation of GA, and the series of amounts of the GA reference standard, comprise escalating doses of GA of about 1 ng/mL to about 1 mg/mL GA. In embodiments, the series of amounts of the test preparation of GA, and the series of amounts of the GA reference standard, are escalating doses of GA of about 1 μ g/mL to about 30 μ g/mL GA.

In embodiments, the invention relates to a process for preparing a drug product or pharmaceutical composition containing GA, comprising: 1) reacting protected glatiramer acetate with hydrobromic acid to form trifluoroacetyl GA, treating said trifluoroacetyl copolymer-1 with aqueous piperidine solution to form a test preparation of GA, and purifying the test preparation of GA; 2) determining whether the test preparation of GA and a GA reference standard are immunologically identical, by: a) incubating cells of at least one GA-specific human T-cell line with appropriate antigen presenting cells (APC); b) stimulating at least one sample of the GA-specific human T-cells and appropriate APC incubated in step (a) with an amount of the test preparation of GA, and separately stimulating at least one sample of the GA-specific human T-cells and appropriate APC incubated in step (a) with the same amount of the GA reference standard; c) measuring at least one GA-elicited response of the at least one sample of cells stimulated in step (b) with the test preparation of GA, and measuring the same at least one GA-elicited response of the at least one sample of cells stimulated in step (b) with the GA reference standard; and d) comparing the measurements obtained in step (c); wherein the test preparation of GA and the GA reference standard are determined to be immunologically identical when the comparison of the measurements of step (d) falls within an acceptable range, and wherein the test preparation of GA is admixed in the drug product or pharmaceutical composition if it is determined to be immunologically identical to the GA reference standard.

In these embodiments, the appropriate APC can comprise cells selected from the group consisting of: Epstein Barr Virus-transformed (EBV-transformed) human B-cells autologous to the GA-specific human T-cells; EBV-transformed human B-cells having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells; PBMC autologous to the GA-specific human T cells; PBMC having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells; purified monocytes autologous to the GA-specific human T-cells; purified monocytes having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells; purified dendritic cells autologous to the GA-specific human T-cells; and purified dendritic cells having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells.

In embodiments, the acceptable range is about 80% to about 120%, or about 90% to about 110%. In certain embodiments of the above methods, the at least one measured GA-elicited response is selected from proliferation, production of a response biomarker, expression of a nucleic acid encoding a response biomarker, and a combination thereof. In embodiments, the at least one measured GA-elicited response is production of a response biomarker, and the response biomarker is a cytokine, a chemokine, or an activation marker. In certain embodiments, the response biomarker is a cytokine selected from: IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), and IL-1b. In embodiments, the response biomarker is an activation marker selected from: CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, and HLA-DR. In embodiments, the response biomarker is a chemokine selected from: IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, and CXCL7.

In embodiments, the at least one measured GA-elicited response is expression of a nucleic acid encoding a response biomarker, and the response biomarker encoded by the nucleic acid is a cytokine, a chemokine, or an activation marker. In embodiments, the encoded response biomarker is a cytokine selected from: IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), TGF- β and IL-1b. In certain embodiments, the encoded response biomarker is an activation marker selected from: CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, and HLA-DR. In embodiments, the encoded response biomarker is a chemokine selected from: IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, and CXCL7.

In embodiments, wherein at least two GA-elicited responses of the cells stimulated with the test preparation of GA are measured, and the same at least two GA-elicited responses of the cells stimulated with the GA reference standard, are measured. In these embodiments, the at least two GA-elicited responses can be selected from the expression of: IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), TGF- β , IL-1b, CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, HLA-DR, IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, CXCL7, a nucleic acid encoding IL-2, a nucleic acid encoding IL-4, a nucleic acid encoding IL-5, a nucleic acid encoding IL-6, a nucleic acid encoding IL-10, a nucleic acid encoding IL-13, or a nucleic acid encoding IL-17, a nucleic acid encoding IL-22, a nucleic acid encoding IFN- γ , a nucleic acid encoding TNF- α (TNF), a nucleic acid encoding TNF- β (LT), a nucleic acid encoding TGF- β , a nucleic acid encoding IL-1b, a nucleic acid encoding CD69, a nucleic acid encoding CD25, a nucleic acid encoding CD71, a nucleic acid encoding CD137, a nucleic acid encoding CD154, a nucleic acid encoding CD278, a nucleic acid encoding CD279, a nucleic acid encoding HLA-DR, a nucleic acid encoding IL-8 (CXCL8), a nucleic acid encoding RANTES (CCL5), a nucleic acid encoding CCL1, a nucleic acid encoding CXCL4, and a nucleic acid encoding CXCL7.

In embodiments, the GA reference standard is Copaxone or GMA.

In embodiments, the appropriate APC have at least one HLA-DR restriction element capable of presenting GA peptides. In certain embodiments, the at least one HLA-DR restriction element capable of presenting GA peptides is selected from: DR-1, DR-2, DR-3, DR-4, DR-7, DR-11, DR-13, and DR-15.

In embodiments, the at least one GA-specific human T-cell line incubated in step (a) is a long-term T-cell line. In

embodiments, the at least one GA-specific human T-cell line is clonal. In embodiments, the at least one long-term GA-specific human T-cell line has been maintained in culture for at least about four weeks prior to stimulation, previously restimulated at least four times, or both. In embodiments, the at least one long-term GA-specific human T-cell line has been previously restimulated at least eight times. In embodiments, the maintenance in culture of the at least one long-term GA-specific human T-cell line comprises recurrent restimulation with GA and autologous APC, in the absence of mitogen.

In embodiments, the stimulation includes stimulating each of at least three samples of GA-specific human T-cells, incubated with or in the presence of APC, with one of a series of amounts of the test preparation of GA, and stimulating each of at least three samples of GA-specific human T-cells, incubated with or in the presence of APC, with one of the same series of amounts of the GA reference standard. In embodiments, the series of amounts of the test preparation of GA, and the series of amounts of the GA reference standard, comprise escalating doses of GA of about 1 ng/mL to about 1 mg/mL GA. In embodiments, the series of amounts of the test preparation of GA, and the series of amounts of the GA reference standard, are escalating doses of GA of about 1 μ g/mL to about 30 μ g/mL GA.

The invention further relates to a method for generating and identifying a GA-specific human T-cell line, the method comprising: a) obtaining a sample of cells, wherein the sample of cells comprises T-cells from a human donor and appropriate APC; b) preparing a culture from the sample of cells of step (a), wherein the culture comprises GA; c) incubating the culture of step (b) with IL-2; d) assaying the culture of step (c) by preparing at least one test culture comprising cells from the culture of step (c), appropriate APC, and a test preparation of GA, preparing at least one control culture from the culture of step (c), and (i) measuring at least one GA-elicited response of the at least one test culture; (ii) measuring the same at least one GA-elicited response of the control culture; and e) comparing the measurement of step (d)(i) with the measurement of step (d)(ii); wherein the generated GA-specific human T-cell line is identified based on an increase in the at least one GA-elicited response measured in step (d)(i) relative to the at least one GA-elicited response measured in step (d)(ii); and f) optionally expanding the culture, and repeating steps (d) and (e) using the expanded culture, to further characterize the identified GA-specific human T-cell line.

In these embodiments, the at least one measured GA-elicited response can be selected from proliferation, production of a response biomarker, expression of a nucleic acid encoding a response biomarker, and a combination thereof. In related embodiments, the at least one measured GA-elicited response is production of a response biomarker, and the response biomarker is a cytokine, an activation marker, or a chemokine. In certain embodiments, the response biomarker is a cytokine selected from: IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), TGF- β , and IL-1b. In embodiments, the response biomarker is an activation marker selected from: CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, and HLA-DR. In embodiments, the response biomarker is a chemokine selected from: IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, and CXCL7. In related embodiments, the at least one measured GA-elicited response is expression of a nucleic acid encoding a response biomarker, and the encoded response biomarker is a cytokine, an activation marker, or a chemokine. In certain embodiments,

the encoded response biomarker is a cytokine selected from: IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), TGF- β , and IL-1b. In embodiments, the encoded response biomarker is a chemokine selected from: IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, and CXCL7. In embodiments, the encoded response biomarker is an activation marker selected from: CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, and HLA-DR.

In embodiments of the invention, step (e) comprises measuring at least two GA-elicited responses of the cultured T-cells to the GA, and step (f) comprises measuring the same at least two GA-elicited responses of the cultured T-cells to the control antigen. In related embodiments, the at least two GA-elicited responses are selected from the expression of: IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), TGF- β , IL-1b, CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, HLA-DR, IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, CXCL7, a nucleic acid encoding IL-2, a nucleic acid encoding IL-4, a nucleic acid encoding IL-5, a nucleic acid encoding IL-6, a nucleic acid encoding IL-10, a nucleic acid encoding IL-13, or a nucleic acid encoding IL-17, a nucleic acid encoding IL-21, a nucleic acid encoding IL-22, a nucleic acid encoding IFN- γ , a nucleic acid encoding TNF- α (TNF), a nucleic acid encoding TNF- β (LT), a nucleic acid encoding TGF- β , a nucleic acid encoding IL-1b, a nucleic acid encoding CD69, a nucleic acid encoding CD25, a nucleic acid encoding CD71, a nucleic acid encoding CD137, a nucleic acid encoding CD154, a nucleic acid encoding CD278, a nucleic acid encoding CD279, a nucleic acid encoding HLA-DR, a nucleic acid encoding IL-8 (CXCL8), a nucleic acid encoding RANTES (CCL5), a nucleic acid encoding CCL1, a nucleic acid encoding CXCL4, and a nucleic acid encoding CXCL7.

In embodiments, the appropriate APC are autologous cells. In embodiments, the appropriate APC are autologous PBMC. In embodiments, the appropriate APC are autologous PBMC treated with an anti-mitotic agent, e.g., mitomycin C. In embodiments, the appropriate APC have at least one HLA-DR restriction element capable of presenting GA peptides. In certain embodiments, the at least one HLA-DR restriction element capable of presenting GA peptides is selected from: DR-1, DR-2, DR-3, DR-4, DR-7, DR-11, DR-13, and DR-15.

The invention also relates to a GA-specific human T-cell line obtained according to these methods. In embodiments, the generated GA-specific human T-cell line is a long-term T-cell line. In embodiments, the generated GA-specific human T-cell line is clonal.

In embodiments of the invention, no mitogen is added to the culture of step (b) or (c).

In embodiments, the method further comprises characterizing the identified GA-specific human T-cell line, wherein the characterization comprises one or more of: a) confirming or reconfirming the GA-specificity of the identified GA-specific human T-cell line; b) determining the MHC restriction of the identified GA-specific human T-cell line; c) determining a response biomarker profile of the identified GA-specific human T-cell line; and d) determining the reactivity of the identified GA-specific human T-cell line to at least one non-canonical GA peptide.

In embodiments, the method further comprises characterizing the response of the identified GA-specific human T-cell line to a non-canonical GA peptide by: preparing at least one test culture comprising cells of the identified GA-specific human T-cell line, appropriate APC, and a non-canonical

GA peptide; preparing at least one control culture comprising cells of the identified GA-specific human T-cell line; measuring at least one GA-elicited response of the at least one test culture; measuring the same at least one GA-elicited response of the control culture; and comparing the measurement of the GA-elicited responses of the test and control cultures; wherein the GA-specific human T-cell line that responds to stimulation with the non-canonical GA peptide is identified by an increase in the at least one GA-elicited response of the test culture relative to the control culture.

The invention also relates to a long-term GA-specific human T-cell line, wherein the long-term GA-specific human T-cell line is capable of producing at least one measured response to stimulation with a test preparation of GA that is increased relative to the same at least one measured response to stimulation with a control antigen, said at least one measured response comprising proliferation, production of a response biomarker, expression of a nucleic acid encoding a response biomarker, or a combination thereof. In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell line is clonal.

In embodiments, the at least one measured GA-elicited response is selected from proliferation, production of a response biomarker, expression of a nucleic acid encoding a response biomarker, and a combination thereof. In embodiments, the at least one measured GA-elicited response is production of a response biomarker, and the response biomarker is a cytokine, a chemokine, or an activation marker. In certain embodiments, the response biomarker is a cytokine selected from: IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), and IL-1b. In embodiments, the response biomarker is an activation marker selected from: CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, and HLA-DR. In embodiments, the response biomarker is a chemokine selected from: IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, and CXCL7.

In embodiments, the at least one measured GA-elicited response is expression of a nucleic acid encoding a response biomarker, and the response biomarker encoded by the nucleic acid is a cytokine, a chemokine, or an activation marker. In embodiments, the encoded response biomarker is a cytokine selected from: IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), TGF- β and IL-1b. In certain embodiments, the encoded response biomarker is an activation marker selected from: CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, and HLA-DR. In embodiments, the encoded response biomarker is a chemokine selected from: IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, and CXCL7.

In embodiments, at least two GA-elicited responses of the cells stimulated with the test preparation of GA are measured, and the same at least two GA-elicited responses of the cells stimulated with the GA reference standard, are measured. In these embodiments, the at least two GA-elicited responses can be selected from the expression of: IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), TGF- β , IL-1b, CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, HLA-DR, IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, CXCL7, a nucleic acid encoding IL-2, a nucleic acid encoding IL-4, a nucleic acid encoding IL-5, a nucleic acid encoding IL-6, a nucleic acid encoding IL-10, a nucleic acid encoding IL-13, or a nucleic acid encoding IL-17, a nucleic acid encoding IL-22, a nucleic acid encoding IFN- γ , a nucleic acid encoding TNF- α (TNF), a nucleic acid encoding TNF- β (LT), a nucleic acid encoding TGF- β , a nucleic acid encoding

IL-1b, a nucleic acid encoding CD69, a nucleic acid encoding CD25, a nucleic acid encoding CD71, a nucleic acid encoding CD137, a nucleic acid encoding CD154, a nucleic acid encoding CD278, a nucleic acid encoding CD279, a nucleic acid encoding HLA-DR, a nucleic acid encoding IL-8 (CXCL8), a nucleic acid encoding RANTES (CCL5), a nucleic acid encoding CCL1, a nucleic acid encoding CXCL4, and a nucleic acid encoding CXCL7. An APC line comprising antigen presenting cells capable of presenting antigen to the long-term GA-specific human T-cell line of claim 90.

In embodiments, the APC line is selected from: Epstein Barr Virus-transformed (EBV-transformed) human B-cells autologous to the GA-specific human T-cells; EBV-transformed human B-cells having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells; PBMC autologous to the GA-specific human T cells; PBMC having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells; purified monocytes autologous to the GA-specific human T-cells; purified monocytes having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells; purified dendritic cells autologous to the GA-specific human T-cells; and purified dendritic cells having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells.

In embodiments, the long-term GA-specific human T-cell line is generated by culturing for at least about four weeks. In embodiments, the long-term GA-specific human T-cell line is generated by stimulation with a GMA or COP preparation.

The present invention also relates to an assay panel of GA-specific human T-cell lines for use in determining whether a test preparation of GA and a GA reference standard are immunologically identical, wherein the assay panel comprises the following GA-specific human T-cell lines: a) a GA-specific human T-cell line generated by culturing human T-cells in the presence of a first preparation of GA; b) a GA-specific human T-cell line generated by culturing human T-cells in the presence of a second preparation of GA; and c) a GA-specific human T-cell line that is not reactive to at least one non-canonical GA peptide. In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell line of (a) or (b) also is the GA-specific human T-cell line of (c).

In embodiments, the non-canonical GA peptide of (c) consists of the amino acids tyrosine (Y), glutamic acid (E), alanine (A), and lysine (K) at a molar ratio that differs from the ratio of the amino acids tyrosine (Y), glutamic acid (E), alanine (A), and lysine (K) in Copaxone®. In embodiments, the assay panel of claim 105, wherein the non-canonical GA peptide of (c) consists of any one, two, or three of the amino acids tyrosine (Y), glutamic acid (E), alanine (A), and lysine (K). In embodiments, the assay panel of claim 105, further comprising a GA-specific human T-cell line that is reactive to the at least one non-canonical GA peptide.

In certain embodiments, the invention relates to the above assay panel wherein the GA-specific human T-cell line of (a) is selected from the group consisting of 222-AG12, 222-BA11, 222-BC11, 165-B5G, 165-C4G, 165-C5G, 165-C8G, 165-D8G, 165-E7G, 165-E9G, 165-F10G, 165-F5G, 165-F8G, and 165-H11G; the GA-specific human T-cell line of (b) is selected from the group consisting of 222-1C5, 222-1H12, 222-2B11, 222-2B8, 222-2C1, 222-2C3, 222-2D2, 222-2D8, 222-2E1, 222-1F8, 222-2F12, 222-2G4, 222-1G8, 222-2G12, 165-B6C, 165-B10C, 165-C4C, 165-C7C, 165-D2C, 165-D3C, 165-D11C, 165-E3C, 165-F3C, 165-F6C, 205-1B4, 205-1B7, 205-1C4, 205-1D1, 205-1E1, 205-1F2, 205-1F4, 205-1H1, 205-1H3, 205-1H5, 205-1H7, 205-1H9,

and 205-1H11; and the GA-specific human T-cell line of (c) is selected from the group consisting of 222-AG12, 165-B5G, 165-D8G, 165-E7G, 165-E9G, 165-F5G, 165-F10G, 222-1H12, 222-2F12, 165-B10C, 165-C4C, 165-C7C, 165-D11C, 165-E3C, 165-F3C, 165-F6C, and 205-1H7.

In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell line of (a) is selected from the group consisting of 222-AG12, 222-AG12, 222-BA11, 222-BC11, 165-B5G, 165-C5G, 165-C8G, 165-D8G, 165-E9G, 165-F10G, 165-F5G, 165-F8G, and 165-H11G; the GA-specific human T-cell line of (b) is selected from the group consisting of 222-1C5, 222-1H12, 222-2B8, 222-2C3, 222-2E1, 222-1F8, 222-2F12, 222-2G4, 222-1G8, 165-C4C, 165-C7C, 165-D2C, 165-D3C, 205-1B4, 205-1B7, 205-1C4, and 205-1F4; and the GA-specific human T-cell line of (c) is selected from the group consisting of 222-AG12, 165-B5G, 165-D8G, 165-E7G, 165-E9G, 165-F5G, 165-FLOG, 222-1H12, 222-2F12, 165-B10C, 165-C4C, 165-C7C, 165-D11C, 165-E3C, 165-F3C, 165-F6C, and 205-1H7.

In certain embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell line of (a) is selected from the group consisting of 165-B5G or 165-D8G; the GA-specific human T-cell line of (b) is selected from the group consisting of 222-1H12 or 222-2E1; and the GA-specific human T-cell line of (c) is 222-AG12.

In embodiments, the assay panel comprises or further comprises at least one GA-specific human T cell line that has a first known GA response biomarker profile, and comprising or further comprising at least one GA-specific human T cell line that has a second known GA response biomarker profile that is different from the first known GA response biomarker profile.

In embodiments, the assay panel comprises or further comprises at least one GA-specific human T cell line that has a first known MHC restriction, and comprising or further comprising at least one GA-specific human T cell line that has a second known MHC restriction that is different from the first known MHC restriction. In embodiments, the assay panel comprises or further comprises at least one GA-specific human T-cell line having an HLA-DR restriction element capable of presenting GA peptides. In embodiments, the first HLA-DR restriction element is selected from: DR-1, DR-2, DR-3, DR-4, DR-7, DR-11, DR-13, and DR-15; and wherein the second HLA-DR restriction element is selected from: DR-4, DR-7, DR-11, DR-13, and DR-15.

In embodiments, the assay panel comprises or further comprises at least one GA-specific human T-cell line that has a first known GA biomarker response profile, and at least one GA-specific human T-cell line that has a second known GA biomarker response profile. In embodiments, the first and second known biomarker response profiles each comprise at least one cytokine, at least one chemokine, at least one activation marker, at least one nucleic acid encoding a cytokine, at least one nucleic acid encoding a chemokine, or at least one nucleic acid encoding an activation marker. In embodiments, the first and second known GA biomarker response profiles each comprise at least one cytokine selected from: IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), TGF- β , and IL-1b. In certain embodiments, the first and second known GA biomarker response profiles each comprise an activation marker selected from: CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, and HLA-DR. In embodiments, the first and second known GA biomarker response profiles each comprise a chemokine selected from: IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, and CXCL7. In embodiments, the first and second known GA biomarker

response profiles each comprise at least one nucleic acid encoding a cytokine selected from the group consisting of: IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), TGF- β , and IL-1b. In embodiments, the first and second known GA biomarker response profiles each comprise at least one nucleic acid encoding an activation marker selected from: CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, and HLA-DR. In embodiments, the first and second known GA biomarker response profiles each comprise at least one nucleic acid encoding a chemokine selected from: IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, and CXCL7.

In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell lines in the assay panel are long-term T-cell lines. In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell lines in the assay panel are clonal. In related embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell lines have been cultured for at least about four weeks and/or restimulated at least four times. In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell lines have been restimulated at least eight times.

In embodiments, the non-canonical peptide is selected from peptide 026, GLT 631, GAT 631, GAT111, LT11, GT11, GT 41, GL 14, and GA 64. In embodiments, the non-canonical peptide is peptide 026. In embodiments, the assay panel comprises or further comprises two to six GA-specific human T-cell lines not reactive to a non-canonical GA peptide, wherein each GA-specific human T-cell line is not reactive to a different non-canonical GA peptide. In embodiments, the assay panel comprises or further comprises two GA-specific human T-cell lines not reactive to a non-canonical GA peptide, wherein one of the two GA-specific human T-cell lines is not reactive to a non-canonical GA peptide selected from peptide 026, GLT 631, GAT 631, GAT111, LT11, GT11, GT 41, GL 14, GT41S, and GA 64, and the second of the two GA-specific human T-cell lines is not reactive to a non-canonical GA peptide selected from peptide 026, GLT 631, GAT 631, GAT111, LT11, GT11, GT 41, GL 14, GT 41S, and GA 64. In embodiments, one of the two GA-specific human T-cell lines is not reactive to a non-canonical GA peptide selected from peptide 026, GLT 631, GAT 631, LT11, and GL 14, and the second of the two GA-specific human T-cell lines is not reactive to a non-canonical GA peptide selected from peptide 026, GLT 631, GAT 631, LT11, and GL 14. In embodiments, one of the two GA-specific human T-cell lines is not reactive to peptide 026, and the second of the two GA-specific human T-cell lines is not reactive to GLT 631, GAT 631, LT11, or GL 14.

In certain embodiments, each GA-specific human T-cell line of (a), (b), and (c) is CD4⁺. In related embodiments, each GA-specific human T-cell line of (a), (b), and (c) comprises more than 98% CD4⁺ cells. In embodiments, each GA-specific human T-cell line of (a), (b), and (c) comprises more than 99% CD4⁺ cells. In embodiments, each GA-specific human T-cell line of (a), (b), and (c) is not CD8⁺. In related embodiments, each GA-specific human T-cell line of (a), (b), and (c) comprises less than 2% CD8⁺ cells. In certain embodiments, each GA-specific human T-cell line of (a), (b), and (c) comprises less than 1% CD8⁺ cells.

The invention also relates to a method of determining whether a test preparation of glatiramer acetate (GA) and a GA reference standard are immunologically identical using an assay panel, the method comprising: 1) incubating cells of each GA-specific human T-cell line in the assay panel with appropriate APC; 2) stimulating a predetermined number of cells of each of the GA-specific human T-cell lines incubated in step (1) with an amount of the test preparation

of GA; 3) separately stimulating the same predetermined number of cells of each of the GA-specific human T-cell lines incubated in step (1) with the same amount of the GA reference standard; 4) measuring at least one GA-elicited response of each of the GA-specific human T-cell lines stimulated in steps (2) and (3); and 5) comparing the measurement of the at least one GA-elicited response obtained for each GA-specific human T-cell line stimulated with the test preparation of GA with the measurement of the at least one GA-elicited response obtained for the same GA-specific human T-cell line stimulated with the GA reference standard; wherein the test preparation of GA and the GA reference standard are determined to be immunologically identical when the comparison of the measurements of step (5) falls within an acceptable range.

In embodiments, the appropriate APC can comprise cells selected from the group consisting of: Epstein Barr Virus-transformed (EBV-transformed) human B-cells autologous to the GA-specific human T-cells; EBV-transformed human B-cells having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells; PBMC autologous to the GA-specific human T cells; PBMC having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells; purified monocytes autologous to the GA-specific human T-cells; purified monocytes having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells; purified dendritic cells autologous to the GA-specific human T-cells; and purified dendritic cells having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells.

In embodiments, the acceptable range is about 80% to about 120%, or about 90% to about 110%. In embodiments of the above methods, the at least one measured GA-elicited response is selected from proliferation, production of a response biomarker, expression of a nucleic acid encoding a response biomarker, and a combination thereof. In embodiments, the at least one measured GA-elicited response is production of a response biomarker, and the response biomarker is a cytokine, a chemokine, or an activation marker. In certain embodiments, the response biomarker is a cytokine selected from: IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21 IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), and IL-1b. In embodiments, the response biomarker is an activation marker selected from: CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, and HLA-DR. In embodiments, the response biomarker is a chemokine selected from: IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, and CXCL7.

In embodiments, the at least one measured GA-elicited response is expression of a nucleic acid encoding a response biomarker, and the response biomarker encoded by the nucleic acid is a cytokine, a chemokine, or an activation marker. In embodiments, the encoded response biomarker is a cytokine selected from: IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), TGF- β and IL-1b. In certain embodiments, the encoded response biomarker is an activation marker selected from: CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, and HLA-DR. In embodiments, the encoded response biomarker is a chemokine selected from: IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, and CXCL7.

In embodiments, at least two GA-elicited responses of the cells stimulated with the test preparation of GA are measured, and the same at least two GA-elicited responses of the cells stimulated with the GA reference standard, are measured. In these embodiments, the at least two GA-elicited responses can be selected from the expression of: IL-2, IL-4,

IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), TGF- β , IL-1b, CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, HLA-DR, IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, CXCL7, a nucleic acid encoding IL-2, a nucleic acid encoding IL-4, a nucleic acid encoding IL-5, a nucleic acid encoding IL-6, a nucleic acid encoding IL-10, a nucleic acid encoding IL-13, or a nucleic acid encoding IL-17, a nucleic acid encoding IL-22, a nucleic acid encoding IFN- γ , a nucleic acid encoding TNF- α (TNF), a nucleic acid encoding TNF- β (LT), a nucleic acid encoding TGF- β , a nucleic acid encoding IL-1b, a nucleic acid encoding CD69, a nucleic acid encoding CD25, a nucleic acid encoding CD71, a nucleic acid encoding CD137, a nucleic acid encoding CD154, a nucleic acid encoding CD278, a nucleic acid encoding CD279, a nucleic acid encoding HLA-DR, a nucleic acid encoding IL-8 (CXCL8), a nucleic acid encoding RANTES (CCL5), a nucleic acid encoding CCL1, a nucleic acid encoding CXCL4, and a nucleic acid encoding CXCL7.

In embodiments, the GA reference standard is Copaxone or GMA.

In embodiments, wherein the appropriate APC have at least one HLA-DR restriction element capable of presenting GA peptides. In certain embodiments, the at least one HLA-DR restriction element capable of presenting GA peptides is selected from: DR-1, DR-2, DR-3, DR-4, DR-7, DR-11, DR-13, and DR-15.

In embodiments, wherein the at least one GA-specific human T-cell line incubated in step (a) is a long-term T-cell line. In embodiments, the at least one GA-specific human T-cell line is clonal. In embodiments, the at least one long-term GA-specific human T-cell line has been maintained in culture for at least about four weeks prior to stimulation, previously restimulated at least four times, or both. In embodiments, the at least one long-term GA-specific human T-cell line has been previously restimulated at least eight times. In embodiments, the maintenance in culture of the at least one long-term GA-specific human T-cell line comprises recurrent restimulation with GA and autologous APC, in the absence of mitogen.

In embodiments, the stimulation includes stimulating each of at least three samples of GA-specific human T-cells, incubated with or in the presence of APC, with one of a series of amounts of the test preparation of GA, and stimulating each of at least three samples of GA-specific human T-cells, incubated with or in the presence of APC, with one of the same series of amounts of the GA reference standard. In embodiments, the series of amounts of the test preparation of GA, and the series of amounts of the GA reference standard, comprise escalating doses of GA of about 1 ng/mL to about 1 mg/mL GA. In embodiments, the series of amounts of the test preparation of GA, and the series of amounts of the GA reference standard, are escalating doses of GA of about 1 μ g/mL to about 30 μ g/mL GA.

The invention also relates to a drug product or pharmaceutical composition containing GA, prepared by a process comprising: 1) preparing a test preparation of GA by reacting protected glatiramer acetate with hydrobromic acid to form trifluoroacetyl GA, treating said trifluoroacetyl copolymer-1 with aqueous piperidine solution to form GA, and purifying said GA; 2) determining whether the test preparation of GA and a GA reference standard are immunologically identical, by: a) incubating cells of the at least one GA-specific human T-cell line with appropriate antigen presenting cells (APC); b) stimulating at least one sample comprising a predetermined number of cells of the at least one GA-specific human T-cell line incubated in (a) with an

amount of the test preparation of GA, and separately stimulating at least one sample comprising the same predetermined number of cells of the at least one GA-specific human T-cell line incubated in step (a) with the amount of the GA reference standard; c) measuring at least one GA-elicited response of the at least one GA-specific human T-cell line stimulated in step (b) with the test preparation of GA, and measuring the same at least one GA-elicited response of the at least one GA-specific human T-cell lines stimulated in step (b) with the GA reference standard; and d) comparing the measurement of the at least one GA-elicited response of the at least one sample of cells of the at least one GA-specific human T-cell line stimulated in step (b) with the test preparation of GA, with the measurement of the same at least one GA-elicited response of the at least one sample of cells of the at least one GA-specific human T-cell line stimulated in step (b) with the GA reference standard; wherein the test preparation of GA and the GA reference standard are determined to be immunologically identical when the comparison of the measurements of step (d) falls within an acceptable range, and wherein the test preparation of GA is admixed in the drug product or pharmaceutical composition if it is determined to have immunologic identity to the GA reference standard.

The invention additionally relates to a drug product or pharmaceutical composition containing GA, prepared by a process comprising: 1) preparing a test preparation of GA by reacting protected glatiramer acetate with hydrobromic acid to form trifluoroacetyl GA, treating said trifluoroacetyl copolymer-1 with aqueous piperidine solution to form GA, and purifying said GA; 2) determining whether the test preparation of GA and the GA reference standard are immunologically identical using the method of claim 1-24, 25-46, or 139-160.

The invention further relates to a kit comprising an assay panel of the invention, appropriate APC for each GA-specific human T-cell line in the assay panel, and a GA reference standard.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

All publications, patents, and patent applications mentioned in this specification are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication, patent, or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The novel features of the invention are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. A better understanding of the features and advantages of the present invention will be obtained by reference to the following detailed description that sets forth illustrative embodiments, in which the principles of the invention are utilized, and the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1. A Process for Identifying a GA-Specific Human T-Cell Line. This drawing shows a series of steps that can be used to identify GA-specific human T-cell lines according to methods of the invention.

FIGS. 2A and 2B. Proliferation of Donor 1 GMA Expanded T-Cell Lines AG12, BC11, AG11 and BA11 in Response to GMA Presented by Autologous APC. This figure shows the results of ATP assays of cellular proliferation carried out using four Donor 1 GMA expanded T-cell lines incubated with 0, 1, 10, or 100 μ g/mL GMA (Mylan Pharmaceuticals, Inc.) in the presence of autologous APC.

The zero control sample was incubated with APC but no antigen. **2A.** Proliferation of Donor 1 T-cell lines AG12 (dark gray bars) and BC11 (light gray bars) in response to increasing concentrations of GA in the presence of autologous APC. **2B.** Proliferation of Donor 1 T-cell lines AG11 (dark gray bars) and BA11 (light gray bars) response to increasing concentrations of GA in the presence of autologous APC.

FIGS. 3A-3C. Proliferation of Donor 1 GMA Expanded T-Cell lines in Response to GMA or COP Presented by Autologous APC. This figure shows the results of ATP assays carried out using three Donor 1 GMA T-cell lines incubated with increasing concentrations of GA and autologous APC. **3A.** Proliferation of Donor 1 T-cell line BA11 incubated with 0, 0.3, 1, 3, 10, or 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ GMA (Mylan Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; dark gray bars) or Copaxone (Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.; light gray bars) and autologous APC. **3B.** Proliferation of Donor 1 T-cell line BC11 (light gray bars) incubated with 0, 1, 3, or 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ GMA (dark gray bars) or Copaxone (light gray bars) and autologous APC. **3C.** Proliferation of Donor 1 T-cell line AG12 incubated with 0, 3, 10, and 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ GMA (dark gray bars) or Copaxone (light gray bars) and autologous APC.

FIGS. 4A and 4B. IFN- γ Production by Donor 1 GMA Expanded T-Cell lines in Response to GMA or COP Presented by EBV-transformed B-LCL. This figure shows the results of IFN- γ assays carried out using supernatants of two Donor 1 GMA expanded T-cell lines incubated with GMA, COP, or Tetanus Toxoid in the presence of autologous EBV-transformed B-LCL. **4A.** IFN- γ produced by Donor 1 T-cell line AG11 in the presence of either autologous EBV-transformed B-LCL (dark gray bars) or EBV-transformed B-LCL from a donor matched at one allele (206 B-LCL; light gray bars). **4B.** IFN- γ produced by Donor 1 T-cell line AG12 in the presence of either autologous EBV-transformed B-LCL (dark gray bars) or EBV transformed B-LCL from a donor matched at one allele (206 B-LCL; light gray bars).

FIG. 5A-5G. Proliferation of Seven Donor 1 COP Expanded T-Cell lines in Response to GMA or COP Presented by Autologous APC. This figure shows the results of ATP assays of proliferation carried out using four Donor 1 COP T-cell lines incubated with 0, 1, 3, or 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ GMA (Mylan Pharmaceuticals, Inc.) and autologous APC. The zero control sample was incubated with autologous APC but no antigen. **5A.** Proliferation of Donor 1 T-cell line 2D8 in response to GMA (dark gray bars) or COP (light gray bars). **5B.** Proliferation of Donor 1 T-cell line 1H12 in response to GMA (dark gray bars) or COP (light gray bars). **5C.** Proliferation of Donor 1 T-cell line 2F12 in response to GMA (dark gray bars) or COP (light gray bars). **5D.** Proliferation of Donor 1 T-cell line 2B8 in response to GMA (dark gray bars) or COP (light gray bars). **5E.** Proliferation of Donor 1 T-cell line 105 in response to GMA (dark gray bars) or COP (light gray bars). **5F.** Proliferation of Donor 1 T-cell line 2B11 in response to GMA (dark gray bars) or COP (light gray bars). **5G.** Proliferation of Donor 1 T-cell line 2E1 in response to GMA (dark gray bars) or COP (light gray bars).

FIG. 6A-6F. Cytokine Secretion by Donor 1 COP Expanded T-Cell lines in Response to GMA or COP Presented by Autologous APC. **6A.** Cytokine secretion by Donor 1 T-cell line 2D8 in response to each of three concentrations of GMA. **6B.** Cytokine secretion by Donor 1 T-cell line 2D8 in response to each of three concentrations of COP. **6C.** Cytokine secretion by Donor 1 T-cell line 1H12 in response to each of three concentrations of GMA. **6D.** Cytokine secretion by Donor 1 T-cell line 1H12 in response to each of three concentrations of COP. **6E.** Cytokine

secretion by Donor 1 T-cell line 2F12 in response to each of three concentrations of GMA. **6F.** Cytokine secretion by Donor 1 T-cell line 2F12 in response to each of three concentrations of COP. The arrows indicate the position of the control sample secretion level in each cytokine dataset, followed from left to right by the secretion levels of cells stimulated with 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ GA, 3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ GA, 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ GA, and MBP as a control presented by autologous APC.

FIGS. 7A and 7B. Donor 2 T-Cell Line 1A7 Proliferation and IFN- γ Production in Response to GMA or COP in the Presence of Autologous APC. **7A.** Proliferation of Donor 2 T-cell line 1A7 in response to stimulation with GMA at 0, 0.1, 0.3, 1, 3, 10, 30, or 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ is shown. **7B.** IFN- γ secretion by Donor 2 T-cell line 1A7 in response to stimulation with GMA at 0, 0.1, 0.3, 1, 3, 10, 30, or 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ is shown. In each experiment, the light gray 0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ antigen bar represents a control sample containing 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ Tetanus Toxoid, autologous APC, and no GA, and the dark gray 0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ antigen bar represents a control sample containing autologous APC and no GA.

FIG. 8. Donor 4 T-Cell Line 205-1C4 Proliferation in Response to COP, Peptide 026, GAT 631, GLT 631. Proliferation of Donor 4 T-cell Line 205-1C4 in response to stimulation with 0, 1, 10, and 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ COP, Peptide 026, GAT 631 and GLT 631 is shown.

FIGS. 9A and 9B. HLA-DR Restriction of Donor 3 T-Cell Line 165-B5G and 165-C4G. **9A.** Donor 3 T-cell line 165-B5G proliferation in the presence of Donor 3, 5, or 6 mitomycin-treated APC incubated with or without COP. **9B.** Donor 3 T-cell line 165-C4G proliferation in the presence of Donor 3, 5 or 6 mitomycin-treated APC incubated with or without GMA. In both figures: open bars=no antigen; solid bars=20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ GA.

FIGS. 10A and 10B. HLA-DR Restriction of Donor 3 T-Cell Line 165-C5G and 165-E9G. **10A.** Donor 3 T-cell line 165-C5G proliferation in the presence of Donor 3, 5, or 6 mitomycin-treated APC incubated with or without COP. **10B.** Donor 3 T-cell line 165-E9G in the presence of Donor 3, 5 or 6 mitomycin-treated APC incubated with or without COP. In both figures: open bars=no antigen; solid bars=20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ COP.

FIGS. 11A and 11B. HLA-DR Restriction of Donor 3 T-Cell Line 165-F5G and 165-FLOG. **11A.** Donor 3 T-cell line 165-F5G proliferation in the presence of Donor 3, 5, or 6 mitomycin-treated APC incubated with or without COP. **11B.** Donor 3 T-cell line 165-F10G proliferation in the presence of Donor 3, 5 or 7 mitomycin-treated APC incubated with or without GMA. In both figures: open bars=no antigen; solid bars=20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ GA.

FIGS. 12A and 12B. HLA-DR Restriction of Donor 3 T-Cell Line 165-B6C and 165-C7C. **12A.** Donor 3 T-cell line 165-B6C proliferation in the presence of mitomycin-treated Donor 3, 5, or 6 APC incubated with or without COP. **12B.** Donor 3 T-cell line 165-C7C proliferation in the presence of Donor 3, 5 or 6 APC incubated with or without COP. In both figures: open bars=no antigen; solid bars=20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ COP.

FIGS. 13A and 13B. HLA-DR Restriction of Donor 3 T-Cell Line 165-D3C and 165-F3C. **13A.** Donor 3 T-cell line 165-D3C proliferation in the presence of mitomycin-treated Donor 3, 5, or 7 APC incubated with or without GMA. **13B.** Donor 3 T-cell line 165-F3C proliferation in the presence of Donor 3, 5 or 6 APC incubated with or without COP. In both figures: open bars=no antigen; solid bars=20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ GA.

FIGS. 14A and 14B. HLA-DR Restriction of Donor 3 T-Cell Line 165-F6C and 205-1H7. **14A.** Donor 3 T-cell line 165-F6C proliferation after stimulation in the presence of Donor 3, 5, or 7 mitomycin-treated APC incubated with or

without COP. **14B.** Donor 4 T-cell line 205-1H7 proliferation in the presence of Donor 3, 5 or 6 mitomycin-treated APC incubated with or without COP. In both figures: left bar in each pair=no antigen; right bar in each pair=20 µg/mL COP.

FIGS. **15A** and **15B.** Characterization of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Line 165-E9G Expression of CD4 and CD8 by Flow Cytometry. **15A.** Binding to nonspecific control mouse anti-IgG1 monoclonal antibodies labeled with PE or FITC as indicated. **15B.** Binding to an anti-CD8 monoclonal antibody labeled with PE and an anti-CD4 monoclonal antibody labeled with FITC as indicated.

FIGS. **16A** and **16B.** Characterization of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Line 165-F5G Expression of CD4 and CD8 by Flow Cytometry. **16A.** Binding to nonspecific control mouse anti-IgG1 monoclonal antibodies labeled with PE or FITC as indicated. **16B.** Binding to an anti-CD8 monoclonal antibody labeled with PE and an anti-CD4 monoclonal antibody labeled with FITC as indicated.

FIGS. **17A** and **17B.** Donor 1 T-Cell Line Proliferation in Response to Altered GA Lot 009. **17A.** Proliferation of Donor 1 T-cell Line 222-2D8 in response to stimulation with at 0, 1, 2, 2.5, and 5 µg/mL COP, and altered GA lot 009 is shown. **17B.** Proliferation of Donor 1 T-cell Line 222-2F12 in response to stimulation with at 0, 1, 2, 2.5, and 5 µg/mL COP, and altered GA lot 009 is shown.

FIGS. **18A** and **18B.** Donor 3 T-Cell Line Proliferation in Response to Altered GA Lot 009. **18A.** Proliferation of Donor 3 T-cell Line 165-F3C in response to stimulation with at 0, 1, 2, 2.5, and 5 µg/mL COP, and altered GA lot 009 is shown. **18B.** Proliferation of Donor 1 T-cell Line 165-F6C in response to stimulation with at 0, 1, 2, 2.5, and 5 µg/mL COP, and altered GA lot 009 is shown.

FIGS. **19A** and **19B.** Donor 4 T-Cell Line Proliferation in Response to Altered GA Lot 009. **19A.** Proliferation of Donor 4 T-cell Line 205-1C4 in response to stimulation with at 0, 1, 2, 2.5, and 5 µg/mL COP, and altered GA lot 009 is shown. **19B.** Proliferation of Donor 1 T-cell Line 205-1F4 in response to stimulation with at 0, 1, 2, 2.5, and 5 µg/mL COP, and altered GA lot 009 is shown.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The mechanism of action of Copaxone® in Multiple Sclerosis is at least in part mediated by immunomodulation of T-cell activity, and the immunologic response of T-cells to GA is a specific and sensitive measure of epitopes present in a GA preparation. Because of the unique ability of individual T-cells to distinguish between different but very similar peptides, analyzing GA-elicited responses of GA-specific human T-cells in culture can distinguish immunologically relevant differences between preparations of GA. In this regard, equivalent GA-elicited responses of a GA-specific T-cell line to a test preparation of GA and a GA reference standard can indicate that the GA reference standard and GA test preparation have immunological identity. The present invention is based on the demonstration that GA-specific human T-cell lines can be generated and identified and used to test the immunological identity of different GA preparations. Further, it has been shown that GA-specific human T-cell lines that recognize different epitopes of GA can be generated. As a result, GA-specific human T-cell lines that recognize many if not all different epitopes of GA can be generated, identified, and used in parallel in assay panels to

allow determination with a high degree of confidence that compared GA preparations have immunological identity.

Glatiramer Acetate

Glatiramer acetate (GA) consists of the acetate salts of synthetic polypeptides that contain four naturally occurring amino acids: L-glutamic acid, L-alanine, L-tyrosine, and L-lysine with an average molar fraction of 0.141, 0.427, 0.095, and 0.338, respectively. The average molecular weight of GA is 5,000-9,000 daltons. Chemically, GA is designated L-glutamic acid polymer with L-alanine, L-lysine and L-tyrosine, acetate (salt). The empirical formula of glatiramer acetate is $(C_5H_9NO_4 \cdot C_3H_7NO_2 \cdot C_6H_{14}N_2O_2 \cdot C_9H_{11}NO_3)_x \cdot xC_2H_4O_2$ (CAS-147245-92-9, Physician's Desk Reference). As used herein, "GA" refers to glatiramer acetate, including, e.g., "GMA," glatiramer acetate produced by Mylan Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and "COP," or "Copaxone," glatiramer acetate produced and sold by Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. Copaxone was approved by the FDA in 1996 for the treatment of relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS). Its composition is described in the literature, e.g., in U.S. Pat. No. 3,849,550, "Therapeutic copolymer," and U.S. Pat. No. 5,800,808, "Copolymer-1 improvements in compositions of copolymers," and in the product labeling for Copaxone® (Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.), each incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

Production of Glatiramer Acetate

GA can be produced by known and published methods. Methods for producing Copaxone have been described in, e.g., in U.S. Pat. No. 3,849,550, "Therapeutic copolymer," and U.S. Pat. No. 5,800,808, "Copolymer-1 improvements in compositions of copolymers." According to U.S. Pat. No. 5,800,808, Copolymer-1 may be prepared by methods known in the art, for example, by the process disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 3,849,550, wherein the N-carboxyanhydrides of tyrosine, alanine, γ -benzyl glutamate and E-N-trifluoroacetyllysine are polymerised at ambient temperature in anhydrous dioxane with diethylamine as initiator. The deblocking of the γ -carboxyl group of the glutamic acid is effected by hydrogen bromide in glacial acetic acid and is followed by the removal of the trifluoroacetyl groups from the lysine residues by 1M piperidine.

GA Test Preparations

In embodiments of the methods of the present invention, a GA-elicited response of a GA-specific human T-cell line to a test or production preparation, lot, or batch of GA is compared to the same GA-elicited response of a reference standard preparation of GA. In embodiments, a test preparation of GA is any preparation, lot or batch of GA desired to be tested. In embodiments, the test preparation of GA is a newly manufactured preparation of GA. In other embodiments, the test preparation of GA is not newly manufactured but is desired to be tested nonetheless, e.g., to evaluate shelf-life of the preparation. A reference standard lot of GA, or GA reference standard, also can be any preparation, lot or batch of GA as desired, e.g., GMA or COP. In embodiments, the methods of the invention are used to compare two or more test or production preparations to GA, to each other, or to any another preparation of GA as desired. In embodiments, the GA test preparation is a preparation of GMA. In embodiments, the GA test preparation and GA reference standard are different preparations of GMA. In embodiments, multiple test preparations of GA are compared with a GA reference standard. In embodiments, the preparations of GA compared are, e.g., a preparation of GMA and a

preparation of COP, two preparations of GMA, or a preparation of GA made by another manufacturer and GMA or COP.

Testing GA Preparations

The present invention relates to GA-specific human T-cell-line assays useful for evaluating GA preparations. These assays can ensure consistency of GA preparations, e.g., during manufacturing or following changes in manufacturing processes. In embodiments, the methods of the invention are used to determine whether a test preparation of GA and a GA reference standard are immunologically identical, by comparing at least one GA-elicited response of a GA-specific human T-cell line after separately stimulating the cell line with either the test preparation of GA or the GA reference standard. Based on the results presented herein, GA-specific human T-cell lines capable of discerning subtle differences in the composition of a stimulating preparation of GA can be generated and identified. When used to stimulate the GA-specific T-cell lines, subtle differences in stimulating antigen result in measurable differences in GA-elicited responses of the GA-specific human T-cell lines.

Assays of the invention also are useful for determining the relative GA potency of a test preparation of GA, e.g., the potency of the GA test preparation as compared to that of a GA reference standard. These methods are useful for ensuring consistent potency among drug preparations in the manufacture of glatiramer acetate acceptable for pharmaceutical use.

In embodiments of the invention, at least one GA-elicited response is measured in an assay of a test preparation of GA and compared to the same GA-elicited response to a GA reference standard to give a desired relative potency. Desired relative potency can be expressed, e.g., as a ratio of the response to the GA test preparation to the response to the GA reference standard, or as a part, fraction, or percentage, where the percentage is 100 when the measurements are equal.

In embodiments of the present invention, the relative potency of GA in a production or test preparation is determined by comparing a value representing the immunologic response of a GA-specific human T-cell line to a test preparation of GA, to a value representing the same response of the same cell line to a GA reference standard. This potency determination describes the stimulation capacity of a test preparation of GA. In embodiments, a potency assay of the present invention is used to determine whether a preparation of GA has a desired potency.

Generation and Identification of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines

FIG. 1 shows a general scheme for generating and identifying COP or GMA-specific human T-cell lines according to the methods of the present invention.

Initially, a sample of cells is obtained from a normal, healthy, GA-naïve donor. Donor PBMC are collected for use, e.g., by leukapheresis or venipuncture. The collected cells are stimulated at Day 0 with an amount of initiating peptide (a preparation of GA) at a density of about 5×10^5 to about 1×10^6 cells/mL. In embodiments, the collected cells initially are stimulated at a density of about 5×10^5 cells/mL, about 6×10^5 cells/mL, about 7×10^5 cells/mL, about 8×10^5 cells/mL, about 9×10^5 cells/mL, or about 1×10^6 cells/mL, cells/mL. The stimulated cells are cultured and in embodiments periodically are treated with a growth promoter, e.g., IL-2, before screening a portion for reactivity to the initiating peptide. A remaining portion of the culture of a cell line

that is reactive to the initiating peptide is restimulated with the initiating peptide and appropriate APC, and a growth promoter added as needed. A portion of the restimulated GA-reactive cell line culture then is screened for antigen specificity by comparing the cells' response to stimulation with the initiating peptide in the presence of MHC-matched APC, and appropriate controls, e.g., other preparations of GA, and other (non-relevant) antigens, e.g., tetanus toxoid, in the presence of MHC-matched APC, using a specificity assay as described herein. A line that responds to GA and not to a non-relevant antigen is identified as a GA-specific human T-cell line. The remaining cell line culture is restimulated as before with the initiating peptide and appropriate APC, and a growth promoter added as needed, e.g., for cell line expansion or in preparation for an assay to confirm GA-specificity or further characterize the cell line. Characterization assays further test an identified GA-responsive human T-cell line, e.g., for MHC-restriction, response biomarker production in response to GA stimulation, or reactivity to a non-canonical GA peptide.

In certain embodiments, screening a T-cell line for GA-reactivity and screening for GA-specificity are carried out together following the initial stimulation. In these embodiments, use of both a no antigen control and a non-relevant antigen control, each in the presence of MHC-matched APC, are contemplated. In embodiments, an initial determination of GA-specificity of a human T-cell line is confirmed following restimulation of the cell line. In embodiments, an identified GA-specific human T-cell line is demonstrated to be GA-specific after multiple rounds of restimulation, e.g., after at least 2 to 10 rounds of restimulation or more. In embodiments, an identified GA-specific human T-cell line is demonstrated to be GA-specific after at least 2, at least 3, at least 4, at least 5, at least 6, at least 7, at least 8, at least 9, at least 10, 3 to 10, 4 to 10, 5 to 10, 6 to 10, 7 to 10, 8 to 10, 9 to 10, 2 to 9, 2 to 8, 2 to 7, 2 to 6, 2 to 5, 2 to 4, 3 to 9, 3 to 8, 3 to 7, 3 to 6, 3 to 5, 4 to 9, 4 to 8, 4 to 7, 4 to 6, 5 to 9, 5 to 8, 5 to 7, 6 to 9, 6 to 8, 7 to 9, or 8 to 10 rounds of restimulation.

In embodiments, the collected cells are restimulated at a density of about 1×10^5 to about 1×10^6 cells/mL, about 1×10^5 cells/mL, about 1.5×10^5 cells/mL, about 2×10^5 cells/mL, about 2.5×10^5 cells/mL, about 3×10^5 cells/mL, about 3.5×10^5 cells/mL, about 4×10^5 cells/mL, about 4.5×10^5 cells/mL, about 5×10^5 cells/mL, about 6×10^5 cells/mL, about 7×10^5 cells/mL, about 8×10^5 cells/mL, about 9×10^5 cells/mL, or about 1×10^6 cells/mL.

In other embodiments of the present invention, GA-specific human T-cell lines identified by the described method, including GA-specific T-cell lines that respond to non-canonical GA peptides, are contemplated for use in the methods of the invention for determining immunological identity of GA preparations.

The initiating peptide used for initial stimulation can be any GA preparation as desired, including, but not limited to, any preparation of COP or any preparation of GMA. In embodiments, the peptide used for restimulation is the same GA preparation as the initiating peptide. In embodiments, the concentration of peptide used for restimulation is the same as that used for the initial stimulation. In embodiments, the stimulating peptide (also referred to as "initiating peptide") or restimulating peptide is added at a concentration of about 1 ng/mL to about 1 mg/mL. In embodiments, the concentration of peptide used for the initial stimulation or for restimulation is about 1 ng/mL to about 1 mg/mL, about 1 ng/mL to about 500 μ g/mL, about 1 ng/mL to about 100 μ g/mL, about 1 ng/mL to about 50 μ g/mL, about 1 ng/mL to

about 10 Kg/mL, about 1 ng/mL to about 1 µg/mL, about 1 ng/mL to about 500 ng/mL, about 1 ng/mL to about 100 ng/mL, about 100 ng/mL to about 1 mg/mL, about 100 ng/mL to about 500 µg/mL, about 100 ng/mL to about 100 µg/mL, about 100 ng/mL to about 10 µg/mL, about 100 ng/mL to about 1 µg/mL, about 100 ng/mL to about 500 ng/mL, about 500 ng/mL to about 1 mg/mL, about 500 ng/mL to about 500 µg/mL, about 500 ng/mL to about 100 µg/mL, about 500 ng/mL to about 10 µg/mL, about 500 ng/mL to about 1 µg/mL, about 1 µg/mL to about 1 mg/mL, about 1 µg/mL to about 900 µg/mL, about 1 µg/mL to about 800 µg/mL, about 1 µg/mL to about 700 µg/mL, about 1 µg/mL to about 600 µg/mL, about 1 µg/mL to about 500 µg/mL, about 1 µg/mL to about 400 µg/mL, about 1 µg/mL to about 300 µg/mL, about 1 µg/mL to about 200 µg/mL, 1 µg/mL to about 100 µg/mL, 1 µg/mL to about 90 µg/mL, 1 µg/mL to about 80 µg/mL, 1 µg/mL to about 70 µg/mL, 1 µg/mL to about 60 µg/mL, 1 µg/mL to about 50 µg/mL, 1 µg/mL to about 40 µg/mL, 1 µg/mL to about 30 Kg/mL, about 10 µg/mL to about 1 mg/mL, about 10 µg/mL to about 900 µg/mL, about 10 µg/mL to about 800 µg/mL, about 10 µg/mL to about 700 µg/mL, about 10 µg/mL to about 600 µg/mL, about 10 µg/mL to about 500 µg/mL, about 10 µg/mL to about 400 µg/mL, about 10 µg/mL to about 300 µg/mL, about 10 µg/mL to about 200 µg/mL, about 10 µg/mL to about 100 µg/mL, about 10 µg/mL to about 90 µg/mL, about 10 µg/mL to about 80 µg/mL, about 10 µg/mL to about 70 µg/mL, about 10 µg/mL to about 60 µg/mL, about 10 µg/mL to about 50 µg/mL, about 10 µg/mL to about 40 µg/mL, about 10 µg/mL to about 30 µg/mL, about 50 µg/mL to about 1 mg/mL, about 50 µg/mL to about 900 µg/mL, about 50 µg/mL to about 800 µg/mL, about 50 µg/mL to about 700 µg/mL, about 50 µg/mL to about 600 µg/mL, about 50 µg/mL to about 500 µg/mL, about 50 µg/mL to about 400 µg/mL, about 50 µg/mL to about 300 µg/mL, about 50 µg/mL to about 200 Kg/mL, about 50 µg/mL to about 500 µg/mL, about 50 µg/mL to about 90 µg/mL, about 50 µg/mL to about 80 Kg/mL, about 50 µg/mL to about 70 µg/mL, about 100 µg/mL to about 1 mg/mL, about 100 µg/mL to about 900 µg/mL, about 100 µg/mL to about 800 µg/mL, about 100 µg/mL to about 700 µg/mL, about 100 µg/mL to about 600 µg/mL, about 100 µg/mL to about 500 µg/mL, about 100 µg/mL to about 400 µg/mL, about 100 µg/mL to about 300 µg/mL, about 100 µg/mL to about 200 µg/mL, about 100 µg/mL to about 150 µg/mL, about 200 µg/mL to about 1 mg/mL, about 200 µg/mL to about 900 µg/mL, about 200 µg/mL to about 800 Kg/mL, about 200 µg/mL to about 700 µg/mL, about 200 µg/mL to about 600 µg/mL, about 200 µg/mL to about 500 µg/mL, about 200 µg/mL to about 400 µg/mL, about 200 µg/mL to about 300 µg/mL, about 200 µg/mL to about 250 µg/mL, about 300 µg/mL to about 1 mg/mL, about 300 µg/mL to about 900 µg/mL, about 300 µg/mL to about 800 µg/mL, about 300 µg/mL to about 700 µg/mL, about 300 µg/mL to about 600 µg/mL, about 300 µg/mL to about 500 µg/mL, about 300 µg/mL to about 400 µg/mL, about 400 µg/mL to about 1 mg/mL, about 400 µg/mL to about 900 µg/mL, about 400 µg/mL to about 800 µg/mL, about 400 µg/mL to about 700 µg/mL, about 400 µg/mL to about 600 µg/mL, about 400 µg/mL to about 500 µg/mL, about 500 µg/mL to about 1 mg/mL, about 500 µg/mL to about 900 µg/mL, about 500 µg/mL to about 800 µg/mL, about 500 µg/mL to about 700 µg/mL, about 500 µg/mL to about 600 µg/mL, about 750 µg/mL to about 1 mg/mL, about 750 µg/mL to about 900 µg/mL, about 750 µg/mL to about 800 µg/mL, or about 800 µg/mL to about 1 mg/mL.

In embodiments, initial stimulation is carried out by adding the initiating peptide at the desired concentration to a cell sample containing about 1×10^5 cells to about 2×10^5 cells. In embodiments, the cell sample volume is 100 to 200 µL, and the cell density in the sample is about 5×10^5 cells/mL to about 1×10^6 cells/mL. In embodiments, the initiating peptide is added to the cell sample at a final peptide concentration of about 1 µg/mL to about 100 µg/mL.

In embodiments, one or more growth promoter is added one or more times to the cell culture or sample following initial stimulation or restimulation. In embodiments, the growth promoter is IL-2. The growth promoter can be added at regular or irregular intervals during the culturing, e.g., every 2 to 10 days as needed, depending on, e.g., the rate of cell growth. In embodiments, growth promoter is added every 2 days, every 3 days, every 4 days, every 5 days, every 6 days, every 7 days, every 8 days, every 9 days, or every 10 days. As known to one of skill in the art, the appropriate amount of growth promoter to add can be determined based on the growth characteristics of the culture, e.g., cell health as examined microscopically, and media pH as indicated by a pH indicator dye. In embodiments, about 5 to about 30 units (U) of IL-2 is added per mL of cell culture. In embodiments, about 10, about 15, about 17, about 18, about 19, about 20, about 21, about 22, about 23, about 5 to about 30, about 5 to about 25, about 5 to about 20, about 5 to about 15, about 5 to about 10, about 10 to about 30, about 10 to about 25, about 10 to about 20, about 10 to about 15, about 15 to about 30, about 15 to about 25, about 15 to about 20, about 20 to about 30, about 20 to about 25, about 25 to about 30, about 17 to about 23, about 18 to about 22, or about 19 to about 21 units of IL-2 are added to each mL of cell culture. In embodiments, about 20 U/mL IL-2 is added to the cell culture on D3 and D6 following initial stimulation. In embodiments, about 15 to about 25 U/mL IL-2 is added to the cell culture every 3 days following initial stimulation. In embodiments, about 15 to about 25 U/mL IL-2 is added to the cell culture 18 hours to 2 days following restimulation. In embodiments, about 20 U/mL IL-2 is added to the cell culture 18 hours to 24 hours following restimulation. In embodiments, the initiating peptide is added to a cell sample containing about 5×10^5 cells/mL to about 1×10^6 cells/mL. In embodiments, the initiating peptide is added to the cell sample at a final peptide concentration of about 1 µg/mL to about 100 µg/mL at a final concentration of about 1 µg/mL to about 100 µg/mL, and IL-2 is added to the cell sample at a final concentration of about 15 to about 25 U/mL. In embodiments, the initiating peptide is added to a cell sample containing about 5×10^5 cells/mL to about 1×10^6 cells/mL at a final concentration of about 1 µg/mL to about 100 µg/mL, and IL-2 is added to the cell sample at a final concentration of about 15 to about 25 U/mL at least twice after initial stimulation and before screening for reactivity. In embodiments, the initiating peptide is added to a cell sample containing about 5×10^5 cells/mL to about 1×10^6 cells/mL cells at a final concentration of about 1 µg/mL to about 100 µg/mL, and IL-2 is added to the cell sample at a final concentration of about 15 to about 25 U/mL at D3 and D6 following initial stimulation. In embodiments, the initiating peptide is added to a cell sample containing about 5×10^5 cells/mL to about 1×10^6 cells/mL at a final concentration of about 1 µg/mL to about 100 µg/mL, and IL-2 is added to the cell sample at a final concentration of about 15 to about 25 U/mL every 3 days following initial stimulation.

At least about 7 to about 16 days after stimulation with the initiating peptide, as shown in FIG. 1, the cell lines are screened for reactivity to the initiating peptide. In embodi-

ments, the cell lines are screened for reactivity to the initiating peptide after at least about 7, at least about 8, at least about 9, at least about 10, at least about 11, at least about 12, at least about 13, at least about 14, at least about 15, at least about 16 days, about 7 to about 16, about 8 to about 14, about 8 to about 12, about 8 to about 10, about 10 to about 16, about 10 to about 14, about 12 to about 16 days, or about 12 to about 14 days after the initial stimulation with initiating peptide at Day 0, or as long as the culture remains healthy without restimulation. In embodiments, the cell lines are screened for reactivity to the initiating peptide after at least one restimulation with the initiating peptide and appropriate APC. In embodiments, the stimulated cell cultures are screened for reactivity to the initiating peptide after 2 to 10 rounds of restimulation following the initial stimulation with initiating peptide at Day 0. Thus, the stimulated cell cultures can be screened for reactivity to the initiating peptide at any time, e.g., after more than about 14 days, provided they are restimulated when necessary as determined by one of skill in the art.

The GA initiating peptide can be prepared by diluting the peptide in solution according to methods known in the art, e.g., by suspension in water and about 20 mg/mL mannitol, or in culture medium. GA preparation for bioassays is described, e.g., in U.S. Pat. No. 7,429,374, "Process for the measurement of the potency of glatiramer acetate," incorporated by reference herein.

Screening for Reactivity to GA

As described and as depicted in FIG. 1, a T-cell culture is screened for GA-reactivity following the initial stimulation. Screening is carried out by preparing a test culture containing GA and appropriate APC, and measuring a resulting GA-elicited response of the T-cell culture. In embodiments wherein donor PBMC are used, the donor PBMC already contain autologous APC. Appropriate APC for use in the methods of the invention are cells capable of presenting antigen to the T-cells, including, e.g., Epstein Barr Virus-transformed (EBV-transformed) human B-cells autologous to the GA-specific human T-cells, purified monocytes autologous to the GA-specific human T-cells, purified dendritic cells autologous to the GA-specific human T-cells, PBMC autologous to the GA-specific human T-cells, EBV-transformed human B-cells having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells, purified monocytes having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells, purified dendritic cells having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells, and PBMC having the DR molecule involved in antigen presentation to the GA-specific human T-cells.

In embodiments, proliferation of the APC prior to use is inhibited, by any known method, including exposure to γ -radiation or to an anti-mitotic agent, e.g., mitomycin C.

In embodiments, a T-cell culture is screened for GA-reactivity at a cell density of about 1×10^5 to about 5×10^5 cells/mL, about 1×10^5 cells/mL, about 1.5×10^5 cells/mL, about 2×10^5 cells/mL, about 2.5×10^5 cells/mL, about 3×10^5 cells/mL, about 3.5×10^5 cells/mL, about 4×10^5 cells/mL, about 4.5×10^5 cells/mL, or about 5×10^5 cells/mL.

In embodiments, the APC are present at a number equal to the number of T-cells used to twice the number of T-cells used. In embodiments, autologous mitomycin-treated PBMC are present at about 2.5×10^5 to about 5×10^6 cells/mL. In embodiments, autologous mitomycin-treated PBMC are present at 1×10^6 - 2×10^6 cells/mL. In embodiments, autologous mitomycin-treated PBMC are present at 2.5×10^6 cells/mL.

In embodiments, autologous mitomycin-treated B-LCL are present at about 1×10^5 - 1×10^6 cells/mL. In embodiments, autologous mitomycin-treated B-LCL are present at about 1×10^5 - 5×10^5 cells/mL. In embodiments, autologous mitomycin-treated B-LCL are present at about 1×10^5 cells/mL, about 1.5×10^5 cells/mL, about 2×10^5 cells/mL, about 2.5×10^5 cells/mL, or about 5×10^5 cells/mL. In embodiments, the number of APC used in a screening or characterization assay in the methods of the invention is adjusted as needed to increase the GA-elicited response, for example, to a minimum desired level relative to a negative control. In embodiments, the minimum desired level of the GA-elicited response relative to the negative control is 1.5-fold (i.e., the response is about 50% higher) to about 1000-fold, as described below.

The GA-elicited response measured is compared with the same response measured in a control, e.g., the response of the same T-cell line in a culture containing appropriate APC in the absence of antigen (GA), or in the presence of a non-relevant antigen suitable for serving as a negative control. The screening readout can be from any appropriate assay for a GA-elicited response preferred, including, but not limited to, a proliferation assay, or a response biomarker assay in which the amount of at least one cytokine, cytokine receptor, chemokine, or T-cell activation marker produced by the culture is measured. In embodiments, the GA-elicited response is the expression of a nucleic acid that encodes a response biomarker. Based on comparison of the GA-elicited response(s) measured in the T-cell lines cultured with GA and a control culture, GA-specific T-cell lines are identified.

In embodiments, a GA-reactive or responsive T-cell line is identified by an increase in the at least one GA-elicited response measured in the test culture stimulated with GA that is statistically greater than the same at least one GA-elicited response measured in a no-antigen control culture or a non-relevant antigen control culture. In embodiments, a GA-reactive or responsive T-cell line is identified by an increase in a GA-elicited response of the test culture relative to the control of about 1.5-fold (i.e., the response is about 50% higher) to about 1000-fold, about 1.5 to about 2-fold, about 1.5 to about 3-fold, about 1.5 to about 4-fold, about 1.5 to about 5-fold, about 1.5 to about 6-fold, about 1.5 to about 7-fold, about 1.5 to about 8-fold, about 1.5 to about 9-fold, about 2 to about 3-fold, about 2 to about 4-fold, about 2 to about 5-fold, about 2 to about 6-fold, about 2 to about 7-fold, about 2 to about 8-fold, about 2 to about 9-fold, about 2 to about 10-fold, about 3 to about 4-fold, about 3 to about 5-fold, about 3 to about 6-fold, about 3 to about 7-fold, about 3 to about 8-fold, about 3 to about 9-fold, about 3 to about 10-fold, about 4 to about 5-fold, about 4 to about 6-fold, about 4 to about 7-fold, about 4 to about 8-fold, about 4 to about 9-fold, about 4 to about 10-fold, about 5 to about 6-fold, about 5 to about 7-fold, about 5 to about 8-fold, about 5 to about 9-fold, about 5 to about 10-fold, about 6 to about 7-fold, about 6 to about 8-fold, about 6 to about 9-fold, about 6 to about 10-fold, about 7 to about 8-fold, about 7 to about 9-fold, about 7 to about 10-fold, about 8 to about 9-fold, about 8 to about 10-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 80-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 70-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 60-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 50-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 40-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 30-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 20-fold, about 2-fold to about 80-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 70-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 60-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 50-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 40-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 30-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 20-fold, about 2-fold to about 80-fold, about 2-fold to

about 70-fold, about 2-fold to about 60-fold, about 2-fold to about 50-fold, about 2-fold to about 40-fold, about 2-fold to about 30-fold, about 2-fold to about 20-fold, about 3-fold to about 80-fold, about 3-fold to about 70-fold, about 3-fold to about 60-fold, about 3-fold to about 50-fold, about 3-fold to about 40-fold, about 3-fold to about 30-fold, about 3-fold to about 20-fold, about 5-fold to about 80-fold, about 5-fold to about 70-fold, about 5-fold to about 60-fold, about 5-fold to about 50-fold, about 5-fold to about 40-fold, about 5-fold to about 30-fold, about 3-fold to about 20-fold, about 10-fold to about 80-fold, about 10-fold to about 60-fold, about 10-fold to about 40-fold, or about 10-fold to about 20-fold, at least about 1.5-fold, at least about 2-fold, at least about 2.5-fold, at least about 3-fold, at least about 3.5-fold, at least about 4-fold, at least about 4.5-fold, at least about 5-fold, at least about 6-fold, at least about 7-fold, at least about 8-fold, at least about 9-fold, or at least about 10-fold.

In certain embodiments, a GA-reactive or responsive T-cell line is identified by an increase of at least 50% in proliferation of the test culture stimulated with GA, relative to proliferation of a no-antigen control culture or a non-relevant antigen control culture. In embodiments, a GA-reactive or responsive T-cell line is identified by an increase in two or more GA-elicited responses measured in the test culture stimulated with GA, relative to the same two or more GA-elicited response measured in a no-antigen control culture or a non-relevant antigen control culture. In embodiments, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or more GA-elicited responses are measured.

Screening T-Cell Lines for GA-Specificity

As further shown in FIG. 1, the GA-reactive T-cell lines are screened for GA-specificity. In embodiments, a test for GA-specificity is carried out in conjunction with a GA-reactivity assay, by additionally screening for T-cell lines that do not respond to an appropriate negative control antigen, e.g., a peptide from an unrelated protein. In embodiments, the GA-specificity of a T-cell line is tested by comparing at least one GA-elicited response measured in a test culture stimulated with GA, relative to the same at least one GA-elicited response measured in a culture containing a negative control antigen. In embodiments, a negative control antigen culture comprises a negative control antigen, e.g., tetanus toxoid, MBP, CMV, PPD, or allogeneic MHC.

A test of an identified GA-reactive T-cell line for GA specificity can serve as a confirmatory test for GA reactivity. In embodiments, GA-reactivity is confirmed before specificity testing. In embodiments, GA-reactivity of an identified GA-reactive or GA-specific human T-cell line is reconfirmed at any point during culturing, e.g., after thawing a frozen culture. In embodiments, when a confirmatory test for reactivity of a T-cell line to a GA reference standard is negative, the T-cell line no longer is considered GA-specific or reactive and can be discarded.

In embodiments, a GA-specific human T-cell line is identified by a (mean) GA-elicited response measured in response to GA stimulation that is statistically greater than the (mean) negative control GA-elicited response.

In embodiments, a GA-specific T-cell line is identified by an increase in the at least one GA-elicited response measured in the test culture stimulated with GA, relative to the same at least one GA-elicited response measured in the negative control culture. In embodiments, the increase is about 1.5 to about 10-fold (i.e., the response is about 50% higher to about 1000% higher), about 1.5 to about 2-fold, about 1.5 to about 3-fold, about 1.5 to about 4-fold, about 1.5 to about 5-fold, about 1.5 to about 6-fold, about 1.5 to about 7-fold, about 1.5 to about 8-fold, about 1.5 to about 9-fold,

about 2 to about 10-fold, about 2 to about 3-fold, about 2 to about 4-fold, about 2 to about 5-fold, about 2 to about 6-fold, about 2 to about 7-fold, about 2 to about 8-fold, about 2 to about 9-fold, about 3 to about 10-fold, about 3 to about 4-fold, about 3 to about 5-fold, about 3 to about 6-fold, about 3 to about 7-fold, about 3 to about 8-fold, about 3 to about 9-fold, about 4 to about 10-fold, about 4 to about 5-fold, about 4 to about 6-fold, about 4 to about 7-fold, about 4 to about 8-fold, about 4 to about 9-fold, about 5 to about 10-fold, about 5 to about 6-fold, about 5 to about 7-fold, about 5 to about 8-fold, about 5 to about 9-fold, about 6 to about 10-fold, about 6 to about 7-fold, about 6 to about 8-fold, about 6 to about 9-fold, about 7 to about 10-fold, about 7 to about 8-fold, about 7 to about 9-fold, about 8 to about 10-fold, about 8 to about 9-fold, at least about 1.5-fold, at least about 2-fold, at least about 2.5-fold, at least about 3-fold, at least about 3.5-fold, at least about 4-fold, at least about 4.5-fold, at least about 5-fold, at least about 6-fold, at least about 7-fold, at least about 8-fold, at least about 9-fold, or at least about 10-fold.

In embodiments, a GA-specific human T-cell line is identified using the following formula:

GA-elicited response to test antigen minus the same response to control+GA-elicited response to reference antigen minus response to control=0.8 to 1.2, or 80% to 120%. The comparison is thus within acceptable range or limits. In these embodiments, the T-cell line is determined to be GA-specific based on a "single reference lot, single dose analysis." In embodiments, the GA-specificity of a human T-cell line is identified when the single reference, single dose analysis comparison value is within the acceptable range at one GA dose, two different GA doses, three different GA doses, or more.

In embodiments, the reference antigen used to obtain the denominator value of the formula above is the same antigen that was used to initiate and stimulate the T-cell line. In embodiments, the GA-elicited response observed after stimulation with the test antigen is not more than 20% above or below the value observed after stimulation with the antigen used to obtain the cell line. In embodiments, human T-cell lines are identified as GA-specific if they meet these criteria in the majority of assays run, show no major deviation at any concentration tested, and have similar dose-response curves with no major deviation in curve shape for test and reference antigen response values.

Any appropriate control can be used in the above embodiments, e.g., a no antigen control or a non-relevant antigen control.

In the above embodiments, the acceptable range is, e.g., about 80% to about 120%, about 75% to about 120%, about 75% to about 115%, about 75% to about 110%, about 75% to about 105%, about 75% to about 100%, about 80% to about 125%, about 85% to about 125%, about 90% to about 125%, about 95% to about 125%, about 100% to about 125%, about 80% to about 118%, about 80% to about 115%, about 80% to about 112%, about 80% to about 110%, about 80% to about 108%, about 80% to about 105%, about 80% to about 102%, about 80% to about 101%, about 80% to about 100%, about 80% to about 99%, about 80% to about 98%, about 80% to about 97%, about 80% to about 95%, about 80% to about 92%, about 80% to about 90%, about 82% to about 120%, about 82% to about 118%, about 82% to about 115%, about 82% to about 112%, about 82% to about 110%, about 82% to about 108%, about 82% to about 105%, about 82% to about 102%, about 82% to about 101%, about 82% to about 100%, about 82% to about 99%, about 82% to about 98%, about 82% to about 97%, about 82% to

about 95%, about 82% to about 92%, about 82% to about 90%, about 84% to about 120%, about 84% to about 118%, about 84% to about 115%, about 84% to about 112%, about 84% to about 110%, about 84% to about 108%, about 84% to about 105%, about 84% to about 102%, about 84% to about 101%, about 84% to about 100%, about 84% to about 99%, about 84% to about 98%, about 84% to about 97%, about 84% to about 95%, about 84% to about 92%, about 84% to about 90%, about 86% to about 120%, about 86% to about 118%, about 86% to about 115%, about 86% to about 112%, about 86% to about 110%, about 86% to about 108%, about 86% to about 105%, about 86% to about 102%, about 86% to about 101%, about 86% to about 100%, about 86% to about 99%, about 86% to about 98%, about 86% to about 97%, about 86% to about 95%, about 86% to about 92%, about 88% to about 120%, about 88% to about 118%, about 88% to about 115%, about 88% to about 112%, about 88% to about 110%, about 88% to about 108%, about 88% to about 105%, about 88% to about 102%, about 88% to about 101%, about 88% to about 100%, about 88% to about 99%, about 88% to about 98%, about 88% to about 97%, about 88% to about 95%, about 88% to about 92%, about 88% to about 90%, about 90% to about 120%, about 90% to about 118%, about 90% to about 115%, about 90% to about 112%, about 90% to about 110%, about 90% to about 108%, about 90% to about 105%, about 90% to about 102%, about 90% to about 101%, about 90% to about 100%, about 90% to about 99%, about 90% to about 98%, about 90% to about 97%, about 90% to about 95%, about 92% to about 120%, about 92% to about 118%, about 92% to about 115%, about 92% to about 112%, about 92% to about 110%, about 92% to about 108%, about 92% to about 105%, about 92% to about 102%, about 92% to about 101%, about 92% to about 100%, about 92% to about 99%, about 92% to about 98%, about 95% to about 120%, about 95% to about 118%, about 95% to about 115%, about 95% to about 112%, about 95% to about 110%, about 95% to about 108%, about 95% to about 105%, about 95% to about 102%, about 95% to about 101%, about 95% to about 100%, about 97% to about 120%, about 97% to about 118%, about 97% to about 115%, about 97% to about 112%, about 97% to about 110%, about 97% to about 108%, about 97% to about 105%, about 97% to about 102%, about 98% to about 120%, about 98% to about 118%, about 98% to about 115%, about 98% to about 112%, about 98% to about 110%, about 98% to about 108%, about 98% to about 105%, about 99% to about 120%, about 99% to about 118%, about 99% to about 115%, about 99% to about 112%, about 99% to about 110%, about 99% to about 108%, about 99% to about 105%, about 100% to about 120%, about 100% to about 118%, about 100% to about 115%, about 100% to about 112%, about 100% to about 110%, about 100% to about 108%, about 100% to about 105%, about 101% to about 120%, about 101% to about 118%, about 101% to about 115%, about 101% to about 112%, about 101% to about 110%, about 101% to about 108%, about 102% to about 120%, about 102% to about 118%, about 102% to about 115%, about 102% to about 112%, about 102% to about 110%, about 102% to about 108%, about 105% to about 120%, about 105% to about 118%, about 105% to about 115%, about 105% to about 112%, about 105% to about 110%, about 110% to about 120%, about 110% to about 118%, or about 110% to about 115%.

In embodiments, a GA-specific T-cell line is identified by an increase in at least 2, at least 3, at least 4, or more, different GA-elicited responses measured in the test culture stimulated with GA, relative to the same GA-elicited responses of the negative control culture.

In embodiments, a GA-elicited response measured at different GA doses is used to generate a dose response curve, and GA-specificity is identified by comparison of the dose response curve obtained using the test GA lot to that obtained using the reference GA lot. In these embodiments, the GA-specificity of a human T-cell line is identified based on a "single-reference lot dose response curve analysis." In these embodiments, the GA-specificity of a human T-cell line can be identified when the slopes in the linear range of the test GA lot and reference GA lot dose-response curves are statistically similar or identical as determined according to any appropriate statistical methods known in the art.

In embodiments, to reach a determination of GA-specificity, the slope (S) of the reference lot dose response curve must meet appropriate acceptance criteria. Appropriate acceptance criteria can be predetermined by those of skill in the art. In certain embodiments, appropriate acceptance criteria are:

Coefficient of correlation (r) is ≥ 0.90

The slope is ≥ 0.60

The back-calculated concentration of GA standards is within $\pm 30\%$ of the nominal concentration

The precision of a GA sample is $\leq 20\%$ of coefficient of variation (CV).

In embodiments, the GA-elicited response in 75% of positive control samples (e.g., cells stimulated with ConA) must be above the highest response elicited when the same cells are stimulated with any concentration of GA. In embodiments, the GA-elicited response in 75% of negative control samples (e.g., cells treated with a control peptide such as myelin basic protein, MBP) must be below or close to the lowest response elicited with any concentration of GA.

Linear regression can be performed on the GA reference lot sample set, where the data points are plotted on a log-log scale. The log GA-elicited response values (by increasing concentration of analyte, shown below as IL-2) are on the Y-axis, and the log GA reference lot concentration (dose) values are on the X-axis.

The best fit linear regression model used for the above data set is as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta \cdot X \quad (1)$$

where $Y = \log_{10}(\text{mIL-2 concentration})$ and $X = \log_{10}(\text{GA concentration})$.

Substituting X and Y variables with the appropriate representations, the above model becomes the following:

$$\log_{10}(\text{mIL-2 concentration}) = \alpha + \beta \cdot \log_{10}(\text{GA concentration}) \quad (2)$$

In embodiments, GA-specificity is established when the slope of the test lot curve is within acceptable limits. The acceptable limits for the slope of the test lot curve are determined based on the reference lot curve using the following series of equations:

The back-calculated dose value for a given log (response) is:

$$X_{back} = 10^{(Y - \alpha) / \beta} \text{ where } Y = \text{Log}_{10}(\text{mIL-2 concentration}) \quad (3)$$

The accuracy can be calculated by the following:

$$\text{accuracy} = \left[\frac{10^{(Y - \alpha) / \beta} - X_{true}}{X_{true}} \right] * 100\% \quad (4)$$

Y_{low} and Y_{high} are the lowest and highest log (response) values permitted by the highest allowable accuracy of $\pm(\text{Mean}+2*SD)$, where $\text{Mean}+2*SD$ is the highest limit of the approximate 95% individual tolerance region.

Therefore, the region where the hypothesis of the equality of the slopes is to be accepted is:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left[\frac{10^{(Y_{low}-\alpha)/\beta} - X_1}{X_1} \right] * 100\% \geq -(\text{Mean} + 2 * SD) \\ \left[\frac{10^{(Y_{high}-\alpha)/\beta} - X_2}{X_2} \right] * 100\% \leq (\text{Mean} + 2 * SD) \end{array} \right. \quad (5)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Y_{low} = \alpha + \beta * \log \left(X_2 * \left(1 - \frac{(\text{mean} + 2 * SD)}{100} \right) \right) \\ Y_{high} = \alpha + \beta * \log \left(X_2 * \left(1 + \frac{(\text{mean} + 2 * SD)}{100} \right) \right) \end{array} \right. \quad (6)$$

β^* is calculated as follows:

$$\beta^* = \frac{Y_{high} - Y_{low}}{\log X_2 - \log X_1} \quad (7)$$

Subsequently, the above region is reduced to the following for determination of the acceptable β^* limits:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta^* \geq \beta \cdot (\text{lower limit}) \\ \beta^* \leq \beta \cdot (\text{upper limit}) \end{array} \right. \quad (8)$$

where β is the slope of the GA reference lot curve. Therefore, the acceptable range for the GA test lot slope, β^* , determined by equation (6) can be displayed as:

$$\beta \cdot (\text{lower limit}) \leq \beta^* \leq \beta \cdot (\text{upper limit}) \quad (9)$$

If β^* is within the above acceptable limits, parallelism can be concluded.

In embodiments, the coefficient of correlation is 0.90 to 0.98. In embodiments, the coefficient of correlation is greater than or equal to 0.90, greater than or equal to 0.91, greater than or equal to 0.92, greater than or equal to 0.93, greater than or equal to 0.94, greater than or equal to 0.95, greater than or equal to 0.96, greater than or equal to 0.97, greater than or equal to 0.98, 0.90 to 0.98, 0.91 to 0.98, 0.92 to 0.98, 0.93 to 0.98, 0.94 to 0.98, 0.95 to 0.98, 0.96 to 0.98, 0.90 to 0.97, 0.91 to 0.97, 0.92 to 0.97, 0.93 to 0.97, 0.94 to 0.97, 0.95 to 0.97, or 0.96 to 0.98.

In embodiments, a true hypothesis test for equal slope is used.

In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell lines are long-term GA-specific human T-cell lines, that is, they are demonstrated to maintain GA-specificity for an extended culturing period. In embodiments, the long-term GA-specific human T-cell lines of the invention are demonstrated to maintain GA-specificity after culturing for at least about 4 weeks to at least about 10 weeks, or longer, e.g., by rescreening to confirm GA-specificity. In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell lines of the invention are demonstrated to maintain GA-specificity after culturing at least about 4 weeks to at least about 12 weeks, or longer, not including any time spent in frozen storage. In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell lines of the invention are demonstrated to maintain GA-specificity after culturing at least about 4, at least about 5, at least about 6, at least about

7, at least about 8, at least about 9, at least about 10 weeks, at least about 11 weeks, at least about 12 weeks, about 4 to about 12 weeks, about 4 to about 11 weeks, about 4 to about 10 weeks, about 4 to about 9 weeks, about 4 to about 8 weeks, about 4 to about 7 weeks, about 4 to about 6 weeks, about 5 to about 12 weeks, about 5 to about 11 weeks, about 5 to about 10 weeks, about 5 to about 9 weeks, about 5 to about 8 weeks, about 5 to about 7 weeks, about 6 to about 12 weeks, about 6 to about 11 weeks, about 6 to about 10 weeks, about 6 to about 9 weeks, about 6 to about 8 weeks, about 7 to about 12 weeks, about 7 to about 11 weeks, about 7 to about 10 weeks, about 7 to about 9 weeks, about 8 to about 12 weeks, about 8 to about 11 weeks, about 8 to about 10 weeks, about 9 to about 12 weeks, or about 9 to about 11 weeks, not including any time spent in frozen storage.

In embodiments, the long-term GA-specific human T-cell lines of the invention are demonstrated to maintain GA-specificity for an extended culturing period when grown in the presence of appropriate APC as described herein. In embodiments, the appropriate APC are autologous APC. In specific embodiments, the long-term GA-specific human T-cell lines of the invention are demonstrated to maintain GA-specificity long-term when grown in the absence of a mitogen. In embodiments, the mitogen that is absent is, e.g., phytohemagglutinin (PHA), Concanavalin A (ConA), lipopolysaccharide, or Staphylococcal enterotoxin B (SEB). Long-term growth with maintenance of GA-specificity in the absence of a mitogen is a notable feature of GA-specific human T-cell lines of the present invention. In specific embodiments, the long-term GA-specific human T-cell lines of the invention are demonstrated to maintain GA-specificity in culture for at least about 4 weeks in culture or for at least 1 to 10 rounds of restimulation and expansion, when grown in the presence of GA and appropriate autologous APC, without added mitogen. In embodiments, an identified GA-specific human T-cell line is demonstrated to be GA-specific after multiple rounds of restimulation and expansion, e.g., after at least 1 to 10 rounds of restimulation and expansion or more. In embodiments, a long-term GA-specific human T-cell line is demonstrated to be GA-specific after at least 1, at least 2, at least 3, at least 4, at least 5, at least 6, at least 7, at least 8, at least 9, at least 10, 2 to 10, 3 to 10, 4 to 10, 5 to 10, 6 to 10, 7 to 10, 8 to 10, 9 to 10, 1 to 9, 2 to 9, 3 to 9, 4 to 9, 5 to 9, 6 to 9, 7 to 9, 1 to 8, 2 to 8, 3 to 8, 4 to 8, 5 to 8, 6 to 8, 1 to 7, 2 to 7, 3 to 7, 4 to 7, 5 to 7, 1 to 6, 2 to 6, 3 to 6, 4 to 6, 1 to 5, 2 to 5, 3 to 5, 1 to 4, 2 to 4, or 1 to 3, rounds of restimulation and expansion.

In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell lines are maintained at a cell density of about 1×10^5 to about 1×10^6 cells/mL, about 1×10^5 cells/mL, about 1.5×10^5 cells/mL, about 2×10^5 cells/mL, about 2.5×10^5 cells/mL, about 3×10^5 cells/mL, about 3.5×10^5 cells/mL, about 4×10^5 cells/mL, about 4.5×10^5 cells/mL, about 5×10^5 cells/mL, about 6×10^5 cells/mL, about 7×10^5 cells/mL, about 8×10^5 cells/mL, about 9×10^5 cells/mL, or about 1×10^6 cells/mL, during expansion.

In embodiments, a GA-specific human T-cell line is determined to be GA-specific based on a comparison of the value obtained by measuring a GA-elicited response when the T-cell line is stimulated with a first preparation of GA, to the value obtained by measuring the same GA-elicited response when the T-cell line is stimulated with a second preparation of GA, wherein the comparison of the response value of the second preparation of GA to the response value of the first preparation of GA is within a predetermined acceptable range, and wherein the GA-specific human T-cell line is a long-term GA-specific human T-cell line.

In embodiments, a GA-specific human T-cell line is determined to be GA-specific based on a comparison of the dose response curve obtained by measuring a GA-elicited response when the GA-specific human T-cell line is stimulated at multiple doses with a first preparation of GA, to the dose response curve obtained by measuring the same GA-elicited response when the GA-specific human T-cell line is stimulated at multiple doses with a second preparation of GA, wherein the comparison of the slope of the dose response curve of the second preparation of GA to the slope of the dose response curve of the first preparation of GA is within acceptable limits, and wherein the GA-specific human T-cell line is a long-term GA-specific human T-cell line.

In either of the above two embodiments, the first preparation of GA can be the same preparation used to generate the GA-specific human T-cell line. In embodiments, the first preparation of GA is COP. In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell line is clonal. In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell line has a known MHC restriction. In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell line has a known MHC restriction selected from: DR-1, DR-2, DR-3, DR-4, DR-7, DR-11, DR-13, and DR-15. In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell line comprises at least 98% CD4+ T-cells, and not more than 2% CD8+ T-cells.

In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell line is reactive to a noncanonical GA peptide. In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell line is reactive to a noncanonical GA peptide selected from: Peptide 026, GLT 631, GAT 631, GAT 111, GL 14, LT 11, GA 41S, GA 64, and GT 11.

In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell line is not reactive to a noncanonical GA peptide. In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell line is not reactive to a noncanonical GA peptide selected from Peptide 026, GLT 631, GAT 631, GAT 111, GL 14, LT 11, GA 41S, GA 64, and GT 11.

Expansion of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines

In embodiments, a cell line used in the methods of the present invention, e.g., an initial human T-cell line (un-screened), a GA-reactive human T-cell line (shown to be GA-reactive), or an identified GA-specific human T-cell line (shown to be GA-specific), is expanded before or after one or more screening stages. Expansion increases the number of cells in the culture and can be carried out at any time, and as many times, during the GA-specific T-cell line identification and characterization process described, as desired. Typically, expansion of a human T-cell line is carried out after establishing or after confirming the GA-specificity of the line. In embodiments, a cell line is expanded prior to being frozen for storage, or after thawing. In embodiments, a human T-cell line is expanded multiple times during a process as generally outlined in FIG. 1. In embodiments, the GA-specificity of an identified GA-specific human T-cell line is retested following expansion and before use in a method for determining whether it has immunological identity to another GA preparation.

Expansion of a T-cell line is carried out by restimulating the T-cell line with the initiating peptide as described above for initial stimulation, in the presence of appropriate APC, and if needed, a growth promoter, e.g., IL-2. In embodiments, IL-2 is added about 12 to about 36 hours following restimulation and the culture is incubated for about 6 to about 14 days. In embodiments, this process is repeated, and portions of the culture frozen, as desired. In embodiments, expansion of a confirmed GA-specific human T-cell line is carried out by restimulating the cells with initiating peptide at a final concentration of about 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ to about 100

$\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, adding APC at an amount that is about equal to the number of T-cells used to an amount that is about twice the number of T-cells used, and after about 12 to about 36 hours adding IL-2 at a final concentration of about 10 to about 25 U/mL. In embodiments, this process is repeated multiple times at intervals of about 6 days, about 7 days, about 8 days, about 9 days, about 10 days, about 11 days, about 12 days, about 13 days, about 14 days, about 7 to about 14 days, about 7 to about 13 days, about 7 to about 12 days, about 7 to about 11 days, about 7 to about 10 days, about 7 to about 9 days, about 8 to about 14 days, about 8 to about 13 days, about 8 to about 12 days, about 8 to about 11 days, about 8 to about 10 days, about 9 to about 14 days, about 9 to about 13 days, about 9 to about 12 days, about 9 to about 11 days, about 10 to about 14 days, about 10 to about 13 days, about 10 to about 12 days, about 10 to about 11 days, about 11 to about 14 days, about 11 to about 13 days, or about 12 to about 14 days. In certain embodiments, expansion of a confirmed GA-specific human T-cell line is carried out by restimulating the cells with initiating peptide at a final concentration of about 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ to about 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, adding APC at an amount that is about equal to the number of T-cells used to an amount that is about twice the number of T-cells used, and after about 12 to about 36 hours adding IL-2 at a final concentration of about 10 to about 25 U/mL, and further incubating the cells for about 7 to about 10 days. The incubation time before restimulating to initiate another cycle of expansion, if desired, can be determined by any method known to one of skill in the art of tissue culture, e.g., by evaluating pH indicator dye color in the medium, and cell characteristics. In embodiments, at the end of the incubation period the expansion process is repeated by splitting the cultures according to methods known in the art and restimulating for further expansion. In embodiments, the expanded cells are frozen for storage, restimulated and tested for GA-specificity, or used in characterization tests as described herein.

Any suitable T-cell expansion medium (permissive for development of the lymphoid lineage) known in the art can be used for growing the T-cell lines according to the methods of the present invention. In embodiments, a serum-free medium is used. In embodiments, the medium used is, e.g., AIM V (Invitrogen), X-VIVO 15[®] Medium (Lonza), Stemline[®] T Cell Expansion Medium (Sigma-Aldrich). In embodiments, the medium lacks animal serum, feeder cells, and cell-based extracellular matrices. The formulations of suitable media, including serum-free media, are known and described in the art, e.g., in U.S. Pat. No. 6,733,746, "Hematopoietic cell culture nutrient supplement" and U.S. Pat. No. 8,481,315, "Methods of expanding myeloid cell populations and uses thereof" both incorporated by reference herein.

Characterization of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines

The GA-specific human T-cell lines of the present invention can be characterized as described herein. Based on the characteristics, e.g., immunological characteristics, of each GA-specific human T-cell line, panels comprising cell lines having different MHC restrictions, different biomarker profiles, and different responses to non-canonical GA peptides are assembled for use in a parallel assay format for comprehensive interrogation of the GA epitopes in a GA preparation. This strategy enables determination of the immunologic identity between different GA preparations with greater accuracy than possible using any previously described assay.

As described, GA consists of the acetate salts of synthetic polypeptides that contain four naturally occurring amino

acids: L-glutamic acid, L-alanine, L-tyrosine, and L-lysine. These amino acids are present at an average molar fraction of 0.141, 0.427, 0.095, and 0.338, respectively, in random sequence. Multiple epitopes undoubtedly are present on a given GA molecule. The more GA epitopes interrogated in an assay for determining whether GA test and reference standard preparations have immunologic identity, the more accurately the assay can identify a GA test preparation having a comparable clinical effect to the reference standard, e.g., the FDA-approved drug, Copaxone. However, the identification of antigenic epitopes in GA has eluded researchers, primarily because GA, as a mixture of peptides having many different amino acid sequences, is difficult to characterize using conventional techniques such as X-ray crystallography.

The present invention overcomes this problem by using individual T-cells' unique ability to distinguish between different but similar antigen structures. The invention is based on the discovery that GA-specific human T-cell lines that recognize different epitopes in a GA preparation can be generated and identified. Using the methods of the present invention, GA-specific human T-cell lines that recognize different GA epitopes based on the cell lines' antigen recognition properties are obtained. A panel comprising GA-specific human T-cell lines that together recognize many different GA epitopes can be assembled and used to interrogate GA preparations.

Characterization can be carried out by the methods described herein, or by any other method known in the art for characterizing antigen-specific T-cell lines, for example, as described by using T cell receptor spectratyping as described by Gorski, et al., 1994 May 15, ("Circulating T cell repertoire complexity in normal individuals and bone marrow recipients analyzed by CDR3 size spectratyping. Correlation with immune status," *J Immunol.* 152(10):5109-19), or identifying T cell receptor VI3 chain expression using PCR as described by Choi, et al., 1989 November, "Interaction of *Staphylococcus aureus* toxin 'superantigens' with human T cells," *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 86(22):8941-5.

Characterization of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines Reactive to Non-Canonical GA Peptides

In embodiments of the present invention, GA-specific human T-cell lines that recognize different epitopes in GA are identified based on their reactivity to stimulation with non-canonical GA peptides. Non-canonical GA peptides are peptides consisting of any subset of the four GA amino acids, or all four GA amino acids, in different average molar fraction than described for COP. Examples of non-canonical GA peptides are poly-glutamic acid, poly-alanine, poly-tyrosine, and poly-lysine, peptides containing only two or only three of the four GA amino acids (in any average molar fraction), and peptides having all four of the GA amino acids in different average molar fraction than described for Copaxone. Table 1 in the Examples provides a non-limiting list of certain non-canonical GA peptides, including peptide 026, which contains all four GA amino acids but was synthesized by withholding tyrosine for the first 5 minutes of GA manufacturing. Methods for synthesizing non-canonical GA peptides useful in the methods of the invention are described in the literature. Peptide 026 contains less tyrosine than GA and an altered distribution of amino acids over the length of each polypeptide species in the preparation. Many peptides suitable for use as non-canonical GA peptides in the methods of the present invention are commercially available, e.g., from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, Mo.).

The epitopes in a non-canonical GA peptide are expected to be present in canonical GA. A non-canonical peptide containing fewer than the four amino acids that make up GA is expected to contain a smaller number of different epitopes than GA. A non-canonical peptide containing all four GA amino acids, in an altered molar ratio relative to GA (i.e., the ratio described for Copaxone), is expected to contain GA epitopes in different relative proportion to that found in Copaxone, depending on the alteration. The successful identification of GA-specific human T-cell lines that are not reactive to a non-canonical peptide containing all four GA amino acids, e.g., peptide 026, as well as GA-specific human T-cell lines that are reactive to the same non-canonical peptide, demonstrates that GA-specific human T-cell lines having very fine differences in specificity can be generated. These GA-specific human T-cell lines can be useful for detecting an aberrant GA preparation. Thus, characterizing GA-specific human T-cell lines based on reactivity to different non-canonical GA peptides allows the identification of GA-specific human T-cell lines that when used in parallel in an assay panel can determine accurately whether GA preparations have immunological identity.

A T-cell line assay panel that includes multiple GA-specific T-cell lines that each recognize a different epitope of GA can determine with greater accuracy the immunological identity of GA preparations when compared to a test that measures reactivity to only a single epitope, or a test that cannot distinguish between reactivity to different epitopes, e.g., an assay using a primary polyclonal T-cell culture obtained from a GA-immunized animal. In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell lines of the present invention are derived from one clone and therefore are clonal, i.e., monoclonal. In embodiments, they are derived from multiple clones. In embodiments where the GA-specific human T-cell lines are derived from multiple clones, they are derived from a few clones and are oligoclonal.

A GA-specific human T-cell line that is reactive to a non-canonical GA peptide is expected to recognize a different epitope in GA than a GA-specific human T-cell line that does not react to the same non-canonical GA peptide. Thus, a GA-specific human T-cell line that reacts to a first non-canonical GA peptide but does not react to a second non-canonical peptide, a GA-specific human T-cell line that does not react to the first non-canonical GA peptide but does react to the second non-canonical peptide, and a GA-specific human T-cell line that reacts to neither the first or second non-canonical peptide, each can be presumed to recognize a different epitope of GA. As an example, a first GA-specific human T-cell line that reacts to GL 41, poly (Glu-Tyr; 4:1) but not to GL 14 (Glu-Lys; 1:4), a second GA-specific human T-cell line that reacts to GL 14 but not GL 41, and a third GA-specific human T-cell line that does not react to either GL 41 or GL 14, each recognizes a different GA epitope. In embodiments of the present invention, a combination of two or more GA-specific human T-cell lines that each react to a different non-canonical peptide are identified and used together in an assay panel to determine whether a GA test preparation contains the epitopes recognized by the GA-specific human T-cell lines in the panel. In embodiments, the assay panel includes two or more GA-specific human T-cell lines determined not to react to the non-canonical peptides.

In embodiments, use of the panel includes testing the reactivity of one or more GA-specific human T-cell lines in the panel to a non-canonical peptide, by measuring a response of the T-cell line following stimulation with the non-canonical peptide. In embodiments, the response mea-

sured is a GA-elicited response as described above, e.g., proliferation, production of a response biomarker, or expression of a nucleic acid encoding a response biomarker. In embodiments, the reactivity of a GA-specific human T-cell line to a non-canonical peptide is tested by measuring a GA-elicited response at multiple timepoints following stimulation, or after stimulation with a series of different GA concentrations, to obtain a dose-response profile or curve, as described above.

Reactivity to a non-canonical peptide can be determined using the same methods for determining reactivity to GA, that is, by measuring a GA-elicited response to stimulation with the non-canonical peptide and comparing the measurement with a negative control, e.g., a no antigen control.

In embodiments, a T-cell line that is reactive to a non-canonical peptide is identified by an increase in at least one GA-elicited response measured in a test culture of the T-cell line stimulated with the non-canonical peptide that is statistically greater than the same at least one GA-elicited response measured in a no-antigen control culture or a non-relevant antigen control culture. In embodiments, a T-cell line that is reactive to a non-canonical peptide is identified by an increase in a GA-elicited response of the test culture relative to the control of about 1.5 to about 10-fold (i.e., the response is about 50% higher to about 1000% higher), about 1.5 to about 2-fold, about 1.5 to about 3-fold, about 1.5 to about 4-fold, about 1.5 to about 5-fold, about 1.5 to about 6-fold, about 1.5 to about 7-fold, about 1.5 to about 8-fold, about 1.5 to about 9-fold, about 2 to about 10-fold, about 2 to about 3-fold, about 2 to about 4-fold, about 2 to about 5-fold, about 2 to about 6-fold, about 2 to about 7-fold, about 2 to about 8-fold, about 2 to about 9-fold, about 3 to about 10-fold, about 3 to about 4-fold, about 3 to about 5-fold, about 3 to about 6-fold, about 3 to about 7-fold, about 3 to about 8-fold, about 3 to about 9-fold, about 4 to about 10-fold, about 4 to about 5-fold, about 4 to about 6-fold, about 4 to about 7-fold, about 4 to about 8-fold, about 4 to about 9-fold, about 5 to about 10-fold, about 5 to about 6-fold, about 5 to about 7-fold, about 5 to about 8-fold, about 5 to about 9-fold, about 6 to about 10-fold, about 6 to about 7-fold, about 6 to about 8-fold, about 6 to about 9-fold, about 7 to about 10-fold, about 7 to about 8-fold, about 7 to about 9-fold, about 8 to about 10-fold, about 8 to about 9-fold, at least about 1.5-fold, at least about 2-fold, at least about 2.5-fold, at least about 3-fold, at least about 3.5-fold, at least about 4-fold, at least about 4.5-fold, at least about 5-fold, at least about 6-fold, at least about 7-fold, at least about 8-fold, at least about 9-fold, or at least about 10-fold.

Characterization of GA-Specific Human T-Cells Based on Response Biomarker Production

In embodiments of the present invention, a GA-specific human T-cell line is characterized by measuring the production and/or expression of at least one GA response biomarker by the GA-specific T-cell line after it is restimulated with GA. In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell line is characterized by measuring the production and/or expression of a set of GA response biomarkers, to generate a response biomarker profile. As shown herein in the Examples, different GA-specific human T-cell lines were demonstrated to have different GA-response biomarker profiles, that is, different lines produced different amounts of GA response biomarkers following restimulation with GA. Such differences can reflect subtle differences in the binding specificities of GA-specific human T-cell lines that make the use of these cell lines particularly useful for recognizing a difference between a GA test preparation and a GA reference standard. In embodiments, as described herein, the GA

response biomarker profile of one or more GA-specific human T-cell line is characterized and the line used in the methods and/or assay panels of the invention to determine whether a GA test preparation and a GA reference standard are immunologically identical. The expression levels of the biomarkers in the GA response biomarker profile of a GA-specific human T-cell line stimulated with a GA test preparation are compared with the respective biomarker expression levels of the same GA-specific human T-cell line stimulated with the GA reference standard. The GA test preparation and GA reference standard are determined to be immunologically identical when the comparison value, of the expression level of each biomarker by the GA-specific human T-cell line following stimulation with the GA test preparation, and the expression level of each respective biomarker by the GA-specific human T-cell line following stimulation with the GA reference standard, falls within an acceptable range. In embodiments, the acceptable range for the comparison value is about 75% to about 125%, about 80% to about 120%, or about 90% to about 110%. In embodiments, the acceptable range is about 75% to about 120%, about 75% to about 115%, about 75% to about 110%, about 75% to about 105%, about 75% to about 100%, about 80% to about 125%, about 85% to about 125%, about 90% to about 125%, about 95% to about 125%, about 100% to about 125%, about 80% to about 118%, about 80% to about 115%, about 80% to about 112%, about 80% to about 110%, about 80% to about 108%, about 80% to about 105%, about 80% to about 102%, about 80% to about 101%, about 80% to about 100%, about 80% to about 99%, about 80% to about 98%, about 80% to about 97%, about 80% to about 95%, about 80% to about 92%, about 80% to about 90%, about 82% to about 120%, about 82% to about 118%, about 82% to about 115%, about 82% to about 112%, about 82% to about 110%, about 82% to about 108%, about 82% to about 105%, about 82% to about 102%, about 82% to about 101%, about 82% to about 100%, about 82% to about 99%, about 82% to about 98%, about 82% to about 97%, about 82% to about 95%, about 82% to about 92%, about 82% to about 90%, about 84% to about 120%, about 84% to about 118%, about 84% to about 115%, about 84% to about 112%, about 84% to about 110%, about 84% to about 108%, about 84% to about 105%, about 84% to about 102%, about 84% to about 101%, about 84% to about 100%, about 84% to about 99%, about 84% to about 98%, about 84% to about 97%, about 84% to about 95%, about 84% to about 92%, about 84% to about 90%, about 86% to about 120%, about 86% to about 118%, about 86% to about 115%, about 86% to about 112%, about 86% to about 110%, about 86% to about 108%, about 86% to about 105%, about 86% to about 102%, about 86% to about 101%, about 86% to about 100%, about 86% to about 99%, about 86% to about 98%, about 86% to about 97%, about 86% to about 95%, about 86% to about 92%, about 88% to about 120%, about 88% to about 118%, about 88% to about 115%, about 88% to about 112%, about 88% to about 110%, about 88% to about 108%, about 88% to about 105%, about 88% to about 102%, about 88% to about 101%, about 88% to about 100%, about 88% to about 99%, about 88% to about 98%, about 88% to about 97%, about 88% to about 95%, about 90% to about 120%, about 90% to about 118%, about 90% to about 115%, about 90% to about 112%, about 90% to about 110%, about 90% to about 108%, about 90% to about 105%, about 90% to about 102%, about 90% to about 101%, about 90% to about 100%, about 90% to about 99%, about 90% to about 98%, about 90% to about 97%, about 90% to about 95%, about 92% to about 120%, about 92% to about 118%, about 92% to about 115%, about

92% to about 112%, about 92% to about 110%, about 92% to about 108%, about 92% to about 105%, about 92% to about 102%, about 92% to about 101%, about 92% to about 100%, about 92% to about 99%, about 92% to about 98%, about 95% to about 120%, about 95% to about 118%, about 95% to about 115%, about 95% to about 112%, about 95% to about 110%, about 95% to about 108%, about 95% to about 105%, about 95% to about 102%, about 95% to about 101%, about 95% to about 100%, about 97% to about 120%, about 97% to about 118%, about 97% to about 115%, about 97% to about 112%, about 97% to about 110%, about 97% to about 108%, about 97% to about 105%, about 97% to about 102%, about 98% to about 120%, about 98% to about 118%, about 98% to about 115%, about 98% to about 112%, about 98% to about 110%, about 98% to about 108%, about 98% to about 105%, about 99% to about 120%, about 99% to about 118%, about 99% to about 115%, about 99% to about 112%, about 99% to about 110%, about 99% to about 108%, about 99% to about 105%, about 100% to about 120%, about 100% to about 118%, about 100% to about 115%, about 100% to about 112%, about 100% to about 110%, about 100% to about 108%, about 100% to about 105%, about 101% to about 120%, about 101% to about 118%, about 101% to about 115%, about 101% to about 112%, about 101% to about 110%, about 101% to about 108%, about 102% to about 120%, about 102% to about 118%, about 102% to about 115%, about 102% to about 112%, about 102% to about 110%, about 102% to about 108%, about 105% to about 120%, about 105% to about 118%, about 105% to about 115%, about 105% to about 112%, about 105% to about 110%, about 110% to about 120%, about 110% to about 118%, or about 110% to about 115%.

In embodiments, more than one GA-specific human T-cell line, each having a different GA response biomarker profile, are used in an assay panel of GA-specific human T-cell lines to determine whether a test preparation of GA and a GA reference standard are immunologically identical.

A GA response biomarker measured in the characterization of a GA-specific human T-cell line is, e.g., a cytokine, cytokine receptor, chemokine, T-cell activation marker, or a nucleic acid that encodes a cytokine, cytokine receptor, chemokine, or T-cell activation marker.

In embodiments, a response biomarker measured in the characterization of a GA-specific human T-cell line is a cytokine selected from, e.g., IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), TGF- β , and IL-1b. In embodiments, a response biomarker is an activation marker selected from, e.g., CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, and HLA-DR. In embodiments, a response biomarker is a chemokine, selected from, e.g., IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, and CXCL7. In embodiments, a response biomarker is a Th1-associated cytokine, a Th2-associated cytokine, a Th17-associated cytokine, or a Th_{FFH}-associated cytokine. In embodiments, a response biomarker is a Th1-associated cytokine and is IFN- γ . In embodiments, a response biomarker is a Th2-associated cytokine selected from: IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13. In embodiments, a response biomarker is a Th17-associated cytokine selected from: IL-17, and IL-22. In embodiments, a response biomarker is a Th_{FFH}-associated cytokine selected from: IL-21, and TGF- β . In embodiments, a response biomarker is a key regulatory associated cytokine selected from IL-10 and TGF- β .

In embodiments, a response biomarker measured in the characterization of a GA-specific human T-cell line is a nucleic acid encoding a cytokine selected from, e.g., IL-2,

IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), TGF- β , and IL-1b. In embodiments, a response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding an activation marker selected from, e.g., CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, and HLA-DR. In embodiments, a response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding chemokine, selected from, e.g., IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, and CXCL7. In embodiments, a response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding Th1-associated cytokine, a nucleic acid encoding Th2-associated cytokine, a nucleic acid encoding Th17-associated cytokine, or a nucleic acid encoding Th_{FFH}-associated cytokine. In embodiments, a response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding Th1-associated cytokine and is IFN- γ . In embodiments, a response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding Th2-associated cytokine selected from: IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13. In embodiments, a response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding Th17-associated cytokine selected from: IL-17, and IL-22. In embodiments, a response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding a Th_{FFH}-associated cytokine selected from: IL-21, and TGF- β . In embodiments, a response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding a key regulatory associated cytokine selected from IL-10 and TGF- β .

Characterization of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines Based on MHC Restriction

In embodiments of the present invention, a GA-specific human T-cell line is characterized by testing its MHC restriction. T-cell lines that react to the same antigen through different MHC restriction elements may recognize different epitopes. MHC restriction therefore offers another parameter for immunologically distinguishing the epitope specificity of the GA-specific human T-cell lines of the invention, and thereby for selecting an appropriate panel of GA-specific human T-cell lines for use in an assay to determine whether GA preparations are immunologically identical.

MHC restriction can be tested using any method known in the art e.g., as described by Oftung, et. al. (Oftung F., et al., 1994, "Mapping of multiple HLA class II restricted T-cell epitopes of the mycobacterial 70-kilodalton heat shock protein," *Infect. Immun.* 62:5411-5418), or as set forth herein in the Examples.

Characterization of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines Based on Analysis of Surface Marker Expression

In embodiments of the present invention, a GA-specific human T-cell line is characterized by analyzing its expression of cell surface markers. In embodiments, a GA-specific human T-cell line used in the methods of the invention is CD4⁺. CD4 expression can be analyzed, and a CD4⁺ T-cell line identified, using methods known in the art. In embodiments, CD4 is analyzed by flow cytometry using a fluorochrome-labeled monoclonal antibody having specificity for CD4. In embodiments, a GA-specific human T-cell line is determined to be CD4⁺ when 98% or more of the cells in a sample tested are CD4⁺. In embodiments, a GA-specific human T-cell line is determined to be CD4⁺ when 99% or more of the cells in a sample tested are CD8⁺. In embodiments, a GA-specific human T-cell line determined to contain 97% or more, more than 97%, 97.5% or more, more than 97.5%, 98% or more, more than 98%, 98.5% or more, more than 98.5%, 99% or more, or more than 99% CD4⁺ cells is included in an assay panel of the invention.

In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell line is CD8⁻. As with CD4, the presence of the CD8 marker can be analyzed using methods known in the art, e.g., by flow cytometry using a fluorochrome-labeled monoclonal antibody having reactivity to CD8. In embodiments, a GA-specific human T-cell line used in the methods of the

invention is CD8⁻. In embodiments, CD8 is analyzed by flow cytometry using a fluorochrome-labeled monoclonal antibody having specificity for CD8. In embodiments, a control using nonspecific antibodies, e.g., fluorochrome-labeled mouse isotype matched control monoclonal antibody is included. In embodiments, a GA-specific human T-cell line used in the methods of the invention is CD4⁺ and CD8⁻. In embodiments, a GA-specific human T-cell line is determined to be CD8⁻ when 2% or fewer of the cells in a sample tested are CD8⁺. In embodiments, a GA-specific human T-cell line is determined to be CD8⁻ when 1% or fewer of the cells in a sample tested are CD8⁺. In embodiments, a GA-specific human T-cell line determined to contain 3% or less, less than 3%, 2.5% or less, less than 2.5%, 2% or less, less than 2%, 1.5% or less, less than 1.5%, 1% or less, or less than 1% CD8⁺ cells is included in an assay panel of the invention.

In embodiments, a control using nonspecific antibodies, e.g., fluorochrome-labeled mouse isotype matched control monoclonal antibody IgG1 antibodies, is included as described in the Examples herein.

GA-Elicited Responses

As described, in the methods of the present invention GA elicited responses are measured in the context of identifying and characterizing GA-specific human T-cell lines. Reactivity and specificity screenings of human T-cell lines are carried out by measuring at least one GA-elicited response of a human T-cell line to stimulation with GA and comparison with a measurement of the same response of an appropriate control, e.g., in the absence of antigen. Similarly, a GA-specific human T-cell line of the invention can be further characterized as reactive to a non-canonical GA peptide by measurement of a response elicited by a GA-specific human T-cell line after stimulation with the non-canonical GA peptide. "GA-elicited response" as used herein refers to a response elicited by stimulation of a GA-specific human T-cell line after stimulation with GA or a non-canonical GA peptide.

A GA-elicited response measured in the context of the present invention is a response observed following treatment of a T-cell line with a stimulating peptide (in the presence of appropriate APC) that is not observed in a suitable control, e.g., the same T-cell line treated with APC and no peptide, or the same T-cell line treated with APC and a non-relevant control antigen (a negative control). Evaluation of a GA-elicited response of a GA-specific T-cell line following stimulation with GA preparations can reveal the presence of minute differences between epitopes present in the GA preparations tested. In certain methods of the invention, a GA-elicited response of an identified GA-specific human T-cell line to a test preparation of GA and a GA reference standard is measured, and the measured GA-elicited responses are compared. Based on the comparison, it is determined whether the preparations of GA are immunologically identical. In related methods, comparing a GA-elicited response of an identified GA-specific human T-cell line allows determination of the potency of a first GA preparation, e.g., a GA test preparation, relative to that of a second GA preparation, e.g., a GA reference standard. In other methods described herein, a GA-elicited response is measured in the characterization of a GA-specific human T-cell line.

A GA-elicited response in the context of the present invention can be a measure of, e.g., T-cell proliferation, production of a response biomarker, or expression of a nucleic acid encoding a response biomarker. In embodiments, a GA-elicited response is measured at multiple

timepoints following restimulation. In embodiments, a GA-elicited response is measured after restimulation of a T-cell line with a series of different concentrations of a GA test preparation and a GA reference standard. In embodiments, this data is used to plot a dose-response curve, and the dose-response curve obtained for each GA preparation compared. In embodiments, compared GA preparations are determined to be immunologically identical when the slopes in the linear range of their respective dose-response curves are statistically similar or identical.

T-Cell Proliferation

Proliferation of T-cell lines in response to antigen can be evaluated using any suitable method known in the art. For example, proliferation can be evaluated by measuring uptake of tritiated thymidine, BrdU uptake (using, e.g., Millipore cat. #2752), by CFSE assay (using, e.g., Cell-Trace™ CFSE Cell Proliferation Kit, Life Technologies, and as described by Quah, et al., 2007, "Monitoring lymphocyte proliferation in vitro and in vivo with the intracellular fluorescent dye carboxyfluorescein diacetate succinimidyl ester," *Nature Protocols* 2(9): 2049-2056), or by ATP quantification to determine viable cell number (using, e.g., Cell-Titer Glo® Luminescent Cell Viability Assay, Promega, catalog # G7571). Methods for evaluating antigen-specific T-cells are described in the literature, e.g., in "Techniques for Immune Function Analysis," Application Handbook 1st Edition, 2006, Becton, Dickinson and Company.

A GA-specific T-cell line can be identified based on an increase in proliferation of the T-cell line after stimulation with GA and appropriate APC, when compared to the level after stimulation with no antigen or a control antigen and appropriate APC. In embodiments, a GA-specific T-cell line is identified based on an increase in proliferation represented by an increase in cell number, DNA synthesis (e.g., in a BrdU assay), or increased dilution of an intracellular dye (e.g., in a CFSE assay), wherein the increase is about 2-fold to about 10 fold relative to a control. In embodiments, the increase is at least about 2-fold, at least about 3-fold, at least about 4-fold, at least about 5-fold, at least about 6-fold, at least about 7-fold, at least about 8-fold, at least about 9-fold, at least about 10-fold, about 2-fold to about 9-fold, about 2-fold to about 8-fold, about 2-fold to about 7-fold, about 2-fold to about 6-fold, about 2-fold to about 5-fold, about 2-fold to about 4-fold, about 2-fold to about 3-fold, about 3-fold to about 10-fold, about 3-fold to about 9-fold, about 3-fold to about 8-fold, about 3-fold to about 7-fold, about 3-fold to about 6-fold, about 3-fold to about 5-fold, about 3-fold to about 4-fold, about 4-fold to about 10-fold, about 4-fold to about 9-fold, about 4-fold to about 8-fold, about 4-fold to about 7-fold, about 4-fold to about 6-fold, about 4-fold to about 5-fold, about 5-fold to about 10-fold, about 5-fold to about 9-fold, about 5-fold to about 8-fold, about 5-fold to about 7-fold, about 5-fold to about 6-fold, about 6-fold to about 10-fold, about 6-fold to about 9-fold, about 6-fold to about 8-fold, about 6-fold to about 7-fold, about 7-fold to about 10-fold, about 7-fold to about 9-fold, about 7-fold to about 8-fold, about 8-fold to about 10-fold, about 8-fold to about 9-fold, or about 9-fold to about 10-fold.

In embodiments, a test preparation of GA and a GA reference standard are demonstrated to be immunologically identical when the comparison of the measurements (expressed as, e.g., a ratio, fraction, or percentage) of proliferation of a sample of GA-specific T-cells stimulated with the test preparation of GA and a sample of GA-specific T-cells stimulated with a GA reference standard falls within an acceptable range.

In embodiments, a response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding a cytokine selected from, e.g., IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), TGF- β , and IL-1b. In embodiments, a response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding an activation marker selected from, e.g., CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, and HLA-DR. In embodiments, a response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding chemokine, selected from, e.g., IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, and CXCL7. In embodiments, a response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding Th1-associated cytokine, a nucleic acid encoding Th2-associated cytokine, a nucleic acid encoding Th17-associated cytokine, or a nucleic acid encoding Th_{FH}-associated cytokine. In embodiments, a response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding Th1-associated cytokine and is IFN- γ . In embodiments, a response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding Th2-associated cytokine selected from: IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13. In embodiments, a response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding Th17-associated cytokine selected from: IL-17, and IL-22. In embodiments, a response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding Th_{FH}-associated cytokine selected from: IL-21, and TGF- β . In embodiments, a response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding a key regulatory associated cytokine selected from IL-10 and TGF- β .

The production of a response biomarker protein can be measured in according to any suitable method known in the art and published in the literature, e.g., by ELISA, Western Blot assay, flow cytometric assay, or any appropriate multiplex assay. Commercial assays are available for measuring production of cytokines, chemokines, cytokine receptors, and activation markers as called for in the methods of the present invention. For example, multiplex assays for detection of human cytokines and chemokines can be created using the BD™ Cytometric Bead Array Flex Set system (BD Biosciences, San Jose, Calif.).

A GA-specific human T-cell line can be identified or characterized by comparing the production of a response biomarker after restimulation with GA in the presence of appropriate APC, to the amount of response biomarker produced in an appropriate negative control, e.g., after restimulation with no antigen or a non-relevant control antigen (in the presence of appropriate APC). In embodiments, a GA-specific human T-cell line is identified based on an increase in response biomarker production relative to the control. In embodiments, the increase observed in production of the response biomarker relative to a negative control is about 1.5-fold to about 1000-fold. response of the test culture relative to the control of about 1.5-fold (i.e., the response is about 50% higher) to about 1000-fold, about 1.5 to about 2-fold, about 1.5 to about 3-fold, about 1.5 to about 4-fold, about 1.5 to about 5-fold, about 1.5 to about 6-fold, about 1.5 to about 7-fold, about 1.5 to about 8-fold, about 1.5 to about 9-fold, about 2 to about 3-fold, about 2 to about 4-fold, about 2 to about 5-fold, about 2 to about 6-fold, about 2 to about 7-fold, about 2 to about 8-fold, about 2 to about 9-fold, about 2 to about 10-fold, about 3 to about 4-fold, about 3 to about 5-fold, about 3 to about 6-fold, about 3 to about 7-fold, about 3 to about 8-fold, about 3 to about 9-fold, about 3 to about 10-fold, about 4 to about 5-fold, about 4 to about 6-fold, about 4 to about 7-fold, about 4 to about 8-fold, about 4 to about 9-fold, about 4 to about 10-fold, about 5 to about 6-fold, about 5 to about 7-fold, about 5 to about 8-fold, about 5 to about 9-fold, about 5 to about 10-fold, about 6 to about 7-fold, about 6 to about 8-fold, about 6 to about 9-fold, about 6 to about 10-fold, about 7 to about 8-fold, about 7 to about 9-fold, about 7 to about 10-fold, about 8 to about

9-fold, about 8 to about 10-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 80-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 70-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 60-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 50-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 40-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 30-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 20-fold, about 2-fold to about 80-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 70-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 60-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 50-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 40-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 30-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 20-fold, about 2-fold to about 80-fold, about 2-fold to about 70-fold, about 2-fold to about 60-fold, about 2-fold to about 50-fold, about 2-fold to about 40-fold, about 2-fold to about 30-fold, about 2-fold to about 20-fold, about 3-fold to about 80-fold, about 3-fold to about 70-fold, about 3-fold to about 60-fold, about 3-fold to about 50-fold, about 3-fold to about 40-fold, about 3-fold to about 30-fold, about 3-fold to about 20-fold, about 5-fold to about 80-fold, about 5-fold to about 70-fold, about 5-fold to about 60-fold, about 5-fold to about 50-fold, about 5-fold to about 40-fold, about 5-fold to about 30-fold, about 3-fold to about 20-fold, about 10-fold to about 80-fold, about 10-fold to about 60-fold, about 10-fold to about 40-fold, or about 10-fold to about 20-fold, at least about 1.5-fold, at least about 2-fold, at least about 2.5-fold, at least about 3-fold, at least about 3.5-fold, at least about 4-fold, at least about 4.5-fold, at least about 5-fold, at least about 6-fold, at least about 7-fold, at least about 8-fold, at least about 9-fold, or at least about 10-fold.

A nucleic acid encoding a response biomarker can be quantitatively measured using any of a number of commercially available assay kits and systems, or according to any method described in the art. In embodiments, a response biomarker mRNA is measured by Real-Time PCR. The use of any appropriate quantitative method for measuring mRNA expression levels known in the art is contemplated. For example, mRNA can be copied by reverse transcriptase, and amplified using a appropriate PCR method, including RT-PCR, and real time reverse-transcription PCR (qRT-PCR). PCR methods for quantitating gene expression are described by, e.g., VanGuilder, et al., 2008, "Twenty-five years of quantitative PCR for gene expression analysis," *Biotechniques* 44: 619-626, and Bustin, et al., 2005, "Quantitative real-time RT-PCR—a perspective," *Journal of Molecular Endocrinology*, 34:597-601, each incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Quantitative PCR of mouse cytokine mRNAs is described by, e.g., Overbergh, et al., 1999, "Quantification of murine cytokine mRNAs using real time quantitative reverse transcriptase PCR," *Cytokine* 11(4): 305-312, incorporated herein by reference, describing probes and primers for quantifying IL-1, IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-10, IL-12, p40, IL-13, IL-15, IFN- γ , TNF- α , TGF- β and iNOS. Methods for measuring response biomarker mRNAs following ex vivo GA stimulation of mouse lymph node cells, are described in, e.g., U.S. Pat. App. Pub. No. 2014/0272987, "Glatiramer Acetate Response Biomarker mRNA Potency Assay," incorporated by reference in its entirety herein.

A GA-specific human T-cell line can be identified or characterized by comparing the production of a nucleic acid encoding a response biomarker after restimulation with GA in the presence of appropriate APC, to the amount of the nucleic acid encoding the response biomarker produced in an appropriate negative control, e.g., after restimulation with no antigen or a non-relevant control antigen (in the presence of appropriate APC). In embodiments, a GA-specific human T-cell line is identified based on an increase in production of a nucleic acid encoding a response biomarker relative to the control. In embodiments, the increase observed in production of the nucleic acid encoding the response biomarker

relative to a negative control is about 1.5-fold to about 1000-fold. In embodiments, the increase is about 1.5-fold to about 100-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 50-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 45-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 40-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 35-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 30-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 25-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 22-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 20-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 15-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 12-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 10-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 9-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 8-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 7-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 6-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 5-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 4-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 3-fold, about 2-fold to about 100-fold, about 2-fold to about 50-fold, about 2-fold to about 45-fold, about 2-fold to about 40-fold, about 2-fold to about 35-fold, about 2-fold to about 30-fold, about 2-fold to about 25-fold, about 2-fold to about 22-fold, about 2-fold to about 20-fold, about 2-fold to about 15-fold, about 2-fold to about 12-fold, about 2-fold to about 10-fold, about 2-fold to about 9-fold, about 2-fold to about 8-fold, about 2-fold to about 7-fold, about 2-fold to about 6-fold, about 2-fold to about 5-fold, about 2-fold to about 4-fold, about 3-fold to about 100-fold, about 3-fold to about 50-fold, about 3-fold to about 45-fold, about 3-fold to about 40-fold, about 3-fold to about 35-fold, about 3-fold to about 30-fold, about 3-fold to about 25-fold, about 3-fold to about 22-fold, about 3-fold to about 20-fold, about 3-fold to about 15-fold, about 3-fold to about 12-fold, about 3-fold to about 10-fold, about 3-fold to about 9-fold, about 3-fold to about 8-fold, about 3-fold to about 7-fold, about 3-fold to about 6-fold, about 3-fold to about 5-fold, about 4-fold to about 100-fold, about 4-fold to about 50-fold, about 4-fold to about 45-fold, about 4-fold to about 40-fold, about 4-fold to about 35-fold, about 4-fold to about 30-fold, about 4-fold to about 25-fold, about 4-fold to about 22-fold, about 4-fold to about 20-fold, about 4-fold to about 15-fold, about 4-fold to about 12-fold, about 4-fold to about 10-fold, about 4-fold to about 9-fold, about 4-fold to about 8-fold, about 4-fold to about 7-fold, about 4-fold to about 6-fold, about 5-fold to about 100-fold, about 5-fold to about 50-fold, about 5-fold to about 45-fold, about 5-fold to about 40-fold, about 5-fold to about 35-fold, about 5-fold to about 30-fold, about 5-fold to about 25-fold, about 5-fold to about 22-fold, about 5-fold to about 20-fold, about 5-fold to about 15-fold, about 5-fold to about 12-fold, about 5-fold to about 10-fold, about 5-fold to about 9-fold, about 5-fold to about 8-fold, about 5-fold to about 7-fold, about 7-fold to about 100-fold, about 7-fold to about 50-fold, about 7-fold to about 45-fold, about 7-fold to about 40-fold, about 7-fold to about 35-fold, about 7-fold to about 30-fold, about 7-fold to about 25-fold, about 7-fold to about 22-fold, about 7-fold to about 20-fold, about 7-fold to about 15-fold, about 7-fold to about 12-fold, about 7-fold to about 10-fold, about 7-fold to about 9-fold, about 10-fold to about 100-fold, about 10-fold to about 50-fold, about 10-fold to about 45-fold, about 10-fold to about 40-fold, about 10-fold to about 35-fold, about 10-fold to about 30-fold, about 10-fold to about 25-fold, about 10-fold to about 22-fold, about 10-fold to about 20-fold, about 10-fold to about 15-fold, about 15-fold to about 100-fold, about 15-fold to about 50-fold, about 15-fold to about 45-fold, about 15-fold to about 40-fold, about 15-fold to about 35-fold, about 15-fold to about 30-fold, about 15-fold to about 25-fold, about 15-fold to about 22-fold, about 15-fold to about 20-fold, about 20-fold to about 100-fold, about 20-fold to about 50-fold, about 20-fold to about 45-fold, about 20-fold to about 40-fold, about 20-fold to about 35-fold, about 20-fold to about 30-fold, about 20-fold to about 25-fold, about 25-fold to about 100-fold, about

25-fold to about 50-fold, about 25-fold to about 45-fold, about 25-fold to about 40-fold, about 25-fold to about 35-fold, about 25-fold to about 30-fold, about 30-fold to about 100-fold, about 30-fold to about 50-fold, about 40-fold to about 100-fold, about 50-fold to about 100-fold, about 60-fold to about 100-fold, about 70-fold to about 100-fold, at least about 2-fold, at least about 3-fold, at least about 4-fold, at least about 5-fold, at least about 6-fold, at least about 7-fold, at least about 8-fold, at least about 9-fold, at least about 10-fold, at least about 11-fold, at least about 12-fold, at least about 13-fold, at least about 14-fold, at least about 15-fold, at least about 20-fold, at least about 25-fold, at least about 30-fold, at least about 35-fold, at least about 40-fold, at least about 50-fold, at least about 60-fold, at least about 70-fold, at least about 80-fold, at least about 90-fold, at least about 100-fold, at least about 250-fold, at least about 500-fold, or at least about 1000-fold.

Preparation of a Drug Product of GA

The invention relates to a process for preparing a drug product or pharmaceutical composition containing GA. In embodiments of this process, glatiramer acetate is prepared according to standard methods known in the art and described in the literature, e.g., in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,849,550 and 5,800,808. In embodiments, a drug product or pharmaceutical composition containing GA is prepared by: reacting protected glatiramer acetate with hydrobromic acid to form trifluoroacetyl GA, treating said trifluoroacetyl copolymer-1 with aqueous piperidine solution to form the test preparation of GA, and purifying the test preparation of GA. The test preparation of GA and the GA reference standard are determined to be immunologically identical or not immunologically identical, using the methods and/or assay panels as described herein. For example, the test preparation of GA and the GA reference standard are determined to be immunologically identical or not immunologically identical, by (a) incubating cells of at least one GA-specific human T-cell line with appropriate antigen presenting cells (APC), (b) stimulating at least one sample of the GA-specific human T-cells and appropriate APC incubated in step (a) with an amount of the test preparation of GA, and separately stimulating at least one sample of the GA-specific human T-cells and appropriate APC incubated in step (a) with the same amount of the GA reference standard, (c) measuring at least one GA-elicited response of the at least one sample of cells stimulated in step (b) with the test preparation of GA, and measuring the same at least one GA-elicited response of the at least one sample of cells stimulated in step (b) with the GA reference standard, and (d) comparing the measurements obtained in step (c), wherein the test preparation of GA and the GA reference standard are determined to be immunologically identical when the comparison of the measurements of step (d) falls within an acceptable range, and wherein the test preparation of GA is admixed into the drug product or pharmaceutical composition if it is determined to be immunologically identical to the GA reference standard. In embodiments, the drug product or pharmaceutical composition additionally contains excipients and/or diluents, for example, as described in the package labeling for Copaxone®.

In certain embodiments, the methods of the invention are used to determine whether a GA test preparation and a GA reference standard are immunologically identical, or have an acceptable relative potency, prior to potential addition of a GA preparation to a drug product or pharmaceutical composition after addition of the GA preparation, or at any other time as desired. In embodiments, a test preparation of GA is added to other components, e.g., a diluent, an excipient, or

another active ingredient, of a GA drug product or pharmaceutical composition, only if it is determined to have immunologic identity or comparable potency to the GA reference standard. Potency assays including methods for evaluating data comparing GA preparations are described in the literature, e.g., in U.S. Pat. No. 7,429,374, "Process for the measurement of the potency of glatiramer acetate," incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

Identification of New Biomarkers

Additional response biomarkers can be identified by comparing the amount of a potential response biomarker, present in a GA-specific T-cell culture stimulated with GA in the presence of appropriate APC, to the amount of the response biomarker present in a control culture incubated with appropriate APC but not antigen stimulated, or a control culture stimulated with a control antigen.

A suitable GA response biomarker for use in the methods of the invention can be identified by comparing the amount of a potential GA response biomarker protein or a nucleic acid encoding the protein, present in a GA-specific human T-cell line stimulated with GA in the presence of appropriate APC, to the amount of the same potential GA response biomarker protein or a nucleic acid encoding the protein in an appropriate negative control. A suitable GA response biomarker is significantly modulated (increased or decreased) in a GA-specific human T-cell line stimulated with GA in the presence of appropriate APC relative to the negative control. In embodiments, a GA response biomarker for a GA-specific human T-cell line is identified based on an increase in its production after GA restimulation of the GA-specific human T-cell line of about 2-fold to about 1000-fold relative to a negative control.

Assay Panels of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines

As described, the invention contemplates the use of at least one GA-specific human T-cell line in a method for determining the immunological identity of GA preparations, e.g., a GA test preparation and a GA reference standard. Because GA contains a number of epitopes, generating and identifying GA-specific human T-cell lines by stimulating them with GA and testing their responsiveness to GA, it was not necessarily known that GA-specific human T-cell lines having the ability to recognize different epitopes could be obtained. Based on the discovery that GA-specific human T-cell lines with distinguishable epitope binding specificities can be obtained, the present invention provides assays using multiple GA-specific human T-cell lines to determine with greater accuracy the immunological identity of GA preparations.

In embodiments of the invention, an assay panel of GA-specific human T-cell lines is used to analyze GA preparations, e.g., to test for immunological identity and/or determine their degree of similarity or dissimilarity. In embodiments, the assay panel comprises multiple GA-specific human T-cell lines. In embodiments, the assay panel comprises 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, or 50 different GA-specific human T-cell lines. In embodiments, the assay panel comprises at least 2, at least 3, at least 4, at least 5, at least 6, at least 7, at least 8, at least 9, at least 10, at least 15, at least 20, at least 25, at least 30, at least 40, at least 50, at least 60, at least 70, at least 80, at least 90, or at least 100 different GA-specific human T-cell lines. In embodiments, the assay panel comprises 2 to 100, 2 to 50, 2 to 25, 2 to 10, 5 to 100, 5 to 50, 5 to 25, 5 to 10, 10 to 100, 10 to 50, 10 to 25, or 50 to 100, different GA-specific human T-cell lines.

In embodiments of the invention, the assay panel comprises clonal GA-specific human T-cell lines, oligoclonal GA-specific human T-cell lines, or a combination of both. In embodiments, the assay panel comprises a combination of clonal and oligoclonal GA-specific human T-cell lines, wherein the majority (>50%) are clonal GA-specific human T-cell lines. In embodiments, the assay panel comprises a combination of clonal and oligoclonal GA-specific human T-cell lines, wherein the panel is comprised of about 20% or greater, about 25% or greater, about 30% or greater, about 35% or greater, about 40% or greater, about 45% or greater, about 50% or greater, about 55% or greater, about 60% or greater, about 65% or greater, about 70% or greater, about 75% or greater, about 80% or greater, about 85% or greater, about 90% or greater, about 95% or greater, or about 100%, clonal GA-specific human T-cell lines. In embodiments, the assay panel comprises a combination of clonal and oligoclonal GA-specific human T-cell lines, wherein the panel is comprised of about 20% to about 100%, about 25% to about 100%, about 30% to about 100%, about 35% to about 100%, about 40% to about 100%, about 45% to about 100%, about 50% to about 100%, about 55% to about 100%, about 60% to about 100%, about 65% to about 100%, about 70% to about 100%, about 75% to about 100%, about 80% to about 100%, about 85% to about 100%, about 90% to about 100%, or about 95% to about 100%, clonal GA-specific human T-cell lines. In embodiments, the assay panel comprises a combination of clonal and oligoclonal GA-specific human T-cell lines, wherein the panel is comprised of $\frac{1}{6}$ or greater, $\frac{1}{3}$ or greater, $\frac{2}{3}$ or greater, $\frac{3}{4}$ or greater, or $\frac{5}{6}$ or greater, clonal GA-specific human T-cell lines.

In embodiments, all GA-specific human T-cell lines in an assay panel are clonal. A T-cell line can be cloned from a population of T cells using any method known to those of skill in the art and described in the literature, for example, limiting dilution cloning. In limiting dilution cloning, a candidate cell line is cultured in multiple wells at limiting dilution (e.g., 0.3 cells/well, or not more than one cell/well) with antigen and APC. The resulting cells are restimulated as described herein. Methods for T-cell cloning are widely known and described in the literature, e.g., by Mariotti, S., and Nisini, R., 2009, "Generation of Human T Cell Clones," in *T Cell Protocols*, Gennaro de Libero (ed.), Humana Press, Second edition, vol. 514, pages 65-93, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. In embodiments, the limiting dilution cloning process is repeated one or more times to obtain a clonal GA-specific human T-cell line. A T-cell line also can be cloned using flow cytometry methods, e.g., as described by Lee, S-T, et al., 2008, "A Novel Strategy for Rapid and Efficient Isolation of Human Tumor-Specific CD4+ and CD8+ T-Cell Clones," *J. Imm. Meth.* 331(1-2): 13-26, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. In embodiments, clonality of a T-cell line is confirmed by T-cell receptor sequencing according to methods known to those of skill in the art and published in the literature.

In embodiments, an assay panel comprises GA-specific human T-cell lines generated by culturing human T-cells in the presence of a first preparation of GA, and at least one GA-specific human T-cell line generated by culturing human T-cells in the presence of a second preparation of GA. In embodiments, the first preparation of GA is COP and the second preparation of GA is GMA. In embodiments, the first and second preparations of GA are different COP preparations or different GMA preparations.

In embodiments, an assay panel of GA-specific human T-cell lines comprises at least one GA-specific human T-cell line that produces a similar or identical GA-elicited response

following stimulation with a first preparation of GA as it does following stimulation with a second preparation of GA. In embodiments, the first preparation of GA is COP and the second preparation of GA is GMA. In embodiments, the first and second preparations of GA are different COP preparations or different GMA preparations.

In embodiments, the panel comprises at least one GA-specific human T-cell line that responds to stimulation with a first non-canonical GA peptide. In embodiments, the panel comprises at least one GA-specific human T-cell line that responds to stimulation with a first non-canonical GA peptide, and at least one GA-specific human T-cell line that responds to stimulation with a second non-canonical GA peptide. In embodiments, the panel comprises at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines that each produce a different response biomarker profile in response to stimulation with GA. In embodiments, the assay panel comprises at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines that each has a different MHC restriction.

In embodiments, the assay panel of GA-specific human T-cell lines comprises at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines, wherein at least one of the at least two GA-specific cell lines is:

- a) a GA-specific human T-cell line that does not respond to stimulation with a non-canonical GA peptide;
- b) a GA-specific human T-cell line that has a known biomarker response profile; and
- c) a GA-specific human T-cell line that has a known MHC restriction.

In embodiments, an assay panel of the invention comprises at least one GA-specific human T-cell line generated by culturing human T-cells in the presence of a first preparation of GA, and at least one GA-specific human T-cell line generated by culturing human T-cells in the presence of a second preparation of GA. In embodiments, this assay panel further comprises at least one GA-specific human T-cell line that does not react to a non-canonical GA peptide. In embodiments, the at least one GA-specific human T-cell line generated by culturing human T-cells in the presence of a first preparation of GA is generated by culturing human T-cells in the presence of GMA.

In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell lines in an assay panel are selected from:

- 1) a GA-specific human T-cell line that was generated by culturing with a first preparation of GA
- 2) a GA-specific human T-cell line that was generated by culturing with a second preparation of GA
- 3) a GA-specific human T-cell line that does not respond to stimulation with a first non-canonical GA peptide;
- 4) a GA-specific human T-cell line that responds to stimulation with the first non-canonical GA peptide;
- 5) a GA-specific human T-cell line that does not respond to stimulation with a second non-canonical GA peptide;
- 6) a GA-specific human T-cell line that responds to stimulation with a second non-canonical GA peptide;
- 7) a GA-specific human T-cell line that has a known biomarker response profile;
- 8) a GA-specific human T-cell line that has a known biomarker response profile different from that of the GA-specific human T-cell line of (7);
- 9) a GA-specific human T-cell line that has a known MHC restriction; and
- 10) a GA-specific human T-cell line that has a known MHC restriction different from that of the GA-specific human T-cell line of (9).

In embodiments, the GA-specific human T-cell lines are long-term GA-specific human T-cell lines, and/or clonal

GA-specific human T-cell lines, and/or CD4+GA-specific human T-cell lines, and/or CD8-GA-specific human T-cell lines.

In embodiments, the assay panel includes one or more T-cell lines listed in Table A.

TABLE A

COP and GMA-Reactive T Cell Lines			
No	Cell Line	Donor	Culturing Antigen
1	222-AG11	1	GMA
2	222-AG12	1	GMA
3	222-BA11	1	GMA
4	222-BC11	1	GMA
5	165-B2G	3	GMA
6	165-B5G	3	GMA
7	165-C4G	3	GMA
8	165-C5G	3	GMA
9	165-C8G	3	GMA
10	165-D8G	3	GMA
11	165-E7G	3	GMA
12	165-E9G	3	GMA
13	165-F10G	3	GMA
14	165-F5G	3	GMA
15	165-F8G	3	GMA
16	165-H11G	3	GMA
17	222-1C5	1	COP
18	222-1H12	1	COP
19	222-2B11	1	COP
20	222-2B8	1	COP
21	222-2C3	1	COP
22	222-2D8	1	COP
23	222-2E1	1	COP
24	222-2F12	1	COP
25	222-1G8	1	COP
26	222-2G12	1	COP
27	165-B6C	3	COP
28	165-B10C	3	COP
29	165-C4C	3	COP
30	165-C7C	3	COP
31	165-D2C	3	COP
32	165-D3C	3	COP
33	165-D11C	3	COP
34	165-E3C	3	COP
35	165-F3C	3	COP
36	165-F6C	3	COP
37	165-F9C	3	COP
38	205-1B4	4	COP
39	205-1B7	4	COP
40	205-1C4	4	COP
41	205-1D1	4	COP
42	205-1E1	4	COP
43	205-1F2	4	COP
44	205-1F4	4	COP
45	205-1H3	4	COP
46	205-1H5	4	COP
47	205-1H7	4	COP
48	205-1H9	4	COP
49	205-1H11	4	COP
50	224-D2-001	6	GMA
51	224-G11-001	6	GMA
52	224-G2-001	6	GMA
53	224-C4-001	6	GMA
54	224-F4-001	6	GMA
55	224-B6-001	6	GMA
56	224-B7-001	6	GMA
57	224-G10-001	6	GMA
58	224-D6-001	6	GMA
59	224-E7-001	6	GMA
60	224-B11-001	6	GMA
61	224-C11-001	6	GMA
62	224-E2-001	6	GMA

In embodiments, the assay panel includes one or more T-cell lines listed in Table B.

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TABLE B

GMA and Copaxone-Specific* T Cell Lines					
No.	Cell Line	Initiating Antigen	MHC Restriction	Non-Canonical Peptide Reactivity**	Non-Canonical Peptide Non-Reactvity***
1	222-AG12	GMA			Peptide 026 GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111 GL 14 LT 11 GT 11
2	222-BC11	GMA			
3	165-B5G	GMA	DR-11	GL 14	Peptide 026 GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111 LT 11 GT 11
4	165-C4G	GMA	DR-15		GT 11
5	165-C5G			GL 14 LT 11	GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111 GT 11
6	165-D8G	GMA			Peptide 026
7	165-E7G	GMA		GLT 631 GAT 631 GL 14	Peptide 026 GAT 111 LT 11 GT 11
8	165-E9G	GMA	DR-11	GL 14	GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111 LT 11 GT 11
9	165-F5G	GMA	DR-11	GL 14	Peptide 026 GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111 LT 11 GT 11
10	165-F8G	GMA			GT 11
11	165-F10G	GMA	DR-15	GL 14 LT 11	GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111 GT 11
12	165-H11G	GMA		GLT 631 GAT 631 GL 14	GAT 111 LT 11 GT 11
13	222-2D8	COP			
14	222-2E1	COP			
15	222-2F12	COP		GL 14	GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111
16	165-B6C	COP	DR-11	Peptide 026	GLT 631 GAT 631 GT 11
17	165-B10C	COP			Peptide 026 GT 11
18	165-C4C	COP		GL 14 LT 11	GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111 GT 11 GT41S GA64
19	165-C7C	COP	DR-11	GL 14 LT 11	GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111 GT 11
20	165-D2C	COP			GT 11
21	165-D3C	COP	DR-15	Peptide 026	GT 11
22	165-E3C	COP			Peptide 026 GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111 GT 11
23	165-F3C	COP	DR-11	Peptide 026 GL 14 LT 11	GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111

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TABLE B-continued

GMA and Copaxone-Specific* T Cell Lines					
No.	Cell Line	Initiating Antigen	MHC Restriction	Non-Canonical Peptide Reactivity**	Non-Canonical Peptide Non-Reactvity***
					GT 11 GT 41S GA 64
10	24	165-F6C	COP	DR-15	Peptide 026 GL 14 GT 11 GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111 LT 11
15	25	205-1B4	COP		GT 11 GT 41S GA64 Peptide 026 GLT 631 GAT 631
20	26	205-1C4	COP		Peptide 026 GLT 631 GAT 631
	27	205-1F2	COP		
	28	205-1F4	COP	DR-13	LT 11 GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111 GL 14 GT 41S GA 64
	29	205-1H3	COP		GL 14 GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111 LT 11 GT 41S GA 64
	30	205-1H5	COP		Peptide 026 GLT 631 GAT 631
	31	205-1H7	COP	DR-13	GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111
35	32	205-1H11	COP		Peptide 026 GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111 GL 14 LT 11 GT 11

*Identified based on proliferation response using the equation: (Proliferation response to test antigen - proliferation response to control) + (proliferation response to reference antigen - proliferation response to control) = 0.8 to 1.2.

**Percent proliferation of no antigen control; lines identified based on at least one proliferation value of greater than or equal to 2 times no antigen control value.

***All cell lines in this column identified based on proliferation values of less than 2 times no antigen control value.

45 In embodiments, the assay panel comprises one or more positive or negative controls.

50 In embodiments, when the assay panel includes one or more GA-specific human T-cell line that does not respond to stimulation with a non-canonical GA peptide, it further comprises one or more GA-specific human T-cell line that responds to stimulation with the same non-canonical GA peptide. For example, the assay panel can comprise a first characterized GA-specific human T-cell line determined to not respond to stimulation with a non-canonical GA peptide, and a second characterized GA-specific human T-cell line determined to respond to stimulation with the non-canonical GA peptide. In embodiments, the first and second characterized GA-specific human T-cell lines both respond to stimulation with the non-canonical GA peptide but each responds differently (e.g., they each produce a different GA response biomarker profile). In related embodiments, a negative control is included for any GA-specific human T-cell line determined to respond or not to respond to stimulation with a non-canonical GA peptide. In embodiments, the negative control sample contains the cell line, appropriate APC, and no antigen.

In embodiments, the assay panel includes one or more GA-specific human T-cell line that has a known biomarker response profile, and one or more GA-specific human T-cell line that has a different known biomarker response profile. For example, the assay panel comprises a characterized GA-specific human T-cell line determined to have a first known biomarker response profile, and a characterized GA-specific human T-cell line determined to have a second known biomarker response profile different from the first known biomarker response profile. In embodiments, the first and second known biomarker response profiles each comprise at least one cytokine, at least one chemokine, at least one activation marker, at least one nucleic acid encoding a cytokine, at least one nucleic acid encoding a chemokine, or at least one nucleic acid encoding an activation marker.

In related embodiments, a negative control is included for any GA-specific human T-cell line having a known biomarker response profile. In embodiments, the negative control sample contains the cell line, appropriate APC, and no antigen.

In embodiments, the assay panel includes one or more GA-specific human T-cell line that has a known MHC restriction, and one or more GA-specific human T-cell line that has a different known MHC restriction. In embodiments, the assay panel includes one or more GA-specific human T-cell line that has a known MHC restriction wherein the HLA-DR restriction element is selected from: DR-1, DR-2, DR-3, DR-4, DR-7, DR-11, DR-13, and DR-15; and one or more GA-specific human T-cell line that has a different known MHC restriction wherein the HLA-DR restriction element is selected from: DR-4, DR-7, DR-11, DR-13, and DR-15. For example, the assay panel comprises a characterized GA-specific human T-cell line determined to have first a known MHC restriction, and a characterized GA-specific human T-cell line determined to have a second known MHC restriction different from the first known MHC restriction. In related embodiments, a negative control is included for any GA-specific human T-cell line determined to have a different known MHC restriction. In embodiments, the negative control sample contains the cell line, non-matched APC, and GA. In embodiments, the negative control sample contains the cell line, appropriate APC, and no antigen.

In embodiments, an assay panel comprises at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines, wherein each of the at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines is determined to be GA-specific based on a comparison of the response obtained by measuring a GA-elicited response when the T-cell line is stimulated with a first preparation of GA, to the response obtained by measuring the same GA-elicited response when the T-cell line is stimulated with a second preparation of GA, and wherein the comparison of the response of the second preparation of GA to the response of the first preparation of GA is within acceptable range or limits, and wherein each of the at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines is a long-term GA-specific human T-cell line. In embodiments, the first preparation of GA was used to generate the GA-specific human T-cell line. In embodiments, the first preparation of GA is Copaxone.

In embodiments, an assay panel comprises at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines, wherein each of the at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines is determined to be GA-specific based on a comparison of the dose response curve obtained by measuring a GA-elicited response when the GA-specific human T-cell line is stimulated at multiple doses with at least a first preparation of GA, to the dose response curve obtained by measuring the same GA-elicited

response when the GA-specific human T-cell line is stimulated at multiple doses with a second preparation of GA, wherein the comparison of the slope of the dose response curve of the second preparation of GA to the slope of the dose response curve of the first preparation of GA is within acceptable range or limits, and wherein each of the at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines is a long-term GA-specific human T-cell line. In embodiments, the first preparation of GA was used to generate the GA-specific human T-cell line. In embodiments, the first preparation of GA is Copaxone.

In embodiments, at least one of the at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines in the assay panel is reactive to a noncanonical GA peptide. In embodiments, at least one of the at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines in the assay panel is reactive to a noncanonical GA peptide selected from: Peptide 026, GLT 631, GAT 631, GAT 111, GL 14, LT 11, GA 41S, GA 64, and GT 11.

In embodiments, at least one of the at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines in the assay panel is not reactive to a noncanonical GA peptide. In embodiments, at least one of the at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines in the assay panel is not reactive to a noncanonical GA peptide selected from Peptide 026, GLT 631, GAT 631, GAT 111, GL 14, LT 11, GA 41S, GA 64, and GT 11.

In embodiments, at least one of the at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines in the assay panel is reactive to a noncanonical GA peptide and wherein at least one of the at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines in the assay panel is not reactive to the same noncanonical GA peptide. In embodiments, at least one of the at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines in the assay panel is reactive to a noncanonical GA peptide selected from Peptide 026, GLT 631, GAT 631, GAT 111, GL 14, LT 11, GA 41S, GA 64, and GT 11, and wherein at least one of the at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines in the assay panel is not reactive to the same noncanonical GA peptide.

In embodiments, at least one of the at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines in the assay panel is clonal. In embodiments, all of the at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines in the assay panel are clonal. In embodiments, the at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines in the assay panel have different MHC restrictions. In embodiments, at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines in the assay panel include one or more GA-specific human T-cell line that has a known MHC restriction wherein the HLA-DR restriction element is selected from: DR-1, DR-2, DR-3, DR-4, DR-7, DR-11, DR-13, and DR-15; and one or more GA-specific human T-cell line that has a different known MHC restriction wherein the HLA-DR restriction element is selected from: DR-4, DR-7, DR-11, DR-13, and DR-15. In embodiments, the at least two GA-specific human T-cell lines in the assay panel comprise at least 98% CD4+ T-cells and not more than 2% CD8+ T-cells.

55 Use of an Assay Panel of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines

In embodiments of the invention, an assay panel of the invention is used in a method of determining whether a test preparation of GA and a GA reference standard are immunologically identical. In these embodiments, cell samples are prepared using a predetermined number of cells of each GA-specific human T-cell line in the panel, appropriate APC, and an amount of the test preparation of GA. Cell samples also are prepared using the same predetermined number of cells of each GA-specific human T-cell line in the panel, appropriate APC, and an amount of the GA reference standard. In embodiments, control samples are prepared. In embodiments, a negative control is prepared using the same

predetermined number of cells of each GA-specific human T-cell line in the panel, no APC, and no antigen. In embodiments, a control is prepared using the same predetermined number of cells of each GA-specific human T-cell line in the panel, appropriate APC, and a non-relevant antigen. In 5
embodiments, a negative control is prepared using the same predetermined number of cells of each GA-specific human T-cell line in the panel, and non-matched APC.

In embodiments, the same at least one to at least 25 GA-elicited responses are measured in each cell sample. In 10
embodiments, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, at least 2, at least 3, at least 4, at least 5, at least 6, at least 7, at least 8, at least 9, at least 10, at least 11, at least 12, at least 13, at least 14, at least 15, 15
at least 16, at least 17, at least 18, at least 19, at least 20, at least 21, at least 22, at least 23, at least 24, or at least 25, GA-elicited responses are measured in each cell sample.

The measurements obtained using an assay panel of the invention can be used to determine whether a test preparation of GA and a GA reference standard are immunologically 20
identical by comparing the measurement of a given GA-elicited response in the T-cell line sample stimulated with the GA test preparation to the same GA-elicited response in the T-cell line sample stimulated with the GA reference standard. In embodiments, these measurements 25
are normalized to take into account any background observed in the negative control sample before the comparison is made.

Determining Immunological Identity

As described herein, the immunological identity of a GA 30
test preparation and a GA reference standard can be determined using the methods of the invention by comparing the measurement of at least one GA-elicited response in a GA-specific T-cell line stimulated with the GA test preparation and the same least one GA-elicited response in the 35
GA-specific T-cell line stimulated with the GA reference standard.

As described elsewhere herein, the GA-elicited response measured can be proliferation, production of a response biomarker, expression of a nucleic acid encoding a response 40
biomarker, or a combination thereof.

In embodiments, wherein the GA-elicited response measured in the methods of the invention is the production of a response biomarker, the response biomarker can be, e.g., a 45
cytokine, cytokine receptor, chemokine, T-cell activation marker, or a nucleic acid that encodes a cytokine, cytokine receptor, chemokine, or T-cell activation marker. Response biomarkers can be measured according to methods known in the art and described elsewhere herein.

In embodiments, the response biomarker is a cytokine 50
selected from, e.g., IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), TGF- β , and IL-1b. In embodiments, the response biomarker is an activation marker selected from, e.g., CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, and HLA-DR. In 55
embodiments, the response biomarker is a chemokine, selected from, e.g., IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, and CXCL7. In embodiments, the response biomarker is a Th1-associated cytokine, a Th2-associated cytokine, a Th17-associated cytokine, or a Th_{FH}-associated cytokine. In embodiments, the response biomarker is a Th1-associated cytokine and is IFN- γ . In embodiments, the response biomarker is a Th2-associated cytokine selected from: IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13. In embodiments, the response biomarker is a Th17-associated cytokine selected from: 60
IL-17, and IL-22. In embodiments, the response biomarker is a Th_{FH}-associated cytokine selected from: IL-21, and

TGF- β . In embodiments, the response biomarker is a key regulatory associated cytokine selected from IL-10 and TGF- β . In embodiments, the response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding a cytokine selected from, e.g., IL-2, IL-4, 5
IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, or IL-17, IL-21, IL-22, IFN- γ , TNF- α (TNF), TNF- β (LT), TGF- β , and IL-1b. In embodiments, the response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding an activation marker selected from, e.g., CD69, CD25, CD71, CD137, CD154, CD278, CD279, and HLA-DR. In embodi- 10
ments, the response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding chemokine, selected from, e.g., IL-8 (CXCL8), RANTES (CCL5), CCL1, CXCL4, and CXCL7. In embodiments, the response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding Th1-associated cytokine, a nucleic acid encoding Th2-associated cytokine, a nucleic acid encoding Th17-associated cytokine, or a nucleic acid encoding Th_{FH}-associated cytokine. In 15
embodiments, the response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding Th1-associated cytokine and is IFN- γ . In embodiments, the response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding Th2-associated cytokine selected from: IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13. In embodiments, the response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding Th17-associated cytokine selected from: 20
IL-17, and IL-22. In embodiments, the response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding a Th_{FH}-associated cytokine selected from: IL-21, and TGF- β . In embodiments, the response biomarker is a nucleic acid encoding a key regulatory associated cytokine selected from IL-10 and TGF- β . Additional response biomarkers can be identified according 25
to methods described herein.

In embodiments, a determination of immunological identity of the GA test preparation and the GA reference standard is made when each comparison of a respective pair of GA test preparation and GA reference standard measurements 30
(e.g., expressed as a fraction, ratio, or percentage) falls within an acceptable range or acceptable limits.

In embodiments of the invention, immunological identity between the GA preparations is determined using a panel of GA-specific human T-cell lines. In embodiments, a measurement of at least one GA-elicited response in each 35
GA-specific human T-cell line in the panel stimulated with a GA test preparation, and the same at least one GA-elicited response in the respective GA-specific human T-cell line in the panel stimulated with a GA reference standard, are compared. As described, in certain embodiments, each GA-elicited response measurement is normalized to take into account any signal observed in a suitable negative control sample prior to the comparison. In embodiments, wherein a panel of multiple GA-specific T-cell lines is used to evaluate 40
at least one test lot of GA, the dose response curves for any/all cell lines in the panel stimulated with the reference lot(s) must meet predetermined criteria, e.g., as described below wherein the coefficient of correlation (r) is ≥ 0.90 , the slope is ≥ 0.60 , the back-calculated concentration of GA standards is within $\pm 30\%$ of the nominal concentration, and the precision of a GA sample is $\leq 20\%$ of coefficient of variation (CV). In embodiments, the dose response curve for the at least one test lot of GA must be within predetermined acceptable limits to be determined immunologically identical to the GA reference lot. In embodiments, the coefficient of correlation is 0.90 to 0.98. In embodiments, the coefficient of correlation is greater than or equal to 0.90, greater than or equal to 0.91, greater than or equal to 0.92, greater than or equal to 0.93, greater than or equal to 0.94, greater than or equal to 0.95, greater than or equal to 0.96, greater than or equal to 0.97, greater than or equal to 0.98, 0.90 to 0.98, 0.91 to 0.98, 0.92 to 0.98, 0.93 to 0.98, 0.94 to 0.98, 0.95 to 0.98,

0.96 to 0.98, 0.90 to 0.97, 0.91 to 0.97, 0.92 to 0.97, 0.93 to 0.97, 0.94 to 0.97, 0.95 to 0.97, or 0.96 to 0.98.

In embodiments, a determination of immunological identity is made when the comparison (the GA-elicited response measurement in the GA-specific human T-cell line stimulated with the GA test preparation, relative to the GA-elicited response measurement in the GA-specific human T-cell line stimulated with the GA reference standard) is 75% to 125%. In embodiments, an appropriate negative control value, e.g., a no antigen control, is subtracted from the test values prior to making the comparison. In embodiments, a no antigen control value is not subtracted from the test values prior to making the comparison. In embodiments, the values are compared directly.

In embodiments, the acceptable range or limits for the comparison value is about 80% to about 120%, or about 90% to about 110%. In embodiments, the acceptable range is about 75% to about 120%, about 75% to about 115%, about 75% to about 110%, about 75% to about 105%, about 75% to about 100%, about 80% to about 125%, about 85% to about 125%, about 90% to about 125%, about 95% to about 125%, about 100% to about 125%, about 80% to about 118%, about 80% to about 115%, about 80% to about 112%, about 80% to about 110%, about 80% to about 108%, about 80% to about 105%, about 80% to about 102%, about 80% to about 101%, about 80% to about 100%, about 80% to about 99%, about 80% to about 98%, about 80% to about 97%, about 80% to about 95%, about 80% to about 92%, about 80% to about 90%, about 82% to about 120%, about 82% to about 118%, about 82% to about 115%, about 82% to about 112%, about 82% to about 110%, about 82% to about 108%, about 82% to about 105%, about 82% to about 102%, about 82% to about 101%, about 82% to about 100%, about 82% to about 99%, about 82% to about 98%, about 82% to about 97%, about 82% to about 95%, about 82% to about 92%, about 82% to about 90%, about 84% to about 120%, about 84% to about 118%, about 84% to about 115%, about 84% to about 112%, about 84% to about 110%, about 84% to about 108%, about 84% to about 105%, about 84% to about 102%, about 84% to about 101%, about 84% to about 100%, about 84% to about 99%, about 84% to about 98%, about 84% to about 97%, about 84% to about 95%, about 84% to about 92%, about 84% to about 90%, about 86% to about 120%, about 86% to about 118%, about 86% to about 115%, about 86% to about 112%, about 86% to about 110%, about 86% to about 108%, about 86% to about 105%, about 86% to about 102%, about 86% to about 101%, about 86% to about 100%, about 86% to about 99%, about 86% to about 98%, about 86% to about 97%, about 86% to about 95%, about 86% to about 92%, about 88% to about 120%, about 88% to about 118%, about 88% to about 115%, about 88% to about 112%, about 88% to about 110%, about 88% to about 108%, about 88% to about 105%, about 88% to about 102%, about 88% to about 101%, about 88% to about 100%, about 88% to about 99%, about 88% to about 98%, about 88% to about 97%, about 88% to about 95%, about 90% to about 120%, about 90% to about 118%, about 90% to about 115%, about 90% to about 112%, about 90% to about 110%, about 90% to about 108%, about 90% to about 105%, about 90% to about 102%, about 90% to about 101%, about 90% to about 99%, about 90% to about 98%, about 90% to about 97%, about 90% to about 95%, about 92% to about 120%, about 92% to about 118%, about 92% to about 115%, about 92% to about 112%, about 92% to about 110%, about 92% to about 108%, about 92% to about 105%, about 92% to about 102%, about 92% to about 101%, about 92% to about 100%, about 92%

to about 99%, about 92% to about 98%, about 95% to about 120%, about 95% to about 118%, about 95% to about 115%, about 95% to about 112%, about 95% to about 110%, about 95% to about 108%, about 95% to about 105%, about 95% to about 102%, about 95% to about 101%, about 95% to about 100%, about 97% to about 120%, about 97% to about 118%, about 97% to about 115%, about 97% to about 112%, about 97% to about 110%, about 97% to about 108%, about 97% to about 105%, about 97% to about 102%, about 98% to about 120%, about 98% to about 118%, about 98% to about 115%, about 98% to about 112%, about 98% to about 110%, about 98% to about 108%, about 98% to about 105%, about 99% to about 120%, about 99% to about 118%, about 99% to about 115%, about 99% to about 112%, about 99% to about 110%, about 99% to about 108%, about 99% to about 105%, about 100% to about 120%, about 100% to about 118%, about 100% to about 115%, about 100% to about 112%, about 100% to about 110%, about 100% to about 108%, about 100% to about 105%, about 101% to about 120%, about 101% to about 118%, about 101% to about 115%, about 101% to about 112%, about 101% to about 110%, about 101% to about 108%, about 102% to about 120%, about 102% to about 118%, about 102% to about 115%, about 102% to about 112%, about 102% to about 110%, about 102% to about 108%, about 105% to about 120%, about 105% to about 118%, about 105% to about 115%, about 105% to about 112%, about 105% to about 110%, about 110% to about 120%, about 110% to about 118%, or about 110% to about 115%.

In embodiments, a determination of immunological identity of the GA test preparation and the GA reference standard using an assay panel of GA-specific T-cell lines is identified by comparing at least 2, at least 3, at least 4, or more, different GA-elicited responses measured following stimulation with the GA test and GA reference standard preparations.

In embodiments, a determination of immunological identity of the GA test preparation and the GA reference standard using an assay panel of GA-specific T-cell lines is made when the comparison of each respective pair of measurements in the assay panel is within a predetermined acceptable range. In embodiments, a determination of immunological identity of the GA test preparation and the GA reference standard is made when the comparison of 80 to 100%, 85 to 100%, 90 to 100%, or 95 to 100%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 100% of respective pairs of measurements in an assay panel are within an acceptable range.

In embodiments wherein the test and reference standard GA preparations are determined to be immunologically identical based on a use of a single reference lot and comparison of a GA-elicited response at a single dose, the determination of immunological identity is made based on a "single reference lot, single dose analysis." In embodiments, the immunological identity of two GA preparations is determined when the single reference, single dose analysis comparison value is within a predetermined acceptable range at each of one GA dose, two different GA doses, three different GA doses, or more.

In embodiments, the GA-elicited response to each GA lot is measured at a series of increasing GA doses, and a dose-response curve is generated for each lot using the resulting response values. In embodiments, the lots are determined to be immunologically identical (or not immunologically identical), by comparing the slope (β^*) of the reference lot dose response curve with the slope of the test lot dose response curve. In these embodiments, the GA-specificity of a human T-cell line is identified based on a

“single-reference lot dose response curve analysis.” In embodiments, the test preparation of GA and the GA reference standard are confirmed as immunologically identical when the slopes in the linear range of their respective dose-response curves are statistically similar or identical.

In embodiments, the immunological identity of two GA preparations can be determined when the slopes in the linear range of the test GA lot and reference GA lot dose-response curves are statistically similar or identical as determined according to any appropriate statistical methods known to those of skill in the art. In embodiments, immunological identity of the GA test preparation and the GA reference standard are determined using an EC₅₀ comparison and/or regression analysis, or another appropriate method known in the art or described in the literature.

In embodiments, to reach a determination of immunological identity by comparing dose response curves, the slope (β^*) of the reference lot dose response curve must meet appropriate acceptance criteria. Appropriate acceptance criteria can be predetermined by those of skill in the art. In certain embodiments, appropriate acceptance criteria are:

Coefficient of correlation (r) is ≥ 0.90

The slope is ≥ 0.60

The back-calculated concentration of GA standards is within $\pm 30\%$ of the nominal concentration

The precision of a GA sample is $\leq 20\%$ of coefficient of variation (CV).

In embodiments, the GA-elicited response in 75% of positive control samples (e.g., cells stimulated with ConA) must be above the highest response elicited when the same cells are stimulated with any concentration of GA. In embodiments, the GA-elicited response in 75% of negative control samples (e.g., cells treated with a control peptide such as myelin basic protein, MBP) must be below or close to the lowest response elicited with any concentration of GA.

Linear regression can be performed on the GA reference lot sample set, where the data points are plotted on a log-log scale. The log GA-elicited response values (by increasing concentration of analyte, shown below as IL-2) are on the Y-axis, and the log GA reference lot concentration (dose) values are on the X-axis.

The best fit linear regression model used for the above data set is as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta \cdot X \quad (1)$$

where $Y = \log_{10}(\text{mIL-2 concentration})$ and $X = \log_{10}(\text{GA concentration})$. Substituting X and Y variables with the appropriate representations, the above model becomes the following:

$$\log_{10}(\text{mIL-2 concentration}) = \alpha + \beta \cdot \log_{10}(\text{GA concentration}) \quad (2)$$

In embodiments, immunological identity is established when the slope of the test lot curve is within acceptable limits. The acceptable range for the slope of the test lot curve is determined based on the reference lot curve using the following series of equations:

The back-calculated dose value for a given log (response) is:

$$X_{back} = 10^{(Y-\alpha)/\beta} \text{ where } Y = \text{Log}_{10}(\text{mIL-2 concentration}) \quad (3)$$

The accuracy can be calculated by the following:

$$\text{accuracy} = \left[\frac{10^{(Y-\alpha)/\beta} - X_{true}}{X_{true}} \right] * 100\% \quad (4)$$

Y_{low} and Y_{high} are the lowest and highest log (response) values permitted by the highest allowable accuracy of $\pm(\text{Mean} \pm 2 * \text{SD})$, where $\text{Mean} \pm 2 * \text{SD}$ is the highest limit of the approximate 95% individual tolerance region.

Therefore, the region where the hypothesis of the equality of the slopes is to be accepted is:

$$\left[\frac{10^{(Y_{low}-\alpha)/\beta} - X_1}{X_1} \right] * 100\% \geq -(\text{Mean} + 2 * \text{SD}) \quad (5)$$

$$\left[\frac{10^{(Y_{high}-\alpha)/\beta} - X_2}{X_2} \right] * 100\% \leq (\text{Mean} + 2 * \text{SD})$$

$$\begin{cases} Y_{low} = \alpha + \beta * \log \left(X_2 * \left(1 - \frac{(\text{mean} + 2 * \text{SD})}{100} \right) \right) \\ Y_{high} = \alpha + \beta * \log \left(X_2 * \left(1 + \frac{(\text{mean} + 2 * \text{SD})}{100} \right) \right) \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

β^* is calculated as follows:

$$\beta^* = \frac{Y_{high} - Y_{low}}{\log X_2 - \log X_1} \quad (7)$$

Subsequently, the above region is reduced to the following for determination of the acceptable β^* limits:

$$\begin{cases} \beta^* \geq \beta \cdot (\text{lower limit}) \\ \beta^* \leq \beta \cdot (\text{upper limit}) \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

where β is the slope of the GA-RS curve. Therefore, the acceptable range for the GA-Batch slope, β^* , determined by equation (6) can be displayed as:

$$\beta \cdot (\text{lower limit}) \leq \beta^* \leq \beta \cdot (\text{upper limit}) \quad (9)$$

If β^* is within the above acceptable limits, parallelism can be concluded.

In embodiments, a true hypothesis test for equal slope is used.

In embodiments, a calibration curve is generated using multiple assays of the reference lot (to account for assay variation), or assays of multiple reference lots (to account for variation among reference lots, e.g., multiple lots of commercially available COP). In embodiments wherein multiple COP reference lots are included in the assay, to provide multiple datasets, e.g., to account for lot-to-lot variation, the data from the multiple reference lots are used to determine acceptable variation from the reference slope. In these embodiments, the test and reference GA lots are determined to be immunologically identical based on a “multiple-reference dose-response curve analysis.”

In embodiments wherein multiple samples of the same Copaxone reference lot are included in the assay, to provide repeat data, e.g., to account for assay variation, the reference lot repeat data are used to determine acceptable variation from the reference slope. In these embodiments, the test and reference GA lots are determined to be immunologically identical based on a “repeated reference dose-response curve analysis.”

In embodiments, multiple GA-specific human T-cell lines with known characteristics, e.g., MHC restriction and reactivity to non-canonical peptides, are employed in a panel. In these embodiments, each GA-specific T-cell line in the panel can be stimulated with a reference GA lot or multiple reference GA lots, and one or more test lots of GA. To establish immunological identity between the reference lot(s) and a test lot of GA, the dose response curves for the reference lot(s) must meet appropriate acceptance criteria, e.g., as discussed above, and the dose response curve for the test lot of GA must be within the acceptable limits as described.

In embodiments, a single GA-specific T-cell line or multiple GA-specific T-cell lines are stimulated with a reference GA lot, a non-canonical GA peptide synthesized in a manner that alters the primary amino acid composition as described elsewhere herein, and a test lot of GA. Using the approach described above the acceptable limits for β^* for the reference peptide can be determined, as well as the slope generated by the dose response curve of a non-canonical peptide. Statistical comparison of the similarity or dissimilarity of the slope of the test peptide with the slopes of the dose response curves of both the standard and the non-canonical peptides simultaneously can provide a determination of the degree of similarity or dissimilarity of the test peptide. Using this comparison, the immunological identity or non-identity of a test lot of GA can be determined.

Identification of GA Response Biomarkers

A GA response biomarker produced in the context of a GA-elicited response measured in the methods of the present invention can be identified by comparing the amount of a candidate GA response biomarker, produced in a GA-specific T-cell culture stimulated with GA in the presence of appropriate APC, to the amount of the same biomarker produced in a control culture incubated with appropriate APC but not stimulated with antigen, or in a control culture stimulated with a negative control antigen. In embodiments, a GA response biomarker is identified based on an increase relative to a control following GA stimulation of about 1.5-fold (i.e., the response is about 50% higher) to about 1000-fold, about 1.5 to about 2-fold, about 1.5 to about 3-fold, about 1.5 to about 4-fold, about 1.5 to about 5-fold, about 1.5 to about 6-fold, about 1.5 to about 7-fold, about 1.5 to about 8-fold, about 1.5 to about 9-fold, about 2 to about 3-fold, about 2 to about 4-fold, about 2 to about 5-fold, about 2 to about 6-fold, about 2 to about 7-fold, about 2 to about 8-fold, about 2 to about 9-fold, about 2 to about 10-fold, about 3 to about 4-fold, about 3 to about 5-fold, about 3 to about 6-fold, about 3 to about 7-fold, about 3 to about 8-fold, about 3 to about 9-fold, about 3 to about 10-fold, about 4 to about 5-fold, about 4 to about 6-fold, about 4 to about 7-fold, about 4 to about 8-fold, about 4 to about 9-fold, about 4 to about 10-fold, about 5 to about 6-fold, about 5 to about 7-fold, about 5 to about 8-fold, about 5 to about 9-fold, about 5 to about 10-fold, about 6 to about 7-fold, about 6 to about 8-fold, about 6 to about 9-fold, about 6 to about 10-fold, about 7 to about 8-fold, about 7 to about 9-fold, about 7 to about 10-fold, about 8 to about 9-fold, about 8 to about 10-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 80-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 70-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 60-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 50-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 40-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 30-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 20-fold, about 2-fold to about 80-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 70-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 60-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 50-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 40-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 30-fold, about 1.5-fold to about 20-fold, about 2-fold to about 80-fold, about 2-fold to about 70-fold, about

2-fold to about 60-fold, about 2-fold to about 50-fold, about 2-fold to about 40-fold, about 2-fold to about 30-fold, about 2-fold to about 20-fold, about 3-fold to about 80-fold, about 3-fold to about 70-fold, about 3-fold to about 60-fold, about 3-fold to about 50-fold, about 3-fold to about 40-fold, about 3-fold to about 30-fold, about 3-fold to about 20-fold, about 5-fold to about 80-fold, about 5-fold to about 70-fold, about 5-fold to about 60-fold, about 5-fold to about 50-fold, about 5-fold to about 40-fold, about 5-fold to about 30-fold, about 3-fold to about 20-fold, about 10-fold to about 80-fold, about 10-fold to about 60-fold, about 10-fold to about 40-fold, or about 10-fold to about 20-fold, at least about 1.5-fold, at least about 2-fold, at least about 2.5-fold, at least about 3-fold, at least about 3.5-fold, at least about 4-fold, at least about 4.5-fold, at least about 5-fold, at least about 6-fold, at least about 7-fold, at least about 8-fold, at least about 9-fold, or at least about 10-fold.

While preferred embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described herein, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that such embodiments are provided by way of example only. Numerous variations, changes, and substitutions will now occur to those skilled in the art without departing from the invention. It should be understood that various alternatives to the embodiments of the invention described herein may be employed in practicing the invention. It is intended that the following claims define the scope of the invention and that methods and structures within the scope of these claims and their equivalents be covered thereby.

EXAMPLES

Methods

The following methods were used in the Examples herein unless otherwise specified. Assay samples were run in triplicate.

1. Preparation and Initial Stimulation of Human T-Cell Lines

T-cell lines were isolated using a method described by Good et al, and Ota, et al. (Good, et al., 1987; Ota, et al., 1990). PBMC were collected by leukapheresis using acid citrate dextrose (ACD) as an anticoagulant, separated by Ficoll-Paque gradient centrifugation according to the manufacturer's protocol (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Uppsala, Sweden), and cryopreserved in PBS containing 2% human serum albumin and 10% DMSO. PBMC cultures were prepared in AIM V® medium (Invitrogen) or X-VIVO 15® medium (Lonza). On Day 1, 10 µg/mL of antigen (GMA, Mylan Pharmaceuticals, Inc., or Copaxone, Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.) was added to U-bottom 96-well plates containing 5×10^5 to 2×10^6 cells/mL ($1-4 \times 10^5$ cells per 200 µl well). The plates were incubated at 37° C., 6% CO₂. On Day 3 or 4, 10 U/mL IL-2 (2 U/well, eBioscience cat #14-8029-63 or R&D Systems cat #202-IL-010/CF) was added. IL-2 was prepared by diluting stock IL-2 to 40 U/mL in medium and adding 50 µl of the diluted stock IL-2 (2 U) to each well. IL-2 was added again in the same amount on Day 6 or 7, and potentially again on or around Day 10 if needed based on evaluation of cell growth.

2. Screening of Human T-Cell Lines for Reactivity to GA by Proliferation Assay

On Day 12-14, the cell lines were subjected to an initial screening for reactivity to GA restimulation by assaying for proliferation in the presence of APC. Confirmatory assays were carried out following at least 3 total rounds of restimulation (at least about 31 days or longer).

Proliferation was evaluated by measuring ATP content using a luminescent method (CellTiter Glo Luminescent

Cell Viability Assay, Promega, Madison, Wis., cat. # G7571) or by measuring BrdU uptake by ELISA (Millipore cat. #2752), in both cases following kit instructions. A split well format was used. Cells in each well were resuspended and 65 μ L transferred to the wells of each of two new U-bottom 96-well plates, to generate the replicate plates. For the initial screening, the original 96-well plate received mitomycin-treated autologous PBMC as APC plus 10 μ g/mL antigen (GA). A first replicate plate received 100 μ L mitomycin-treated PBMC alone (2×10^5), and no antigen, and a second replicate plate received 100 μ L mitomycin-treated PBMC plus GA at a final concentration of 10 μ g/mL. Therefore, all three plates received autologous APC (PBMC) treated with mitomycin C to prevent cell division. Each well had a total volume of 200 μ L. The latter two plates were incubated for 3 days at 37° C., 6% CO₂ before adding CellTiterGlo or BrdU and measuring signal. IL-2 was added at 10 U/mL to the original 96-well plate for expansion on Day 17. For subsequent screenings, mitomycin-treated EBV-transformed autologous B-LCL (2×10^5 to 5×10^5 cells/mL) were used as APC.

Potential antigen-reactive wells were identified by the increase in response relative to the corresponding well in the control (APC added, no antigen) plate. The original wells identified as antigen-reactive typically were transferred to 24-well plates 7-10 days after the screening, and restimulated/expanded with GA in the presence of mitomycin-treated autologous PBMC as described below.

3. Expansion/Restimulation of GA-Specific T-Cells

At the time of initial screening for GA reactivity, the original replicate plate containing one third of the cells from the original stimulation were restimulated/expanded. Cell lines in the original plate were restimulated with 10 μ g/mL GA (same preparation used for initial stimulation) and mitomycin C-treated PBMC at about Day 12-14 when assay plates were restimulated. IL-2 was added at 10 U/mL on about Day 17. About 7-12 days after the initial screening (about Day 19 to 26), wells in the original plates corresponding to the positive wells were expanded/restimulated again. Cells in presumptive positive wells were collected and cultured in a 24-well plate with GA added at the initial stimulation concentration (10 μ g/mL), and mitomycin-treated APC. APC were adjusted to 2.5×10^6 per mL (if PBMC) or 5×10^5 per mL (if B-LCL). 1 mL APC was added per well to a 24-well plate containing T-cells, and the plates were incubated for 24 hours at 37° C. with 6% CO₂. IL-2 was added to each well at a final IL-2 concentration of 10 U/mL or as otherwise specified. The cultures were continued for 6-13 days, and stimulation repeated. T-cells were stimulated every 7 to 14 days during expansion.

Volumes used in culture vessels for the procedures described herein: 200 μ L/well of a 96-well plate; 2 mL/well of a 24-well plate; 4 mL/well of a 12-well plate; 10 mL in a T-25 flask; and 20 mL in a T-75 flask.

4. Screening T-Cell Lines for GA-Specificity

Culture medium was removed from cultures prepared as for proliferation assay and utilized to measure cytokine production. In most cases culture medium was collected 18-24 hours after mixing T-cells, APC, and stimulating antigen. Cytokine production was measured by ELISA or bead assay. For measuring cytokine production, 100-150 μ L culture medium (100 μ L if culture was to be continued, otherwise 150 μ L) was removed from each well. In some cases, the culture was continued 48 hours, for a total of 72 hours of culture, and the proliferative response measured.

IFN- γ ELISA

IFN- γ concentration in culture supernatants was measured by a sandwich ELISA using two anti-IFN- γ monoclonal antibodies. Clone 2G1 was used for capture, and biotinylated antibody from clone B133.5 was used for detection

(both from Endogen). Recombinant IFN- γ was used to construct a standard curve ranging from 1000 to 15 pg/mL.

ELISA plates were coated with capture antibody by diluting antibody to 1 μ g/mL in PBS and adding 1000 of diluted antibody per well. Plates were incubated overnight at 4° C. The coating antibody was removed and 100 μ L of PBS-BSA added to all wells. The plates were incubated for one hour at room temperature. A standard curve was prepared. Standards were prepared using 1 μ L of stock IFN- γ (100 μ g/mL) in 1 mL of PBS-BSA (100 ng/mL final concentration) diluted in PBS-BSA (1 g BSA/100 mL PBS) as follows:

a. Take 10 μ L of 100 ng/mL IFN- γ and dilute in 1 mL of PBS-BSA.=1000 pg/mL

b. Mix 500 μ L of 1000 pg/mL with 500 μ L of PBS-BSA.=500 pg/mL

c. Mix 500 μ L of 500 pg/mL with 500 μ L of PBS-BSA.=250 pg/mL

d. Mix 500 μ L of 250 pg/mL with 500 μ L of PBS-BSA.=125 pg/mL

e. Mix 500 μ L of 125 pg/mL with 500 μ L of PBS-BSA.=62.5 pg/mL

f. Mix 500 μ L of 62.5 pg/mL with 500 μ L of PBS-BSA.=31.25 pg/mL

g. Mix 500 μ L of 31.25 pg/mL with 500 μ L of PBS-BSA.=15.625 pg/mL.

Biotinylated antibody was diluted to 0.5 μ g/mL in PBS-BSA. 5 μ L of antibody was diluted in 5 mL of PBS-BSA for each plate. After incubation with PBS-BSA, the plate was washed four times using a plate washer and PBS 0.05% Tween 20 as wash solution. 50 μ L of biotinylated antibody was added to all wells. 50 μ L of samples or standards were added to appropriate wells. Standards and samples were run in duplicate or triplicate. Plates were incubated for 90 minutes at room temperature. Streptavidin-peroxidase was diluted 1:10,000 in PBS-Tween. 1 μ L of streptavidin-peroxidase in 10 mL of PBS-Tween was used for each plate. The plate was washed four times, 100 μ L of streptavidin-peroxidase added to each well, and the plate incubated 30 minutes at room temperature. The plate was washed four times with PBS-Tween. 100 μ L of TMB (3,3', 5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine) was added to each well, and the plate was incubated 15-30 minutes at room temperature. The reaction was stopped by adding 100 μ L of 0.2N NH₂SO₄ per well, and the plate was read at 450 nm with a 630 nm reference.

The capture antibody used was monoclonal anti-human IFN- γ (Endogen catalog no. M-700A). The biotinylated anti-IFN- γ was Endogen catalog no. M-701B. The streptavidin peroxidase was Zymed catalog no. 43-4323. TMB used was Ultra TMB, Thermo Scientific cat no. 34028. Standard formulation TMB also can be used.

Multiplex Assay

The concentration of multiple cytokines was measured simultaneously using FlowCytoMix™ kits (eBioscience, San Diego Calif.). These are fluorescent bead based assays consisting of beads conjugated to anti cytokine antibodies. Beads specific for each cytokine are distinguished by size and fluorescence at 670 nm. Cytokine bound to each bead is detected using a phycoerythrin conjugated antibody so that the fluorescence at 585 nm reflects the concentration of cytokine in the sample. Two kits were utilized which measured different cytokine panels. The TH1/TH2 kit measures IFN- γ , IL-1 β , IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, IL-12p70, TNF- α (TNF) and TNF- β (LT). The TH1/TH2/TH9/TH17/TH22 kit measures IFN- β , IL-1 β , IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-9, IL-10, IL-12p70, IL-13, IL-17, IL-22, and TNF- α (TNF). Both kits were used following the manufacturer's instructions.

5. Preparation of Antigen Presenting Cells

PBMC for use as APC were prepared by thawing frozen PBMC and adjusting the cell concentration to 5×10^6 cells per mL in PBS. Mitomycin C (Sigma-Aldrich cat # M4287

or EMD Millipore cat #475820-10MG) was added to a final concentration of 25 µg/mL. Plates were incubated for 30-45 minutes at 37° C., then the cells were washed 3 times with PBS to remove the mitomycin C. The PBMC concentration was adjusted to 1-1.5×10⁶ cells per mL.

Human B-cells were immortalized using Epstein-Barr virus to use as APC. PBMC were thawed according to standard protocol and the cells suspended at a concentration of 10⁷ cells per mL. Aliquots of PBMC were infected with Epstein-Barr virus (ATCC VR-1492) for use as immortalized B lymphoblastoid cell lines (B-LCL). Infection was carried out by culturing PBMC with virus in RPMI 1640 medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum and 1 µg/mL cyclosporin A (cyclosporine) to prevent the activation and proliferation of T-cells. Two mL of Epstein-Barr virus (ATCC VR-1492) were added to 2 mL of cells in a 15 mL centrifuge tube, mixed well, and incubated at 37° C. for one hour in a water bath. Eight mL of culture medium (RPMI 1640 medium with 10% fetal bovine serum) and 10 µg of cyclosporine (prepared by dissolving 1 mg of cyclosporine in 1 mL of 100% ethanol and 100 µL of Tween 80, and bringing volume to 10 mL with PBS) were added to the cells and the mixture transferred to a 25 cm² flask. The flask was incubated upright in a 37° C. incubator with 5-10% CO₂, and the flask left undisturbed for 2 to 6 weeks.

Successful transformation was apparent after 2-6 weeks of culture when clusters of large lymphoblasts were observed microscopically. At this point the cultures were maintained and expanded by keeping the cell concentration between 2×10⁵ and 1×10⁶ cells per mL. This typically was accomplished by diluting the cells 1:4-1:5 every 3 to 5 days. For restimulation, 5×10⁵ mitomycin-treated B-LCL or mitomycin-treated autologous PBMC were added to each well.

When B-LCL were used as APC, 50 µg/mL mitomycin C was added to a cell suspension of 2×10⁶ cells per mL. Cells were incubated with mitomycin C for 45 minutes and then washed three times to remove excess mitomycin C. After the wash to remove mitomycin C, cells were adjusted to 2-5×10⁵ per mL.

6. Maintenance of EBV Transformed B Cells (B-LCL)

As described above, transformed B cells were established in the laboratory by infecting peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) with virus and adding cyclosporine to the medium (RPMI 1640 10% fetal calf serum) to prevent the activation and proliferation of T-cells. Stimulation of PBMC with autologous EBV-B cells potentially results in stimulation of any EBV specific T-cells resulting in virus-specific T-cell lines. Therefore, EBV-B cells were not used with primary cultures or early passage T-cell lines except as otherwise specified. EBV-B cells can be used to restimulate T cell lines that have been passaged several times.

Because EBV-B cells grow in suspension and tend to form clumps of cells, the cell concentration was kept between 2×10⁵/mL and 10⁶/mL. Cultures were split 1:4-1:5 every 3 to 5 days by pipetting cells up and down to break up cell clumps and remove 80% of the suspension. An equal volume of fresh medium was added, and the culture incubated.

7. MHC DR Restriction Testing

MHC DR restriction testing of cell lines was carried out by measuring the proliferation response of the cell lines as described above in the presence of an array of APC selected based on the known HLA-DR loci of the original PBMC donor for the cell line tested, including autologous APC (B-LCL). The donors used are described in Table 2.

To define the MHC molecule used to present antigen to GA specific T cell lines, GA specific responses were measured in the presence of autologous APC and in the presence of APC matching one of the T cell donor's HLA-DR alleles. Therefore at least 3 APC were used in each experiment: autologous APC, APC matching DR allele 1 but not allele 2 and a third APC matching allele 2 but not allele 1. In some experiments a fourth APC B-LCL was used. A no antigen

negative control was used. APC were inactivated by incubation with 50 µg/mL mitomycin C. Following inactivation, cells were washed three times to remove mitomycin C and suspended in X-VIVO 15 medium at 1×10⁶ cells per mL.

GA was added to the cell suspension to a final concentration of 20-60 µg/mL. The cells were incubated with antigen for 1 hour at 37° C. to allow antigen uptake and binding. The cell suspension was then centrifuged to pellet the cells and the cell pellet was washed once with medium. APC were adjusted to 2×10⁵ cells per mL in X-VIVO 15 medium and added to opaque 96-well plates at 100 µL per well. T-cell suspensions of 2-4×10⁵ cells per mL (unless otherwise specified) were added to the 96-well plates at 100 µL per well and the cultures incubated 4 days before measuring cell numbers using CellTiter Glo® (to evaluate proliferation).

Alternatively, APC were not pulsed. Instead, each well contained 10 µg/mL antigen, 50 µL APC and 100 µL of T cells.

After incubating for 4 days at 37° C. (5% CO₂), 100 µL were removed from each well, combined with 100 µL CellTiterGlo reagent, and luminescence was measured using a Packard Fusion. Results were expressed in relative light units (RLU).

8. Donor HLA Typing

Donor HLA typing shown in Table 2 was carried out by the Puget Sound Blood Center (Seattle, Wash.) following standards set by the American Society for Histocompatibility and Immunogenetics (ASHI) and by the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (CLIA). Polymerase chain amplification-based testing was used to assign HLA class I and class II alleles.

9. Thawing Cryopreserved Cells

Cryopreserved cells were thawed by immersing the vial in a 37° C. water bath and agitating for 2-3 minutes. As soon as the cell suspension was completely liquid it was transferred to a 15 mL centrifuge tube containing 10 mL warm X-VIVO 15 medium. The tube was inverted gently two to three times to mix. A 50 µL aliquot of the suspension was removed to obtain a cell count and the remaining suspension was centrifuged at 200×g for 10 minutes to pellet the cells. The medium was decanted and the cell pellet was resuspended in X-VIVO 15 medium at the desired cell concentration.

10. Reagents

GA preparations were Copaxone (COP, Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.) or GMA (Mylan Pharmaceuticals, Inc.) each diluted to 20 mg/mL in mannitol (40 mg/mL). Peptide 026 was prepared by withholding tyrosine for the first five minutes of synthesis. Tetanus toxoid was supplied by Astarte Biologics. The Stern peptide is described by Stern, et al., 2005, "Peptide 15-mers of defined sequence that substitute for random amino acid copolymers in amelioration of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis," Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 102:1620-1625).

TABLE 1

Peptides	
Peptide	Composition
026	YEAK polymer; tyrosine withheld for first five minutes of manufacture
GLT 631 (GLT)	poly (Glu-Lys-Tyr; 6:3:1) (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO)
GAT 631	poly (Glu-Ala-Tyr; 6:3:1) (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO)
GAT 111	poly (Glu-Ala-Tyr; 1:1:1) (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO)
LT 11	poly (Lys-Tyr; 1:1) (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO)
GT 11	poly (Glu-Tyr; 1:1) (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO)
GT 41	poly (Glu-Tyr; 4:1) (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO)
GL 14	poly (Glu-Lys; 1:4) (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO)
GA 64	poly (Glu-Ala; 6:4) (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO)

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TABLE 1-continued

Peptides	
Peptide	Composition
MBP	FFKNIVTPRTPPPSQGK (Myelin basic protein peptide, residues 84-102) (AnaSpec, Fremont, CA)
ST (STERN)	EKPKVEAYKAAAAPA (Bachem H-6292, Torrance, CA)

Example I. Generation of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines

Human T-cell lines were prepared from PBMC, obtained as described above from each of several different donors with no previous exposure to GA, and shown to respond specifically to GA. Characteristics of the donors used for studies described herein are summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Donor HLA-DR Loci				
Donor	Age	Gender	Race	MHC Class II HLA-DR β 1
Donor 1 (222)	25	Female	Caucasian	*04:01, *07:01
Donor 2 (206)	63	Female	Caucasian	*04:01, *04:04
Donor 3 (165)	51	Male	Caucasian	*15, *11
Donor 4 (205)	21	Male	Caucasian	*07, *13
Donor 5 (213)	23	Female	Caucasian	*11, *1
Donor 6 (224)	49	Female	Caucasian	*13, *15:01
Donor 7 (228)	30	Male	Caucasian	*15, *03

More than sixty GA-reactive T-cell lines were generated by culturing PBMC from these donors according to the methods described above, in the presence of either GMA or Copaxone. These cell lines, listed in Table 3 by donor and stimulating antigen used, were demonstrated to have reactivity to GA based on proliferation assay, GA-specificity based on proliferation or cytokine production assay, or both.

TABLE 3

T Cell Lines Obtained			
No	Cell Line	Donor	Culturing Antigen
1	222-AG11	1	GMA
2	222-AG12	1	GMA
3	222-BA11	1	GMA
4	222-BC11	1	GMA
5	206-1A7	2	GMA
6	165-B2G	3	GMA
7	165-B5G	3	GMA
8	165-B11G	3	GMA
9	165-C4G	3	GMA
10	165-C5G	3	GMA
11	165-C8G	3	GMA
12	165-D8G	3	GMA
13	165-E7G	3	GMA
14	165-E9G	3	GMA
15	165-F10G	3	GMA
16	165-F2G	3	GMA
17	165-F5G	3	GMA
18	165-F8G	3	GMA
19	165-H11G	3	GMA
20	222-1C5	1	COP
21	222-1H12	1	COP
22	222-2B11	1	COP
23	222-2B8	1	COP
24	222-2C1	1	COP
25	222-2C3	1	COP
26	222-2D2	1	COP

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TABLE 3-continued

T Cell Lines Obtained			
No	Cell Line	Donor	Culturing Antigen
27	222-2D8	1	COP
28	222-2E1	1	COP
29	222-1F8	1	COP
30	222-2F12	1	COP
31	222-2G4	1	COP
32	222-1G8	1	COP
33	222-2G12	1	COP
34	165-B6C	3	COP
35	165-B10C	3	COP
36	165-C4C	3	COP
37	165-C7C	3	COP
38	165-C9C	3	COP
39	165-D2C	3	COP
40	165-D3C	3	COP
41	165-D11C	3	COP
42	165-E3C	3	COP
43	165-E9C	3	COP
44	165-F3C	3	COP
45	165-F4C	3	COP
46	165-F6C	3	COP
47	165-F9C	3	COP
48	165-F11C	3	COP
49	165-G7C	3	COP
50	205-1B4	4	COP
51	205-1B7	4	COP
52	205-1C4	4	COP
53	205-1D1	4	COP
54	205-1E1	4	COP
55	205-1F2	4	COP
56	205-1F4	4	COP
57	205-1G3	4	COP
58	205-1H1	4	COP
59	205-1H3	4	COP
60	205-1H4	4	COP
61	205-1H5	4	COP
62	205-1H7	4	COP
63	205-1H9	4	COP
64	205-1H11	4	COP

Donor 1: Cell Lines Initially Stimulated with GMA

GMA-responsive cell lines were obtained from Donor 1 PBMC as described above (2×10^5 cells/well, i.e., 1×10^6 cells/mL, plated with $10 \mu\text{g/mL}$ GMA; IL-2 added on Days 3 and 7). In a split well assay begun on Day 12 the cells were stimulated with $10 \mu\text{g/mL}$ GMA and 1×10^5 mitomycin-treated autologous PBMC as APC. BrdU was added on Day 3, cells were incubated 4.5 hours and fixed, and uptake measured. Table 4 shows the proliferative response measured for eight presumptive GA-specific human T-cell lines obtained from Donor 1 PBMC were selected. These cell lines each produced an increase in signal of at least 50% relative to (no antigen) control.

TABLE 4

BrdU Uptake by Eight Donor 1 Human T-Cell Lines after Stimulation with GMA.		
Donor 1 Cell Line	Control (OD ₄₅₀)	GMA (OD ₄₅₀)
222-AF2	0.454	1.119
222-AF5	0.606	1.133
222-AC11	0.680	1.244
222-BA4	0.370	0.603
222-AG11	0.359	0.875
222-BA11	0.255	0.783
222-AG12	0.448	0.949
222-BC11	0.499	0.921

On Day 24, cells from the wells corresponding to the eight presumptive GA-specific human T-cell lines listed in Table

4 were transferred to a 24-well plate and expanded by stimulating with 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ GMA and mitomycin treated autologous PBMC as APC (3×10^6 per well, i.e., $1.5 \times 10^6/\text{mL}$). On Day 32 four of the eight lines, 222-BA11, 222-BC11, 222-AG11, and 222-AG12, were stimulated with 0, 1, 10 and 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ GMA and tested in a 96-well plate for a proliferative response to GMA using an ATP assay, again using autologous PBMC as APC (2×10^5 per well, i.e., $1 \times 10^6/\text{mL}$). The best proliferative response relative to control was observed in the cells stimulated with 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ GMA. FIGS. 2A and B show the results of the ATP proliferation assay carried out using 222-AG12, 222-BC11, 222-AG11, and 222-BA11 at Day 35 (control=no antigen). FIGS. 3A-C compare the results of ATP proliferation assays carried out after stimulation with varying concentrations of GMA or Copaxone as indicated, using cell lines 222-BA11, 222-BC11, and 222-AG12.

Cytokine Production by Donor 1 Human T-Cell Lines Stimulated with GMA

222-AG11 and 222-AG12 vials frozen at Day 32 were thawed and the cells tested for cytokine production. The lines were stimulated with 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ GMA, 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ Copaxone, or 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ Tetanus Toxoid (control antigen) in the presence of either autologous EBV-transformed B-LCL or EBV-transformed B-LCL from a donor matched at one allele (Donor 2 B-LCL). Control samples to which APC but no antigen was added were included. Culture medium was collected after 24 hours and assayed by ELISA for IFN- γ as described above. FIGS. 4A and B show the IFN- γ produced by lines 222-AG11 and 222-AG12.

Donor 1: Cell Lines Initially Stimulated with Copaxone

COP-responsive T-cell lines were obtained from Donor 1. In the initial stimulation, isolated PBMC were plated at 1×10^5 cells per well (5×10^5 cells/mL) with 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ Copaxone and cultured as described above. IL-2 was added to all wells on Days 4 and 7 of culture, and the wells screened for reactivity on Day 14 using a luminescent proliferation assay in split well format. The original plate was restimulated, and IL-2 added 4 days after restimulation. Table 5 shows the proliferation assay results for the fifteen Donor 1 COP T-cell lines (producing at least twice the signal as control).

TABLE 5

Donor 1 Presumptive COP T Cell Lines - ATP Proliferation Assay		
Donor 1 Cell Line	Control	COP 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$
222-1C5	7087	14906
222-1F8	2308	6519
222-1G8	4030	8308
222-1H12	8141	23836
222-2B8	5543	13600
222-2B11	6340	16460
222-2C1	8350	20166
222-2C3	6839	14045
222-2C5	4695	9577
222-2D2	7135	16271
222-2D8	13024	26495
222-2E1	8035	17064
222-2F12	9703	28022
222-2G4	2566	6812
222-2G12	3913	9899

(Data in RLU.)

T-cell line 222-2D8, generated from Donor 1 by initial stimulation with COP, was shown in at least two experiments to proliferate comparably following restimulation with GMA and COP. Table 6 shows the results of an ATP proliferation assay carried out on Day 56 of culturing

following stimulation with 3 or 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of GMA or COP. ATP levels were measured at 48 hours after stimulation. The control in the GMA series was no antigen, and the control in the COP series was MBP. The response to GMA in comparison to COP at the 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ dose in this assay was 103.4%.

TABLE 6

Antigen Reactivity of Cell Line 222-2D8 (Data from FIG. 5A)		
	GMA	COP
No Antigen	2290	1999
1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	4369	4888
3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	7480	6392
10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	12793	12161

In a second ATP proliferation assay, carried out on Day 56 of culturing following stimulation with 1, 3, or 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of GMA or COP, the response to GMA in comparison to COP at the 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ dose was 107.1%. The results are shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7

Antigen Reactivity of Cell Line 222-2D8 (Day 56)				
	GMA		COP	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
No Antigen	697	18		
1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	2078	50.5	7229	1968
3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	149752	7960.4	134127	15480
10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	156417	21302.6	146092	13377

T-cell line 222-2F12, generated from Donor 222 by initial stimulation with COP, was shown in at least two experiments to proliferate comparably following restimulation with GMA and COP. Table 8 shows the results of an ATP proliferation assay carried out on Day 56 of culturing following stimulation with 3 or 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of GMA or COP. ATP levels were measured at 48 hours after stimulation. The control in the GMA series was no antigen, and the control in the COP series was MBP. The response to GMA in comparison to COP at the 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ dose in this assay was 85.1%.

TABLE 8

Antigen Reactivity of Cell Line 222-2F12 (Data from FIG. 5C)		
	GMA	COP
No Antigen	4442	2417
1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	6500	5281
3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	8520	8684
10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	12382	11747

On Day 56 of culturing, after six total rounds of stimulation, cell line 222-2F12 was assayed for proliferation in response to stimulation with GA and a series of non-canonical peptides. For the assay, 0, 3, 10, or 30 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of each of peptides GL 14, GLT 631, GAT 111, and GAT 631, COP, and GMA, were added to the T-cell lines at 1×10^5 cells/mL, in the presence of mitomycin C-treated autologous B-LCL. Proliferation was measured by luminescent ATP assay. Cell line 222-2F12 responded to GL 14 at 3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, and not to the other non-canonical GA peptides tested. The response to GMA in comparison to COP at the 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ dose in this assay was 99.4%. The data are shown in Table 9.

TABLE 9

Reactivity of Donor 1 COP T-Cell Line 222-2F12 to Non-Canonical Peptides (Day 56)								
	0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		30 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
COP	5673	664	233087	4	230009	3534	118769	7210
GLT 631			5277	1002	4934	809	5217	1933
GAT 631			4342	187	3226	378	3071	923
GAT 111			3914	333	3590	748	2430	288
GL 14			17007	350	331	288	203	175
GMA			232779	451	228761	2425	125994	7400

Cytokine Production by Donor 1 Human T-Cell Lines Stimulated with Copaxone

Based on the increases in ATP level observed (i.e., a ratio of relative luminescence in wells with antigen to control wells without antigen of two or more), fifteen presumptive GA-specific T-cell lines in the original plate were moved to a 24-well plate at Day 26 and restimulated with 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ Copaxone in the presence of autologous EBV-transformed B-LCL (5×10^5 per well, i.e., $2.5 \times 10^5/\text{mL}$). At Day 27 IL-2 was added. On Day 34, the fifteen presumptive lines were restimulated with 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ GMA or 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ COP in the presence of mitomycin treated autologous B-LCL (4×10^4 per well; 2×10^5 per mL), or incubated with mitomycin-treated autologous B-LCL and no antigen. On Day 35 IL-2 was added to continued cultures. On Day 36 culture supernatant was collected from test cultures and IFN- γ production measured by ELISA (48 hours after restimulation). The results are shown in Table 10. IFN- γ protein concentrations were determined using a TMB standard curve.

At least seven Donor 1 COP T-cell lines, 222-2D8, 222-2E1, 222-2B11, 222-2C3, 222-2B8, 222-2G12, and 222-2F12, produced IFN- γ in response to GA, and the cell lines reacted to both Copaxone and GMA.

The 222-2D8, 222-1H12, 222-1C5, and 222-2D2 Day 34 supernatants also were tested in triplicate for IFN- γ , IL-2, IL-10, IL-8, IL-5, IL-1 β , TNF- α , and TNF- β secretion in response to GMA, COP, or no antigen (as a control) by immunofluorescent bead assay (FlowCytoMix™ kit). Little or no IL-4, IL-6, or IL-12 was detected. Table 11 shows the resulting cytokine secretion profiles of lines 222-2D8 and 222-1H12. Table 12 shows the resulting cytokine secretion profiles of lines 222-1C5, and 222-2D2. It is important to note that in Table 12 supernatants of T-cell line 1H12 were titrated, demonstrating that this cell line also produced interferon in response to both GMA and COP.

TABLE 10

IFN- γ Produced by Donor 1 COP T-Cell Lines in Response to Stimulation with GMA or COP.								
Line	IFN- γ : T-Cells Alone		IFN- γ : T-Cells + B-LCL		IFN- γ : T-Cells + GMA, B-LCL		IFN- γ : T-Cells + Copaxone, B-LCL	
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev
222-2D8	224	38	270	18	>1000		>1000	
222-1C5	849	37	821	118	776	53	700	49
222-2E1	303	32	457	23	>1000		>1000	
222-1H12	943	13	>1000		>1000		>1000	
222-2B11	389	20	354	8	>1000		>1000	
222-2D2	25	7	68	11	131	13	133	11
222-2C3	489	32	538	32	>1000		>1000	
222-2B8	686	10	599	44	>1000		>1000	
222-2G12	294	11	515	35	>1000		>1000	
222-2C5	306	12	325	56	245	45	273	8
222-2F12	232	17.9	295	17.1	>1000		>1000	
222-2G4	94	3.2	280	26.2	438	12.8	416	29.0
222-1F8	28	9.3	120	7.5	169	14.4	156	16.2
222-1G8	907		>1000		>1000		>1000	
222-2C1	206	33	369	28	392	56	417	48

(Data in mean pg/mL of triplicate cultures.)

TABLE 11

Cytokine Production by Donor 1 COP T-Cell Lines 222-2D8, 222-1H12								
	IFN- γ (pg/mL)	IL-2 (pg/mL)	IL-10 (pg/mL)	IL-5 (pg/mL)	IL-1 β (pg/mL)	IL-4 (pg/mL)	TNF- α (pg/mL)	TNF- β (pg/mL)
222-2D8 Control	92	0	56	22	0	0	0	0
222-2D8 GMA	2616	52	107	1501	2420	41	405	243
222-2D8 COP	3296	0	100	1587	2535	0	493	267
222-1H12 Control	785	125	72	83	0	89	20	44
222-1H12 GMA	3138	152	234	336	20	99	83	102
222-1H12 COP	3626	0	240	398	59	0	22	98

TABLE 12

Cytokine Production by Donor 1 COP T-Cell Lines 222-1C5 and 222-2D2								
	IFN- γ (pg/mL)	IL-2 (pg/mL)	IL-10 (pg/mL)	IL-5 (pg/mL)	IL-8 (pg/mL)	IL-1 β (pg/mL)	TNF- α (pg/mL)	TNF- β (pg/mL)
222-1C5 Control	590.55	145.76	74.93	95.43	<=0	88.72	6.64	19.5
222-1C5 GMA	511.42	185.35	77.88	67.83	<=0	94.12	31.35	29.94
222-1C5 COP	416.83	<=0	50.58	56.39	<=0	<=0	<=0	15.34
222-2D2 Control	9.11	24.59	35.81	14.93	<=0	22.54	<=0	5.79
222-2D2 GMA	53.75	55.42	26.12	29.13	<=0	103.85	5.35	5.79
222-2D2 COP	120	210.47	45.09	38.13	0.85	130.9	30.87	23.15

The cultures were restimulated on days 46, 56, 67 and 75. On Day 56, cell lines 222-2D8, 222-1H12, 222-2F12, 222-2B8, 222-1C5, 222-2B11, and 222-2E1 again were tested for reactivity to stimulation with 1, 3, or 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of GMA or COP in a proliferation assay. ATP levels were measured in all seven cell lines at 48 hours (results in FIGS. 5A-G) after stimulation. The control in the GMA series was no antigen, and the control in the COP series was MBP.

Four culture supernatants (from 222-2B8, 222-1C5, 222-2B11, and 222-2E1) taken 24 hours after the Day 56

restimulation were assayed for cytokines, using a bead-based multiplex assay (results in Tables 13-16). All cytokine values represent the mean of triplicate values in pg/mL. In both the proliferation and cytokine assay the lines showed reactivity to both GMA and COP stimulation. Line 105, previously identified as not making IFN- γ in response to stimulation with GA, was found, after appropriate dilution of supernatants to produce IFN- γ in response to both GMA and COP, and in comparable amounts (see Table 14).

TABLE 13

Cytokine Production by Donor 1 COP T-Cell Line 222-2B8							
	IFN- γ (pg/mL)	IL-2 (pg/mL)	IL-10 (pg/mL)	IL-22 (pg/mL)	IL-13 (pg/mL)	IL-5 (pg/mL)	TNF- α (pg/mL)
Control	0	0	0	57.94	11.85	0	0
GMA-1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	1.88	0	0	0	183.09	0	0
GMA-3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	44.52	1.6	1.8	63.98	1214.45	78.29	0
GMA-10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	140.65	0	41	124.15	3162.51	400.46	96.57
MBP	0	0	0	20.62	26.77	0	0
Control	0	0	0	57.94	11.85	0	0
COP-1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	8.46	0	2.99	83.01	204.31	0	0
COP-3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	39.91	19.65	2.83	77.82	1028.23	30.3	0
COP-10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	119.12	0	36.16	143.57	2825.8	314.77	91.29
MBP	0	0	0	20.62	26.77	0	0

TABLE 14

Cytokine Production by Donor 1 COP T-Cell Line 222-1C5							
	IFN- γ (pg/mL)	IL-2 (pg/mL)	IL-10 (pg/mL)	IL-22 (pg/mL)	IL-13 (pg/mL)	IL-5 (pg/mL)	TNF- α (pg/mL)
Control	84	80	5	105	107	0	14
GMA-1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	181	30	11	39	154	0	3
GMA-3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	325	83	38	101	316	0	72
GMA-10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	664	0	55	0	942	0	80
MBP	64	0	0	36	82	0	9

TABLE 14-continued

Cytokine Production by Donor 1 COP T-Cell Line 222-1C5							
	IFN- γ (pg/mL)	IL-2 (pg/mL)	IL-10 (pg/mL)	IL-22 (pg/mL)	IL-13 (pg/mL)	IL-5 (pg/mL)	TNF- α (pg/mL)
Control	84	80	5	105	107	0	14
COP-1 μ g/mL	158	0	11	0	129	0	11
COP-3 μ g/mL	256	0	16	32	254	0	42
COP-10 μ g/mL	585	40	49	42	837	0	42
MBP	64	0	0	36	82	0	9

TABLE 15

Cytokine Production by Donor 1 COP T-Cell Line 222-2B11							
	IFN- γ (pg/mL)	IL-2 (pg/mL)	IL-10 (pg/mL)	IL-22 (pg/mL)	IL-13 (pg/mL)	IL-5 (pg/mL)	TNF- α (pg/mL)
Control	0	19.65	3.79	84.94	36.59	0	0
GMA-1 μ g/mL	0	0	1.3	42.51	29.41	0	0
GMA-3 μ g/mL	0	0	0	51.87	133.55	0	0
GMA-10 μ g/mL	37.79	0	0.4	0	1563.22	94.56	0
MBP	0	0	0	0	0.83	0	0
Control	0	19.65	3.8	84.94	36.59	0	0
COP-1 μ g/mL	0.65	63.02	0	69.37	47.69	0	0
COP-3 μ g/mL	0	0	0	45.67	105.51	0	0
COP-10 μ g/mL	47.35	0	11.27	19.45	1839.63	119	13.51
MBP	0	0	0	0	0.83	0	0

TABLE 16

Cytokine Production by Donor 1 COP T-Cell Line 222-2E1							
	IFN- γ (pg/mL)	IL-2 (pg/mL)	IL-10 (pg/mL)	IL-22 (pg/mL)	IL-13 (pg/mL)	IL-5 (pg/mL)	TNF- α (pg/mL)
Control	22.54	67.91	0	75.29	54.48	0	0
GMA-1 μ g/mL	49.11	0	0	21.77	146.02	0	9.36
GMA-3 μ g/mL	162.68	0	7.1	25.71	1050.77	0	65.44
GMA-10 μ g/mL	349.76	0	16.33	0	2036.36	128.4	170.24
MBP	20.69	42.43	2.28	107.54	51.1	0	13.51
Control	22.54	67.91	0	75.29	54.48	0	0
COP-1 μ g/mL	53.73	26.46	5.3	72.54	165.79	0	25.28
COP-3 μ g/mL	163.61	40.39	12.19	40.37	1037.93	0	0
COP-10 μ g/mL	405.26	0	22	60.95	2046.94	106.24	333.22
MBP	20.69	42.43	2.3	107.54	51.1	0	13.51

Cell lines 222-2D8, 222-1H12, and 222-2F12 were further assayed after 48 hours (on Day 56, following the 6th stimulation) for cytokine secretion by immunofluorescent bead assay (results in FIGS. 6A-F). IL-12p70, IFN- γ , IL-2, IL-10, IL-8, IL-6, IL-5, IL-4, IL-1 β , TNF- α (TNF), and TNF- β (LT) secretion were measured in response to stimulation with 1, 3, or 10 μ g/mL GMA, or 1, 3, or 10 μ g/mL COP, as well as a no-antigen control and an MBP control, in the presence of autologous EBV-transformed B-LCL. FIGS. 6A, C, and E show cytokine secretion by the three Donor 1 cell lines in response to the three concentrations of GMA and FIGS. 6B, D, and F show their cytokine secretion in response to three concentrations of COP. The arrows indicate the position of the first bar in each cytokine dataset, i.e., the control sample, followed toward the right by the secretion levels in cells treated with 1 μ g/mL GA, 3 μ g/mL GA, 10 μ g/mL GA, and MBP, in that order. Each of the three cell lines gave a different cytokine secretion profile. The cell lines treated with 10 μ g/mL GA produced the highest levels of cytokines (the fourth bar from left in each set).

Donor 2: Cell Lines Stimulated with GMA

PBMC were obtained from a normal, healthy, 63-year old female donor having MHC Class II HLA-DR β 1 04:01, 04:04 (Donor 2). The isolated PBMC were cultured on Day 0 at 2×10^5 cells per well (1×10^6 cells/mL) with 100 μ s/mL GMA in AIM V medium, and cultured as described in the Methods. The cultures were screened for proliferation at Day 13 using a BrdU uptake assay after stimulation with 100 μ s/mL GMA using mitomycin-treated autologous PBMC as APC. Nine presumptive GA-specific human T-cell lines were selected for expansion and further analysis based on an increase in the OD of the GA-stimulated test sample of at least 50% relative to an unstimulated control sample. Table 17 shows the BrdU proliferation data for the nine presumptive GA-specific human T-cell lines obtained from Donor 2 PBMC. It is notable that for all of these T-cell lines the difference in BrdU uptake from control was greater than two-fold.

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TABLE 17

BrdU Uptake by Donor 2 Human T-Cell Lines after GMA Stimulation.		
Donor 2 Cell Line	Control (OD ₄₅₀)	GMA (OD ₄₅₀)
206-1A6	0.220	0.563
206-1A7	0.329	0.688
206-1A11	0.151	0.452
206-1C12	0.272	0.626
206-1H1	0.109	0.447
206-1H2	0.095	0.526
206-2A1	0.259	0.548
206-2A10	0.162	0.444
206-2C3	0.146	0.358

These presumptive Donor 2 T-cell lines were expanded by stimulation with 10 µg/mL GMA and mitomycin-treated autologous PBMC and later with autologous EBV-transformed B-LCL. Line 206-1A7 was switched to X-VIVO 15 medium. On Day 88 line 206-1A7 was stimulated with B-LCL and 10 µg/mL GMA or 1 µg/mL Tetanus Toxoid (TT). After four days the culture was tested for proliferation by ATP assay and supernatants were tested for IFN-γ and TNF-α secretion by ELISA. FIG. 7A shows proliferation of T-cell line 206-1A7 in response to stimulation with GMA at concentrations ranging from 0 to 100 µg/mL as indicated. FIG. 7B shows IFN-γ secretion by line 206-1A7. In both experiments, the 0 concentration controls contain no GMA. The light gray 0 concentration bars in FIGS. 7A and B represent samples treated with 1 µg/mL TT. TNF-α was not detectable. This cell line was lost to bacterial contamination.

Donor 3: Cell Lines Stimulated with GMA

PBMC were obtained from Donor 3, a normal, healthy, 52-year old male donor having MHC Class II HLA-DRβ1*15, *11. Cultures were stimulated at 1×10⁵ cells per well (1×10⁶ cells/mL) in a U bottom 96-well plate with 10 µg/mL GMA. IL-2 was added on Days 3 and 7, and cultures

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were restimulated with 10 µg/mL GMA on Day 14 in the presence of 2×10⁴ autologous B-LCL per well, and screened by ATP proliferation assay. Based on the assay data (Table 18), fourteen presumptive GA-specific T-cell lines were selected and expanded to a 24-well plate on Day 24. IL-2 was added on Day 25.

TABLE 18

Donor 3 Presumptive GMA Cell Lines - ATP Proliferation Assay			
Donor 3 Cell Line	Control	GMA 10 µg/mL	
165-B2G	9692	28770	
165-B5G	15423	63023	
165-B11G	18412	56588	
165-C4G	14869	62306	
165-C5G	14240	76296	
165-C8G	18205	79281	
165-D8G	30331	136938	
165-E7G	18215	66364	
165-E9G	17059	52948	
165-F2G	14734	44951	
165-F5G	16943	100677	
165-F8G	17986	72716	
165-F10G	13314	42447	
165-H11G	17149	52850	

(Data in RLU.)

For these cell lines, the ratio of proliferation in response to GMA:control (APC only) was greater than 3.0. On Day 32 these cell lines were restimulated at 1-2.5×10⁵ cells/mL with 10 µg/mL GMA in the presence of 2.5×10⁵ autologous B-LCL and rescreened by proliferation assay. For the assay, stimulation with 10 µg/mL GMA, 10 µg/mL COP, or 1 µg/mL Tetanus Toxoid (as a control) was tested. All 8 cell lines tested were responsive to GMA and COP (Table 19).

TABLE 19

Confirmation of Donor 3 GMA Culture Antigen Reactivity by ATP Proliferation Assay									
Antigen	165-F2G		165-B5G		165-F8G		165-H11G		
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	
None	17575	570	27019	2046	20130	954	12847	591	
COP	79071	2082	51934	2971	40596	2709	59388	1477	
GMA	74327	5970	51364	1200	35103	1993	54450	498	
Tetanus	17519	649	20861	81	19132	1294	9511	962	
Antigen	165-F5G		165-D8G		165-E9G		165-F10G		
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	
None	40831	2747	39276	453	17077	1992	15039	1436	
COP	114287	3327	83592	4132	64509	6068	120610	1200	
GMA	108326	11172	81880	2323	62461	3778	111713	3974	
Tetanus	29012	1074	27814	2555	11745	2413	9121	2749	

(Data in RLU.)

Cytokine Production by Donor 3 Human T-Cell Lines Stimulated with Different Concentrations of GMA

Culture medium from six of the cell lines was tested in a cytokine multiplex assay, confirming reactivity and revealing production of IL-13, IL-22, IL-5 and IFN- γ (Table 20).⁵

TABLE 20

Cytokine Production by Donor 3 GMA Responsive T Cells					
	IFN- γ (pg/mL)	IL-22 (pg/mL)	IL-13 (pg/mL)	IL-4 (pg/mL)	IL-5 (pg/mL)
165-B5G CONTROL	0	40	321	2	4
165-B5G GMA	201	248	2930	47	399
165-B5G COP	190	106	2927	17	374
165-B5G TETANUS	0	98	294	16	14
165-D8G CONTROL	0	143	172	13	0
165-D8G GMA	121	405	3326	12	309
165-D8G COP	115	365	3121	14	309
165-D8G TETANUS	0	146	186	0	0
165-F8G CONTROL	235	143	378	4	145
165-F8G GMA	889	197	1193	5	370
165-F8G COP	771	198	1017	0	297
165-F8G TETANUS	286	156	407	3	179

TABLE 20-continued

Cytokine Production by Donor 3 GMA Responsive T Cells					
	IFN- γ (pg/mL)	IL-22 (pg/mL)	IL-13 (pg/mL)	IL-4 (pg/mL)	IL-5 (pg/mL)
165-E9G CONTROL	0	126	87	0	0
165-E9G GMA	837	245	1499	6	236
165-E9G COP	638	192	1232	12	208
165-E9G TETANUS	0	96	83	5	0
165-H11G CONTROL	94	123	93	13	9
165-H11G GMA	724	201	1058	7	320
165-H11G COP	724	190	1095	9	321
165-H11G TETANUS	84	163	107	17	0
165-F10G CONTROL	7	176	263	13	63
165-F10G GMA	1108	680	10897	114	2589
165-F10G COP	1165	686	11285	122	2586
165-F10G TETANUS	2	54	248	0	44

On Day 33 the cell lines were expanded into T-25 flasks (10 mL volume with 10 U IL-2 per mL). On Day 40, 12 cell lines were again tested for reactivity using 1, 3 or 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ GMA or COP, or 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ MBP as a control. Eleven of the 12 cell lines (all but F2G) were responsive to both antigen preparations. The results are shown in Table 21.

TABLE 21

Donor 3 Confirmation of GMA Cell Line Antigen Reactivity by ATP Proliferation Assay								
	165-B5G		165-F8G		165-F5G		165-D8G	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
No Antigen	4422	577	4857	367	3704	517	9496	763
GMA 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	3866	374	4804	684	5669	324	9427	957
GMA 3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	6591	792	6841	115	14024	943	12644	817
GMA 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	12367	2111	11880	1318	23774	1393	31264	529
COP 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	3672	567	3690	902	4332	204	8088	899
COP 3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	3673	781	3184	527	6099	670	8722	2268
COP 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	14282	516	10663	880	19498	2649	28872	1737
MBP	3398	622	3366	404	2904	233	6909	320
	165-C5G		165-H11G		165-E9G		165-F10G	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
No Antigen	3398	474	2541	219	2882	301	3977	444
GMA 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	12236	932	10205	715	2961	273	6015	702
GMA 3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	36288	763	27515	3713	7837	98	17900	875
GMA 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	45444	2719	44067	1144	24935	1588	30198	2512
COP 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	12667	933	9102	561	3216	928	8427	923
COP 3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	24835	2274	15637	2647	5584	1143	31303**	2532
COP 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	47537	1478	43786	1906	25454	2250	29986	1994
MBP	3401	538	2925	265	2892	312	3585	542
	165-B2G		165-C4G		165-E7G		165-F2G	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
No Antigen	2149	176	2558	131	2083	147	1659	137
GMA 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	4034	456	3434	309	2569	221	1753	226
GMA 3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	20994	1235	6312	527	6610	700	1422	181
GMA 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	38244	3194	19169	1494	14279	967	1502	116
COP 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	3779	446	3143	608	3794	695	1700	120
COP 3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	11983	1946	3959	393	4147	1073	1332	86
COP 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	10980*	1844	3717*	308	12565	240	1554	61
MBP	3320	440	3482	404	2989	438	2345	1269

*Well contained 3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ COP.

**Well contained 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ COP.

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Donor 3: Cell Lines Stimulated with COP

In an initial stimulation, isolated PBMC were plated on Day 0 at 2×10^5 cells per well (1×10^6 cells/mL) with 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ COP in AIM V medium, and cultured as described above in the Methods. Similarly, PBMC were plated on Day 0 at 2×10^5 cells per well with 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ GMA in AIM V medium. The cultures were stimulated with 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of the respective antigen (COP or GMA) in the presence of mitomycin-treated autologous APC, and screened for proliferation at Day 13 using a BrdU uptake assay. None of the lines tested showed GA-specific reactivity. Significant loss of cells was observed following addition of GA, suggesting use of a lower concentration of GA. GA titration studies showed better proliferative and cytokine responses at 10 and 30 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ GA than at 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ GA.

A second set of presumptive COP-responsive T-cell lines was generated by plating PBMC plated on Day 0 at 1×10^5 cells per well with 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ COP in X VIVO-15 medium. IL-2 was added at 2 U per well on days 3 and 7, and on Day 14 the cultures were screened for proliferation by split well assay. The lines were restimulated (in a first restimulation) with 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ COP in the presence of 2×10^4 autologous B-LCL as APC and a luminescent ATP assay used to measure proliferation. Fourteen wells were selected for expansion if the ratio of proliferation after stimulation with COP to proliferation in response to the APC control was greater than 3.0 (Table 22).

TABLE 22

Donor 3 Presumptive COP Responsive T Cell Lines - ATP Proliferation Assay		
Donor 3 Cell Line	Control	COP 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$
165-B6C	14966	77564
165-B10C	10604	54779
165-C4C	23510	108089
165-C7C	12707	63491
165-C9C	22840	113199
165-D2C	12767	54895
165-D3C	18380	119241
165-D11C	13302	82759
165-E3C	12219	69893
165-E9C	22512	98168
165-F3C	13157	93437
165-F4C	13598	96289
165-F6C	23457	135516
165-F9C	19736	145768

(Data in RLU.)

On Day 24 the continued cultures of the lines listed in Table 22 were expanded into a 24-well plate (2 mL/well) and restimulated with 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ COP in the presence of 5×10^4 autologous B-LCL in a second restimulation. On Day 25, 10 U/mL IL-2 were added. On Day 32, $2-5 \times 10^5$ T-cells from each of six of the cell lines were restimulated with 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ COP or tetanus toxoid in the presence of 5×10^4 autologous B-LCL for confirmatory proliferation testing by luminescent ATP proliferation assay. All six lines showed reactivity to both COP and GMA (Table 23).

TABLE 23

Confirmation of Antigen Reactivity of Six Donor 3 COP Cell Lines by ATP Proliferation Assay						
Antigen	165-D3C		165-F3C		165-E3C	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
None						
COP						
GMA						
Tetanus						

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TABLE 23-continued

Confirmation of Antigen Reactivity of Six Donor 3 COP Cell Lines by ATP Proliferation Assay						
Antigen	165-B6C		165-F6C		165-D11C	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
None	1283	32	245	32	1351	114
COP	3362	314	1141	21	3778	78
GMA	3436	125	1257	74	3723	389
Tetanus	1282	56	239	23	1205	67
None	259	33	563	27	220	16
COP	952	82	1484	49	525	96
GMA	1058	69	1489	94	416	16
Tetanus	211	31	510	3	178	22

(Data in RLU.)

On Day 32, the continued cultures corresponding to the assayed cultures also were restimulated, and on Day 33 seven cell lines (165-B6C, 165-B10C, 165-D11C, 165-F6C, 165-D3C, 165-E3C, and 165-F3C) were expanded to T-25 flasks (10 mL total volume, 10 U/mL IL-2). Seven others were left in the 24-well plate for two additional days before expanding to flasks. Four of the cell lines in the 24-well plate (165-F4C, 165-C9C, 165-E9C, and 165-F9C) were lost. On Day 39, three of the cell lines (165-D2C, 165-C7C, and 165-C4C) in the 24-well plate again were tested for reactivity to three concentrations of COP and GMA, including a no antigen and an MBP control (all in the presence of 5×10^4 autologous mitomycin-treated B-LCL as APC) by ATP proliferation assay. All three cell lines responded comparably to COP and GMA (Table 24). At Day 40, after the fourth restimulation on Day 39, the continued cultures corresponding to the assayed cell lines were expanded from the 24-well plate to T-25 flasks with IL-2 as described above.

TABLE 24

Confirmation of Antigen Reactivity of Three Donor 3 COP Cell Lines by ATP Proliferation Assay						
Antigen	165-D2C		165-C7C		165-C4C	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
No Antigen	2407	344	1702	211	1783	29
GMA 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	3881	159	3307	306	9367	174
GMA 3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	7503	808	12832	1361	26279	1785
GMA 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	13253	2024	42739	3834	31014	3030
COP 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	3955	655	3670	332	11653	1386
COP 3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	7378	934	16527	1385	28474	2184
COP 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	14239	315	40194	3057	28262	749
MBP 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	1927	489	1673	92	1631	131

Seven Donor 3 COP lines were tested on Day 46 of culture. The cell lines were restimulated using 3 concentrations of COP and GMA, including a no antigen and an MBP control as before (all in the presence of 5×10^4 autologous B-LCL). Proliferation was measured by ATP assay after 3 days. The results are shown below in Table 25.

TABLE 25

Donor 3 COP Responsive T Cell Lines - ATP Proliferation Assay at Different Antigen Doses								
	165-B6C		165-B10C		165-F6C		165-F3C	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
No antigen	4966	484	4739	280	4876	506	9937	1476
GMA 1 µg/mL	9925	1683	5592	1290	18511	5644	45592	3040
GMA 3 µg/mL	38105	2486	13012	928	43634	1648	101328	8124
GMA 10 µg/mL	25839	2638	19866	3407	34321	3367	84268	6292
COP 1 µg/mL								
COP 3 µg/mL	29815	930	8450	582	31382	4713	75407	5826
COP 10 µg/mL	34502	1598	19792	441	34071	279	85442	13367
MBP 10 µg/mL	3216	963	3003	165	2214	630	9849	1475
	165-D3C		165-D11C		165-E3C		165-C8G	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
No antigen	11537	1527	7630	1028	4874	386	2598	570
GMA 1 µg/mL	61535	6445	15655	758	10662	1175	5605	1712
GMA 3 µg/mL	80112	15879	17777	3266	35044	5182	5002	201
GMA 10 µg/mL	107772	19471	56609	3513	68577	2466	30200	2759
COP 1 µg/mL	1248	303	486	49	364	17	400	65
COP 3 µg/mL	79792	9655	19410	1034	23785	2625	4821	766
COP 10 µg/mL	86270	20682	42017	3161	51822	1083	22961	2140
MBP 10 µg/mL	15482	2939	8406	495	7662	3966	5279	821

(Data in RLU.)

The continuing cell line cultures were restimulated (in the cell lines' fifth restimulation) on Day 46 by expanding to a 12-well plate at a 4 mL/well volume (each well containing 1×10^6 T-cells, 1×10^6 APC, with 10 µg/mL COP). The remaining cells were cryopreserved. On Day 47 the cell culture from each well of the 12-well plate was expanded into T-75 flasks (20 mL, 10 U/mL IL-2). A sixth restimulation was carried out on Day 53 by expanding into a 24-well plate (each well containing 5×10^5 T-cells and 5×10^5 APC per well, with 10 µg/mL COP), and remaining cells cryopreserved. On Day 54 the cell culture from each well of the 24-well plate was expanded into T-75 flasks as before. A seventh restimulation was carried out on Day 60 by expanding to into a 24-well plate (each well containing 5×10^5 T-cells, 5×10^5 APC, with 10 µg/mL COP), and remaining cells cryopreserved. On Day 61 the cell culture from each well of the 24-well plate was expanded into T-25 flasks. These cells were harvested and cryopreserved on Day 67, after a total of seven rounds of restimulation/expansion.

Donor 4: Cell Lines Stimulated with Copaxone

PBMC were obtained from a normal, healthy, 21-year old male donor having MHC Class II DRβ1*07, 13 (Donor 4). PBMC were collected by leukapheresis using ACD as an anticoagulant and separated by Ficoll-Paque gradient centrifugation.

Cultures were initiated in 96-well plates at 1×10^5 cells per well (5×10^5 cells per mL) in X-VIVO 15 medium with 10 µg/mL COP, and cultured as described in the Methods. IL-2 was added at 10 U/mL on days 3 and 6 of culture. The cultures were screened for proliferation on Day 13 by luminescent ATP assay after restimulation with 10 µg/mL COP in the presence of 2×10^5 mitomycin treated autologous PBMC per well (1×10^6 cells per mL). Fifteen wells were scored as presumptively responsive based on an ATP ratio (COP stimulated:unstimulated control) of two or greater (Table 26).

TABLE 26

Donor 4 Presumptive COP Responsive T Cell Lines - ATP Proliferation Assay		
Donor 4 Cell Line	Control	COP 10 µg/mL
205-1B4	41950	84937
205-1B7	32281	74147
205-1C4	35104	69861
205-1D1	31270	63419
205-1E1	19150	44198
205-1F2	27423	71947
205-1F4	16172	33143
205-1G3	24326	54211
205-1H1	14255	29824
205-1H3	24304	55518
205-1H4	19145	50307
205-1H5	26809	57608
205-1H7	19483	64436
205-1H9	15320	52972
205-1H11	20205	54232

(Data in RLU.)

T-cell line 205-1F4, generated from Donor 205 by initial stimulation with COP, was shown in at least two experiments to proliferate comparably following restimulation with GMA and COP.

Table 27 shows reactivity of 205-1F4 to GMA and COP assayed on Day 50 of culture, after four restimulations. The cell lines were restimulated in the presence of autologous B-LCL using three concentrations of COP and GMA, including a no antigen control. Proliferation was measured by luminescent ATP assay. The response to GMA in comparison to COP at the 10 µg/mL dose in this assay was 102.7%.

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TABLE 27

Antigen Reactivity of Cell Line 205-1F4 (Day 50)				
	GMA		COP	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
No Antigen	2076	497	2076	497
1 µg/mL	17341	4286	47254	19915
3 µg/mL	195335	4478	169021	13990
10 µg/mL	218954	7589	213196	4628

Table 28 shows reactivity of 205-1F4 to GMA and COP assayed on Day 58 of culture, after four restimulations. The cell lines were restimulated in the presence of autologous B-LCL using four concentrations of COP and GMA, including a no antigen control. Proliferation was measured by luminescent ATP assay. The response to GMA in comparison to COP at the 10 µg/mL dose in this assay was 98.5%.

TABLE 28

Antigen Reactivity of Cell Line 205-1F4 (Day 58)				
	GMA		COP	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
No Antigen	3193	462		
3 µg/mL	29921	4413	21031	1489
10 µg/mL	30998	1112	31423	1493
30 µg/mL	33915	652	31323	1133
100 µg/mL	32698	1743	31188	3568

Cell lines 205-1H7 and 205-1H11 were stimulated on Day 59 of culture after a total of six stimulations (five restimulations). The proliferation responses of lines 205-1H7 and 205-1H11 in response to a range of antigen concentrations were measured by luminescent ATP assay. T-cells were collected from each culture, washed and added to the plates at 20,000 cells per well in a volume of 100 µL. All conditions were tested in triplicate. After 4 days incubation at 37° C., 6% CO₂, 100 µL of medium was removed from each well and 100 µL of CellTiterGlo® added to each well. The results are shown in Tables 29 and 30.

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TABLE 29

Donor 4 T-Cell Line 205-1H7 Dose Response		
Ag Concentration (µg/mL COP)	Mean RLU	Standard Deviation
0	3382	781
1	13131	334
10	175652	14847
30	190750	8994

TABLE 30

Donor 4 T-Cell Line 205-1H11 Dose Response		
Ag Concentration (µg/mL COP)	Mean RLU	Standard Deviation
0	6941	593
1	12243	1712
10	147464	2228
30	112673	6037

Cytokine Production by Donor 4 Human T-Cell Lines Stimulated with COP

On Day 23 the positive wells (cell lines listed in Table 26) were transferred to a 24-well plate and restimulated with 10 µg/mL COP in the presence of mitomycin-treated autologous PBMC. IL-2 was added at Day 24. On Day 31 (after four rounds of restimulation) ten lines were restimulated with 10 µg/mL COP to confirm antigen reactivity by a cytokine secretion assay. T-cells were added at 2×10⁴ cells/well in 96-well plates in X-VIVO 15 medium. Each line was separately stimulated with 10 µg/mL GMA, and 10 µg/mL COP in the presence of (2×10⁵ cells/well, i.e., 1×10⁶ cells/mL) mitomycin-treated autologous PBMC. Culture medium was collected after 20-24 hours for cytokine assay (Flow-Cytomix multiplex bead assay). The supernatants were tested in triplicate for IL-12 p70, IFN-γ, IL-2, IL-10, IL-6, IL-4, IL-5, TNF-α, and TNF-β secretion. Tables 31 and 32 show the resulting cytokine secretion profiles. Most tested cell lines secreted IFN-γ, IL-5, and TNF-α in response to both GMA and COP. Secretion of IL-2, IL-10, and IL-4 varied among the lines. All samples also secreted IL-8 (data not shown).

TABLE 31

Cytokine Production by Donor 4 COP Responsive T-Cell Lines									
	IL-12 p70 (pg/mL)	IFN-γ (pg/mL)	IL-2 (pg/mL)	IL-10 (pg/mL)	IL-6 (pg/mL)	IL-4 (pg/mL)	IL-5 (pg/mL)	TNF-α (pg/mL)	TNF-β (pg/mL)
205-1B7 control	6.48	29.28	<=0	<=0	11.31	<=0	0.82	8.36	16.12
205-1B7 GMA	44.57	828.5	10.89	182.81	187.85	187.29	6854.13	1305.37	217.5
205-1B7 COP	18.39	935.78	27.99	210.01	195.27	200.19	7199.83	1286.09	244.68
205-1G3 control	20.01	45.5	91.05	75.24	10.15	10.27	31.82	50.07	100.29
205-1G3 GMA	2.37	193.91	5.27	<=0	16.67	<=0	121.17	68.79	17.66
205-1G3 COP	<=0	211.16	10.89	<=0	11.79	<=0	91.11	38.56	<=0
205-1C4 control	<=0	0.04	<=0	<=0	5.42	<=0	<=0	10.54	<=0
205-1C4 GMA	46.89	1046.32	312.13	45.24	149.35	124.7	5434.06	1059.01	81.04

TABLE 31-continued

Cytokine Production by Donor 4 COP Responsive T-Cell Lines									
	IL-12 p70 (pg/mL)	IFN- γ (pg/mL)	IL-2 (pg/mL)	IL-10 (pg/mL)	IL-6 (pg/mL)	IL-4 (pg/mL)	IL-5 (pg/mL)	TNF- α (pg/mL)	TNF- β (pg/mL)
205-1C4 COP	51.14	1212.03	478.51	50.31	159.24	199.97	6457.14	1529.22	69.07
205-1H5 control	3.18	32.31	<=0	<=0	6.61	<=0	2.65	5.47	4.73
205-1H5 GMA	8.78	902.95	<=0	<=0	52.4	46.82	2534.09	910.83	79.8
205-1H5 COP	7.96	1149.77	15.14	28.45	57.31	79.67	3106.45	1260.75	88.62
205-1F5 control	30.5	79.21	115.8	97.94	9.17	12.46	62.11	112.49	99.74
205-1F5 GMA	67.53	479.26	197.46	231.63	314.54	328.72	13930.97	1084.01	260.35
205-1F5 COP	55.94	452.76	205.85	323.52	318.25	293.46	13727.89	833.39	278.68
205-1H7 control	2.46	3.48	<=0	<=0	6.76	<=0	<=0	17.73	<=0
205-1H7 GMA	13.42	1275.97	176.52	<=0	64.82	58.41	96.95	552.89	34.81
205-1H7 COP	11.11	1617.25	351.63	10.06	69.44	90.37	101.71	1924.81	49.17
1H9 control	<=0	5.39	<=0	<=0	<=0	<=0	<=0	24.29	<=0
1H9 GMA	<=0	182.77	<=0	<=0	74.92	<=0	<=0	161.89	<=0
1H9 COP	<=0	419.21	<=0	<=0	<=0	<=0	<=0	159.6	<=0
1H11 control	1.19	770.12	<=0	<=0	<=0	<=0	159.49	110.13	<=0
1H11 GMA	2.24	929	22.78	145	28.28	<=0	3349.8	609.49	<=0
1H11 COP	3.68	1016.21	44.94	143.84	20.11	2.09	3665.58	754.13	1.55

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Culture medium from each of two Donor 4 cell lines was assayed for an extended panel of cytokines, showing production of IL-13 and IL-22 (Table 32).

TABLE 32

Donor 4 Presumptive COP Responsive T Cell Lines - Extended Cytokine Multiplex Assay										
	IFN- γ	IL-2	IL-10	IL-9	IL-22	IL-6	IL-13	IL-4	IL-5	TNF- α
205-1B4 CONTROL	54	38	0	7	99	15	217	10	2	133
205-1B4 GMA	713	0	25	21	478	109	13895	117	3104	868
205-1B4 COP	726	0	32	29	668	114	19288	174	3660	1336
205-1B4 TET	1	0	0	1	82	719	168	0	0	342
205-1F4 CONTROL	0	0	0	2	0	11	30	0	0	27
205-1F4 GMA	1207	76	16	7	186	73	4506	7	1459	323
205-1F4 COP	1393	110	0	10	168	77	4502	10	1440	616
205-1F4 TET	0	0	0	3	96	285	8	0	0	174

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Donor 6: Cell Lines Stimulated with GMA

PBMC were obtained from a normal, healthy, 49-year old female donor having MHC Class II HLA-DR β 1*13, *15:01 (Donor 6). PBMC were collected by leukapheresis using ACD as an anticoagulant and separated by Ficoll-Paque gradient centrifugation.

Cultures were initiated in 96-well plates at 1×10^5 cells per well (5×10^5 cells per mL) in X-VIVO 15 medium with 10 μ g/mL GMA/001/014 (Lot 001), a lot of GA prepared by standard methods. Cells were cultured as described in the Methods. IL-2 was added at 10 U/mL on days 3 and 8 of culture. The cultures were screened for proliferation on Day

16 by luminescent ATP assay and were restimulated with 10 μ g/mL GMA/001/014 (Lot 001) in the presence of 2×10^4 mitomycin-treated autologous B-LCL per well (1×10^5 cells per mL). Fourteen wells were scored as presumptively responsive based on an ATP ratio (COP stimulated:unstimulated control) of two or greater.

The fourteen T-cell cultures were restimulated on Day 26 (second restimulation), and expanded in 10 U/ml IL-2 on Day 28. On Day 35, all 14 cultures were restimulated (third restimulation), and thirteen were assayed for proliferation in the presence of GMA Lot 001, COP, tetanus toxoid, or no antigen control.

Table 33 shows the results of the proliferation assay.

TABLE 33

Donor 6 GMA-Reactive T-Cell Lines - ATP Proliferation Assay				
Donor 6 Cell Line	Control (No Ag)	GMA Lot 001 10 µg/mL	COP 10 µg/mL	Tetanus Toxoid
224-D2-001	8251	25144	26027	7430
224-G11-001	13350	85685	91466	12447
224-G2-001	849	230429	227257	833
224-C4-001	1542	49779	52771	1238
224-F4-001	2243	116349	114667	2644
224-B6-001	657	75125	78357	611
224-B7-001	704	25730	20586	435
224-G10-001	3181	229901	229933	3440
224-D6-001	2276	51060	68767	4937
224-E7-001	3023	137297	137556	1777
224-B11-001	2927	29729	27861	3273
224-C11-001	13120	85787	87933	22863
224-E2-001	895	233093	233094	852

(Data in RLU.)

Example II. Characterization of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines Based on Reactivity to Non-Canonical GA Peptides

5 The reactivities of GA-specific human T-cell lines identified as described above to a series of non-canonical GA peptides (listed in Table 1) were tested. GA-specific T-cell lines identified as reactive to non-canonical GA peptides are shown in Table 34 below. These cell lines were identified based on at least a 50% increase in proliferation relative to a control following stimulation with a non-canonical GA peptide after at least five rounds of GA restimulation/ expansion. Each cell line previously had been tested for reactivity to GA at least twice and in many cases more. 15 Certain cell lines responded comparably to GA and the non-canonical peptide, as indicated.

TABLE 34

Examples of GA-Reactive Human T-Cell Lines that React to a Non-Canonical GA Peptide

Peptide	Composition	Reactive T-Cell Line	Nonreactive T-Cell Line
026	YEAK polymer; tyrosine withheld for first 5 minutes of synthesis	165-B6C (Donor 3)	222-AG12 (Donor 1)
		165-D3C (Donor 3)	165-BSG (Donor 3)
		165-F3C (Donor 3)	165-D8G (Donor 3)
		165-F6C (Donor 3)	165-E7G (Donor 3)
		205-1C4 (Donor 4)	165-F5G (Donor 3)
		205-1H5 (Donor 4)	165-B10C (Donor 3)
		205-1H11 (Donor 4)	165-D11C (Donor 3)
			165-E3C (Donor 3)
			205-1B4 (Donor 4)
			205-1B4 (Donor 4)
GLT 631 (GLT)	poly (Glu-Lys-Tyr; 6:3:1)	222-1H12 (Donor 1)	222-AG12 (Donor 1)
		165-H11G (Donor 3)	222-2F12 (Donor 1)
		205-1H7 (Donor 4)	165-B5G (Donor 3)
			165-C5G (Donor 3)
			165-C8G (Donor 3)
			165-E7G (Donor 3)
			165-E9G (Donor 3)
			165-F5G (Donor 3)
			165-F10G (Donor 3)
			165-B6C (Donor 3)
			165-C4C (Donor 3)
			165-C7C (Donor 3)
			165-E3C (Donor 3)
			165-F3C (Donor 3)
			165-F6C (Donor 3)
			205-1B4 (Donor 4)
			205-1C4 (Donor 4)
			205-1F4 (Donor 4)
			205-1H3 (Donor 4)
	205-1H5 (Donor 4)		
	205-1H11 (Donor 4)		
GAT 631	poly (Glu-Ala-Tyr; 6:3:1)	165-H11G (Donor 3)	222-AG12 (Donor 1)
			222-2F12 (Donor 1)
			222-1H12 (Donor 1)
			165-B5G (Donor 3)
			165-C5G (Donor 3)
			165-C8G (Donor 3)
			165-E7G (Donor 3)
			165-E9G (Donor 3)
			165-F5G (Donor 3)
			165-F10G (Donor 3)
			165-B6C (Donor 3)
			165-C4C (Donor 3)
			165-C7C (Donor 3)
			165-E3C (Donor 3)
			165-F3C (Donor 3)
			165-F6C (Donor 3)
			205-1C4 (Donor 4)
			205-1F4 (Donor 4)

TABLE 34-continued

Examples of GA-Reactive Human T-Cell Lines that React to a Non-Canonical GA Peptide

Peptide	Composition	Reactive T-Cell Line	Nonreactive T-Cell Line			
GAT 111	poly (Glu-Ala-Tyr; 1:1:1)	—	205-1H3 (Donor 4)			
			205-1H5 (Donor 4)			
			205-1H7 (Donor 4)			
			205-1H11 (Donor 4)			
			222-AG12 (Donor 1)			
			222-2F12 (Donor 1)			
			222-1H12 (Donor 1)			
			165-B5G (Donor 3)			
			165-C5G (Donor 3)			
			165-C8G (Donor 3)			
			165-E7G (Donor 3)			
			165-E9G (Donor 3)			
			165-F5G (Donor 3)			
			165-F5G (Donor 3)			
			165-F10G (Donor 3)			
			165-H11G (Donor 3)			
			165-C4C (Donor 3)			
			165-C7C (Donor 3)			
			165-E3C (Donor 3)			
			165-F3C (Donor 3)			
165-F6C (Donor 3)						
GL 14	poly (Glu-Lys; 1:4)	222-2F12 (Donor 1) 165-B5G (Donor 3) 165-C4C (Donor 3) 165-C5G (Donor 3) 165-C7C (Donor 3) 165-F6C (Donor 3) 165-E7G (Donor 3) 165-E9G (Donor 3) 165-F3C (Donor 3) 165-F5G (Donor 3) 165-F10G (Donor 3) 165-H11G (Donor 3) 205-1H3 (Donor 4)	205-1F4 (Donor 4)			
			205-1H3 (Donor 4)			
			205-1H7 (Donor 4)			
			205-1H11 (Donor 4)			
			222-AG12 (Donor 1)			
			222-1H12 (Donor 1)			
			205-1F4 (Donor 4)			
			205-1H11 (Donor 4)			
			LT 11	poly (Lys-Tyr; 1:1)	165-C4C (Donor 3) 165-C7C (Donor 3) 165-F3C (Donor 3) 165-C5G (Donor 3) 165-F10G (Donor 3) 205-1F4 (Donor 4)	222-AG12 (Donor 1)
						165-B5G (Donor 3)
						165-F5G (Donor 3)
						165-E7G (Donor 3)
						165-E9G (Donor 3)
						165-F5G (Donor 3)
						165-H11G (Donor 3)
GT 11	poly (Glu-Tyr; 1:1)	—	165-F6C (Donor 3)			
			205-1H3 (Donor 4)			
			222-AG12 (Donor 1)			
			165-B2G (Donor 3)			
			165-B5G (Donor 3)			
			165-C4G (Donor 3)			
			165-C5G (Donor 3)			
			165-C8G (Donor 3)			
			165-E7G (Donor 3)			
			165-E9G (Donor 3)			
			165-F2G (Donor 3)			
			165-F5G (Donor 3)			
			165-F8G (Donor 3)			
			165-F10G (Donor 3)			
			165-H11G (Donor 3)			
GT41S	—	—	165-B6C (Donor 3)			
			165-B10C (Donor 3)			
			165-C4C (Donor 3)			
			165-C7C (Donor 3)			
			165-D2C (Donor 3)			
			165-D3C (Donor 3)			
			165-E3C (Donor 3)			
			165-F3C (Donor 3)			
			165-F6C (Donor 3)			
			165-C4C (Donor 3)			
165-F3C (Donor 3)						
165-F6C (Donor 3)						
205-1F4 (Donor 4)						
205-1H3 (Donor 4)						
205-1H11 (Donor 4)						

TABLE 34-continued

Examples of GA-Reactive Human T-Cell Lines that React to a Non-Canonical GA Peptide			
Peptide	Composition	Reactive T-Cell Line	Nonreactive T-Cell Line
GA64		—	165-C4C (Donor 3) 165-F3C (Donor 3) 165-F6C (Donor 3) 205-1F4 (Donor 4) 205-1H3 (Donor 4)

Reactivity of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines to Peptide 026

Peptide 026 is an altered GA peptide consisting of the amino acids tyrosine, glutamic acid, alanine, and lysine, made by withholding tyrosine during the first five minutes of GA synthesis.

T-cell lines from Donors 3 and 4 were tested for reactivity to peptide 026. As summarized in Table 34, at least four Donor 3 and two Donor 4 T-cell lines showed reactivity to peptide 026. One Donor 4 T-cell line showed reactivity to peptide 026 comparable to that observed following stimulation with GA.

Donor 3 GA-Specific T-Cell Lines: Peptide 026

On Day 54 of culture seven Donor 3 COP T-cell lines were tested for reactivity to peptide 026 (dissolved in water containing 20 mg/mL mannitol). Four of the cell lines tested (165-B6C, 165-D3C, 165-F3C, and 165-F6C) had low level reactivity to the 026/11 antigen. The remaining cell lines had no significant reactivity to Peptide 026; all cell lines responded well to both GMA and COP. The data in RLU are shown in Table 36.

TABLE 35

Reactivity of Donor 3 COP T-Cell Lines to Peptide 026									
	MBP		GMA		COP		026		
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	
165-B6C									
No Antigen	2358	44	2358	44	2358	44	2358	44	
1 µg/mL			3939	452	3878	231	2339	316	
3 µg/mL	2205	97	19344	1921	21455	1153	2715	326	
10 µg/mL	2268	143	29012	2065	32197	857	5989	721	
100 µg/mL	2201	196	9856	1095	7969	1417	10083	911	
165-B10C									
No Antigen	2234	295	2234	295	2234	295	2234	295	
1 µg/mL			1942	155	2117	192	2663	126	
3 µg/mL	2176	183	2658	76	2519	175	2548	175	
10 µg/mL	2320	361	5854	547	6701	695	2667	190	
100 µg/mL	2272	177	6380	382	6215	1277	992	181	
165-D3C									
No Antigen	8319	1520	8319	1520	8319	1520	8319	1520	
1 µg/mL			24131	692	22689	1733	9388	1069	
3 µg/mL	8037	1559	58814	4975	50369	2258	14049	1015	
10 µg/mL	8656	1373	57024	2006	52151	1613	20508	3121	
100 µg/mL	8647	1235	14205	408	10140	1549	9062	2296	
165-D11C									
No Antigen	4571	353	4571	353	4571	353	4571	353	
1 µg/mL			3636	506	3410	260	4297	159	
3 µg/mL	4348	443	6578	570	6618	216	4287	453	
10 µg/mL	4301	373	16338	1033	15652	1327	4050	603	
100 µg/mL	4020	476	14560	437	12958	1216	1931	216	
165-E3C									
No Antigen	2797	124	2797	124	2797	124	2797	124	
1 µg/mL			2954	231	2592	354	3582	648	
3 µg/mL	2898	241	17065	2766	14394	3211	3888	61	
10 µg/mL	2658	94	37602	2580	39495	2117	3443	216	
100 µg/mL	2582	305	23437	4209	20538	3942	2256	1189	
165-F3C									
No Antigen	3150	184	3150	184	3150	184	3150	184	
1 µg/mL			9423	835	7777	52	3131	226	
3 µg/mL	3369	343	37555	1427	36331	1813	3776	308	
10 µg/mL	3115	266	44621	1586	44047	2194	8005	251	
100 µg/mL	3017	263	12391	489	9932	1294	6667	776	

TABLE 35-continued

Reactivity of Donor 3 COP T-Cell Lines to Peptide 026								
	MBP		GMA		COP		026	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
165-F6C								
No Antigen	2189	82	2189	82	2189	82	2189	82
1 µg/mL			15671	823	13418	267	2027	57
3 µg/mL	1960	84	40274	2355	38973	1889	2816	354
10 µg/mL	1977	210	38921	1554	39560	924	10332	1043
100 µg/mL	3672	567	3690	902	4332	204	8088	899

Donor 3 GMA T-Cell lines 165-B5G, 165-D8G, 165-E7G, and 165-F5G also were tested for reactivity to peptide 026, with negative results. On Day 56 of culturing (described in Example I), the cell lines were stimulated with COP, GMA, and peptide 026, each at 0, 1, 5, 10, and 100 µg/mL. All Donor 3 lines responded well to GMA and COP, and the GMA and COP responses were comparable.

Donor 4 GA-Specific T-Cell Lines: Peptide 026

Donor 4 COP T-cell lines 205-1B4, 205-1C4, and 205-1H5 were tested for reactivity to peptide 026. Peptides GAT 631, GLT, and COP also were tested at 1, 5, 10, and 30 µg/mL. Cell line 205-1C4 showed reactivity to peptide 026 comparable to its reactivity to GA, while 205-1H5 showed minimal reactivity, and 205-1B4 did not show reactivity (Table 36). FIG. 8 shows the results in RLU for cell line 205-1C4 in graph form.

TABLE 36

Reactivity of Donor 4 COP T-Cell Lines 205-1B4, 205-1C4, and 205-1H5 to Non-Canonical GA Peptides								
	COP		026		GLT 631		GAT 631	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
205-1B4								
No Antigen	830	45	830	45	830	45	830	45
1 µg/mL	1522	110	870	75	912	72	843	70
3 µg/mL	5501	1043	1047	127	1059	160	890	24
10 µg/mL	11273	493	856	145	1387	204	845	92
30 µg/mL			1007	215	1389	188	766	221
205-1C4								
No Antigen	4464	605	4464	605	4464	605	4464	605
1 µg/mL	8859	211	7353	623	4559	355	4856	369
3 µg/mL	26612	1314	15709	243	4934	314	5584	419
10 µg/mL	41287	2529	32715	1111	5616	261	5666	523
30 µg/mL			43886	695	5782	872	5137	761
205-1H5								
No Antigen	749	9	749	9	749	9	749	9
1 µg/mL	2375	494	985	79	710	39	648	132
3 µg/mL	7182	229	1103	55	885	100	696	65
10 µg/mL	8580	731	1265	209	1153	124	698	105
30 µg/mL			1872	342	1294	187	669	21

Donor 4 COP cell line 205-1H11 was tested for reactivity to peptides 026, GLT 631, LT 11, GL 14, GT 41S, GAT 631 and GAT 111. This experiment was performed at the same time as the COP dose response experiment described in Example I, using the same cells and method. Cell line 205-1H11 showed reactivity to peptide 026 at 30 µg/mL of antigen (Table 37).

TABLE 37

Reactivity of Donor 4 COP T-Cell Line 205-1H11 to Non-Canonical GA Peptides								
	0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		30 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
COP	6941	593	12243	1712	147464	228	112673	6037
026/11			5513	232	11329	1298	78603	1155
GLT (6:3:1)			5627	331	5915	269	8542	332
GAT (6:3:1)			6244	522	6604	399	6089	484
GAT (1:1:1)			6121	304	6448	578	6253	520
LT 11			5961	406	6698	616	4303	445
GL 14			5954	532	102	83	74	50
GT 41S			5484	435	5840	828	5395	390

(Data in RLU.)

Donor 4 COP cell line 205-1H3 was tested for reactivity to peptides GLT 631, GAT 631, GAT 111, GL 14, LT 11, GA 64, and GT 41S. Cell line 205-1H3 showed reactivity to peptide GL 14 at 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of antigen (Table 38).

Donor 1 GA-Specific T-Cell Line 222-1H12: Peptides GLT 631 and GAT

On Day 56 of culturing (described in Example I), after five rounds of stimulation (including the initial stimulation

TABLE 38

Reactivity of Donor 4 COP T-Cell Line 205-1H3 to Non-Canonical GA Peptides								
	0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
COP	4121.0	829.9	32122.0	7174.4	49585.0	3808.6	60878.3	4768.1
GMA			37654.3	6157.2	55284.3	1312.7	60841.7	4656.5
GLT (6:3:1)			3619.3	521.5	2923.7	422.8	3264.7	624.6
GAT (6:3:1)			4271.0	360.7	4577.0	233.2	4589.0	665.3
GAT (1:1:1)			3892.7	601.5	3227.7	714.1	3704.3	502.7
GL 14			15619.0	1114.2	1053.3	107.2	61.0	3.0
LT 11			4780.3	769.3	3083.3	459.3	3381.0	512.1
GA 64			4012.0	574.6	4246.0	1209.8	2054.3	267.5
GT 41S			3773.3	274.2	3857.0	808.1	2349.0	124.7

(Data in RLU.)

Reactivity of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines to Peptide GLT 631 and GAT 631

Donor 1, 3 and 4 GA-specific T-cell lines were tested for proliferation in response to stimulation with peptide GLT 631 (GLT), poly (Glu-Lys-Tyr; 6:3:1). One Donor 1 cell line, three Donor 3 T-cell lines and one Donor 4 T-cell line showed some reactivity to GLT. Two of the Donor 3 T-cell lines showed reactivity to GLT comparable to that observed following stimulation with GA. Three Donor 3 T-cell lines showed reactivity to GAT.

and four rounds of restimulation), Donor 1 COP T-cell line 222-1H12 was assayed for proliferation following addition of 0, 3, 10, and 30 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of each of peptides GL 14, GLT 631, GAT 111, and GAT 631, COP, and GMA, at a T-cell concentration of 1×10^5 cells/mL, in the presence of mitomycin C-treated autologous B-LCL. Proliferation was measured by luminescent ATP assay. Cell line 222-1H12 responded to GLT 631 and not to the other non-canonical GA peptides tested. The data in RLU are shown in Table 39.

TABLE 39

Reactivity of Donor 1 COP T-Cell Line 222-1H12 to Non-Canonical Peptides								
	0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		30 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
COP	5974	1124	146874	10577	168163	10045	68492	10042
GLT (6:3:1)			11147	1604	7518	1515	9490	1361
GAT (6:3:1)			5267	1022	4204	736	3141	472
GAT (1:1:1)			5224	784	3555	406	3014	370
GL (1:4)			7143	805	234	211	131	95
GMA			141486	15062	167193	12648	82376	11177

Donor 3 GA-Specific T-Cell Lines: GLT and GAT

On Day 81 of culturing (described in Example I), after nine total rounds of stimulation (including the initial stimulation and eight rounds of restimulation), Donor 3 GMA T-cell lines 165-B5G and 165-E7G were assayed for proliferation. For the assay, 0, 1, 3, 10, and 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ of each

of peptides GAT 631, GLT 631, and COP were added, at a T-cell concentration of 1×10^5 cells/mL, in the presence of mitomycin C-treated autologous B-LCL. Proliferation was measured by luminescent ATP assay. Both lines responded well to GLT 631. 165-B5G and 165-E7G also responded to GAT 631. The data in RLU are shown in Tables 40-41.

TABLE 40

Reactivity of Donor 3 GMA T-Cell Lines 165-B5G to Peptides GLT 631 and GAT 631

	1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$		3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$		30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
COP	6275	305	7499	775	10914	1331	13974	1841
GAT 631	4666	1106	5536	517	4997	646	3637	641
GLT 631	4288	675	5153	258	11847	1251	11416	1591

No Antigen Value: 2432 +/- 243

TABLE 41

Reactivity of Donor 3 GMA T-Cell Lines 165-E7G to Peptides GLT 631 and GAT 631

	1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$		3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$		30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
COP	4217	1198	5366	663	7619	2756	7161	342
GAT 631	4043	600	6457	2644	5499	326	4178	905
GLT 631	3992	2391	5133	643	12006	461	12836	2611

No Antigen Value: 2145 +/- 1180

On Day 50 of culturing (described in Example I), after six total rounds of stimulation, Donor 3 GMA T-cell lines 165-H11G, 165-C5G, 165-E9G, and 165-F10G were assayed for proliferation. Cell lines were incubated with 0, 1, 3, 10, and 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ of each of peptides GAT 631, GLT 631, GAT 111, GMA, COP, and STERN (165-F10G was stimulated with MBP rather than STERN), at a T-cell concentration of 1×10^5 cells/mL, in the presence of mitomycin C-treated autologous B-LCL. Proliferation was measured by luminescent ATP assay. Cell line 165-H11G responded to GLT 631 and GAT 631. The data in RLU are shown in Tables 42-45.

TABLE 42

Reactivity of Donor 3 GMA T-Cell Line 165-H11G to Peptides GLT 631 and GAT 631

	1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$		3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$		30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
GMA	9569	380	46539	1071	49104	1175	32179	1534
COP	8610	2000	37551	4300	50044	2322	32898	2167
GAT 631	2413	332	2969	151	2995	136	3115	35
GLT 631	2763	139	2875	134	3028	333	3093	13
GAT 111	2448	599	2294	237	2102	31	1599	55
STERN	2279	335	2118	198	2418	43	2296	241

No Antigen Value: 1485 +/- 208

TABLE 43

Reactivity of Donor 3 GMA T-Cell Line 165-C5G to Peptides GLT 631 and GAT 631

	1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$		3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$		30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
GMA	3999	413	35643	2850	53130	1978	55596	664
COP	6791	132	42584	2129	56893	2843	55001	2583

TABLE 43-continued

Reactivity of Donor 3 GMA T-Cell Line 165-C5G to Peptides GLT 631 and GAT 631								
	1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		30 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
GAT 631	2004	59	2207	152	1928	72	1829	260
GLT 631	1871	253	2268	207	2256	113	2137	363
GAT 111	1778	112	1661	312	1569	87	1449	170
STERN	1750	48	1606	91	1650	140	1572	83

No Antigen Value: 2149 +/- 361

TABLE 44

Reactivity of Donor 3 GMA T-Cell Line 165-E9G to Peptides GLT 631 and GAT 631								
	1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		30 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
GMA	1889	115	5974	911	37352	1044	39472	2920
COP	1999	109	5538	439	38813	828	38286	503
GAT 631	1482	162	1593	109	1454	59	1382	47
GLT 631	1630	208	1600	161	2341	554	2152	217
GAT 111	1528	128	1454	77	1462	77	1301	23
MBP	1527	162	1428	102	1247	81	1208	70
STERN	1673	62	1480	75	1471	81	1487	273

No Antigen Value: 1742 +/- 146

TABLE 45

Reactivity of Donor 3 GMA T-Cell Line 165-F10G to Peptides GLT 631 and GAT 631								
	1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		30 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
GMA	4734	539	35371	2546	58913	459	59173	1484
COP	6350	1127	40495	1593	58726	2437	60488	1731
GAT 631	3755	652	3543	68	3702	332	3794	352
GLT 631	3363	395	3061	1076	4823	370	4568	699
GAT 111	3575	552	2989	196	2876	263	2299	248
STERN	2465	153	2389	31	2030	214	2583	552

No Antigen Value: 3752 +/- 233

Table 46 below shows reactivity of 165-F6C following stimulation with 0, 1.25, 2.5, 5, and 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ each of peptides GLT 631, GAT 631, GAT 111, LT 11, GT 11, GL 14, GT 41S, and GMA, as demonstrated by luminescent ATP proliferation assay. The assay was carried out at Day 76 of culture, after eight restimulations, at a T-cell concentration

⁴⁵ of 1×10^5 cells/mL, in the presence of mitomycin C-treated autologous B-LCL. Line 165-F6C reacted to GL 14, and not to the other non-canonical GA peptides tested. The response to GL 14 relative to the no antigen control reached 4.4-fold at a dose of 2.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ antigen.

TABLE 46

Reactivity of 165-F6C to GA and Non-Canonical GA Peptides (Day 76)								
	1.25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		2.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
GMA	629	18	3,197	803	11,867	2,036	20,141	2,133
GLT 631	501	104	416	54	482	48	474	19
GAT 631	516	72	479	101	463	49	449	38
GAT 111	576	30	620	83	479	35	411	47
LT 11	431	26	518	70	490	49	736	129
GT 11	406	84	426	28	388	41	303	29
GL 14	699	10	2,267	164	114	19	33	2
GT 41S			566	42	578	6	600	40

No Antigen value: 517 +/- 51.

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Donor 3 line 165-E3C did not react to GAT 631, GLT 631, GAT 111, or the STERN peptide in a separate experiment. Donor 4 GA-Specific T-Cell Line 205-1H7: GLT 631, GAT 631 and GAT 611

Donor 4 COP T-cell line 205-1H7 also was shown to have reactivity to peptide GLT 631, and not to GAT 631 and GAT

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611. The cell line was assayed for proliferation after seven stimulations. The assay was carried out by adding 0, 1, 10, or 30 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of peptide GLT 631, to the T-cell lines at 1×10^5 cells/mL, in the presence of mitomycin C-treated autologous B-LCL. Proliferation was measured by luminescent ATP assay. The data in RLU are shown in Table 47.

TABLE 47

Reactivity of Donor 4 COP T-Cell Line 205-1H7 to Peptide GLT 631								
	0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		30 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
	Mean	std dev	Mean	std dev	Mean	std dev	Mean	std dev
COP	3382	781	13131	334	175652	14847	190750	8994
026/11			4962	319	2854	728	2989	515
GLT (6:3:1)			3859	1182	7376	1082	6770	111
GAT (6:3:1)			2949	392	3664	2027	2964	674
GAT (1:1:1)			2401	44	4111	674	1912	331

20 Reactivity of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines to GL 14 and LT11

GA-specific T-cell lines from Donors 1 and 3 were tested for proliferation in response to stimulation with peptide GL 14, poly (Glu-Lys 1:4). At least one Donor 1 T-cell line and eight Donor 3 T-cell lines showed reactivity to GL at low concentrations. Two of the Donor 3 T-lines showed reactivity comparable to that observed following stimulation with GA at low concentrations. Separate experiments indicated that GL-14 causes cell death at concentrations approaching and exceeding 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (data not shown).

30 Donor 1 GA-Specific T-Cell Lines: GL 14

On Day 56 of culturing (described in Example I), after six total rounds of stimulation, Donor 1 COP T-cell line 222-2F12 was assayed for proliferation. For the assay, 0, 3, 10, or 30 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of each of peptides GL 14, GLT 631, GAT 111, and GAT 631, COP, and GMA, were added to the T-cell lines at 1×10^5 cells/mL, in the presence of mitomycin C-treated autologous B-LCL. Proliferation was measured by luminescent ATP assay. Cell line 222-2F12 responded to GL 14 at 3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, and not to the other non-canonical GA peptides tested. The data are shown in Table 48.

TABLE 48

Reactivity of Donor 1 COP T-Cell Line 222-2F12 to Non-Canonical Peptides								
	0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		30 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
COP	5673	664	233087	4	230009	3534	118769	7210
GLT (6:3:1)			5277	1002	4934	809	5217	1933
GAT (6:3:1)			4342	187	3226	378	3071	923
GAT (1:1:1)			3914	333	3590	748	2430	288
GL (1:4)			17007	350	331	288	203	175
GMA			232779	451	228761	2425	125994	7400

55 Donor 3 GA-Specific T-Cell Lines

Donor 3 COP T-cell lines 165-F3C and 165-C4C were assayed for proliferation following stimulation with 0, 1, 3, and 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ each of peptides GLT 631, GAT 631, GAT 111, LT 11, GT 11, GL 14, GT 41S, GA 64, COP, and GMA, at a T-cell concentration of 1×10^5 cells/mL, in the presence of mitomycin C-treated autologous B-LCL. Line 165-F3C was assayed at Day 77 of culture, after nine stimulations. Line 165-C4C was assayed at Day 66 of culture, after seven stimulations. Proliferation was measured by luminescent ATP assay. These lines responded well to GL 14 and LT 11, and not to the other non-canonical GA peptides tested. The data are shown in Table 49.

TABLE 49

Reactivity of Donor 3 COP T-Cell Lines 165-F3C and 165-C4C to Non-Canonical Peptides								
	0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
165-F3C								
GMA	1563	207	7277	386	50400	1605	70563	1724
GLT	1563	207	2325	313	2557	123	2724	302
GAT 631	1563	207	2389	106	2249	191	2391	166
GAT 111	1563	207	2387	140	2269	360	1772	51
LT 11	1563	207	2144	118	2605	329	3608	166
GT 11	1563	207	2108	173	2152	290	1652	455
GL 14	1563	207	2542	532	7091	239	65	17
GT 41S	1563	207	1962	201	1778	34	1997	184
GA 64	1563	207	1791	122	1943	230	1870	208
COP	1563	207	5027	576	32906	2723	62888	2978
165-C4C								
GMA	1881	484	2668	396	16108	1188	88509	7445
GLT	1881	484	2465	140	2677	268	2939	156
GAT 631	1881	484	2489	142	2687	119	2682	163
GAT 111	1881	484	2330	405	2392	202	2233	88
LT 11	1881	484	2430	261	2701	187	4129	254
GT 11	1881	484	2664	295	2804	147	2311	323
GL 14	1881	484	2833	887	4920	594	49	4
GT 41S	1881	484	2119	317	1943	65	2193	275
GA 64	1881	484	2205	141	2229	205	2244	374
COP	1881	484	2357	201	7913	430	74558	5178

Donor 3 GMA T-cell lines 165-B5G and 165-E7G were assayed for proliferation at Day 55 of culturing, after five rounds of restimulation (not including the initial stimulation). Peptides GLT 631, GAT 631, GAT 111, LT 11, GT 11, GL 14, MBP, COP, and GMA, were added at 0, 1, 3, or 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, to T-cells at a concentration of 2×10^6 cells/mL, in the

presence of mitomycin C-treated autologous B-LCL. Proliferation was measured by luminescent ATP assay. These lines responded well to GL 14 and not to the other non-canonical GA peptides tested. The data in RLU are shown in Tables 50 and 51.

TABLE 50

Reactivity of Donor 3 GMA T-Cell Line 165-B5G to Non-Canonical Peptides								
	1.25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		2.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
GMA	1406	11	2537	342	5205	321	11364	973
GLT	1054	130	1159	109	1687	396	3589	169
GAT 631	1133	131	1288	329	1511	62	1645	441
GAT 111	1005	122	886	187	947	176	931	132
LT 11	1497	164	1724	631	1666	320	2705	785
GT 11	2167	777	1957	811	1353	202	1191	219
GL 14	3912	685	3245	171	501	55	45	1
MBP							871	87

No Antigen Value: 846 +/- 71

TABLE 51

Reactivity of Donor 3 GMA T-Cell Line 165-E7G to Non-Canonical Peptides								
	1.25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		2.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
GMA	8875	2958	10248	834	26934	4062	30721	255
GLT	2983	754	3783	834	5821	918	5710	737
GAT 631	2629	554	2827	193	2950	131	3877	972
GAT 111	1896	248	2001	587	1285	107	2176	575
LT 11	2785	619	5270	40	3559	351	1983	371

TABLE 51-continued

Reactivity of Donor 3 GMA T-Cell Line 165-E7G to Non-Canonical Peptides								
	1.25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		2.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
GT 11	2821	474	2914	726	2332	344	1848	183
GL 14	10001	457	14902	1074	4087	459	58	3
MBP							2116	233

No Antigen Value: 2777 +/- 398

Donor 3 GMA and COP T-cell lines 165-FLOG, 165-C5G, 165-H11G, 165-C7C, 165-E9G, and 165-F5G were assayed for proliferation following stimulation with 0, 1, 3, and 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ each of peptides GLT 631, GAT 631, GAT 111, LT 11, GT 11, GL 14, MBP, COP, and GMA, at a T-cell concentration of $1-2 \times 10^5$ cells/mL, in the presence of mitomycin C-treated autologous B-LCL. Each cell line was assayed for proliferation after a minimum of 55 days in culture, following at least six stimulations. A luminescent ATP assay was used. These lines responded well to GL 14 and not to the other non-canonical GA peptides tested, except for 165-C5G, which also responded to LT11. The data in RLU are shown in Tables 52-57.

TABLE 52

Reactivity of Donor 3 GMA T-Cell Line 165-F10G to Non-Canonical Peptides								
	1.25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		2.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
GMA	5731	1930	38905	3450	66355	1411	57329	2055
GLT	1012	88	1389	172	2620	397	2505	184
GAT 631	948	133	1080	156	1024	107	944	69
GAT 111	929	61	1342	52	1091	160	1054	115
LT 11	1145	258	1270	393	1552	276	8012	1258
GT 11	1388	225	1506	27	1598	77	1294	147
GL 14	5153	813	19489	985	1990	1178	53	4
MBP							831	39

No Antigen Value: 1004 +/- 207

TABLE 53

Reactivity of Donor 3 GMA T-Cell Line 165-C5G to Non-Canonical Peptides								
	1.25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		2.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
GMA	2511	550	26253	2744	67559	5332	74630	2713
GLT	485	45	552	13	585	157	579	111
GAT 631	435	33	465	81	504	68	423	74
GAT 111	445	35	406	41	422	71	430	64
LT 11	527	56	680	133	3010	445	34438	3148
GT 11	523	83	620	90	428	100	471	47
GL 14	1412	60	5418	618	703	13	43	1
MBP							469	11

No Antigen Value: 450 +/- 92

TABLE 54

Reactivity of Donor 3 GMA T-Cell Line 165-H11G to Non-Canonical Peptides								
	1.25 µg/mL		2.5 µg/mL		5 µg/mL		10 µg/mL	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
GMA	8	652	33793	895	70949	3504	72728	5989
GLT	29	263	344	53	448	57	435	83
GAT 631	43	253	290	31	297	15	305	10
GAT 111	49	340	320	67	304	72	336	22
LT 11	15	434	326	60	357	39	178	5
GT 11	17	352	354	10	352	2	308	76
GL 14	144	532	4416	51	118	68	40	2
MBP							323	31

No Antigen Value: 245 +/- 32

TABLE 55

Reactivity of Donor 3 COP T-Cell Line 165-C7C to Non-Canonical Peptides								
	1.25 µg/mL		2.5 µg/mL		5 µg/mL		10 µg/mL	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
GMA	610	187	2699	912	22588	1382	24029	2844
GLT	273	66	219	60	273	79	219	24
GAT 631	232	26	204	36	200	43	184	24
GAT 111	273	81	231	8	224	58	264	88
LT 11	418	73	305	16	244	23	119	33
GT 11	346	22	265	50	255	19	234	1
GL 14	274	23	1797	405	537	411	39	0
MBP							278	14

No Antigen Value: 188 +/- 21

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TABLE 56

Reactivity of Donor 3 GMA T-Cell Line 165-E9G to Non-Canonical Peptides								
	1.25 µg/mL		2.5 µg/mL		5 µg/mL		10 µg/mL	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
GMA	253	31	1647	105	12964	2092	13809	961
GLT	142	35	195	40	233	26	312	1
GAT 631	122	8	175	35	207	13	179	20
GAT 111	154	10	240	35	240	13	153	55
LT 11	132	15	129	9	89	17	91	12
GT 11	110	32	119	8	103	15	96	7
GL 14	145	57	801	283	268	102	38	2
MBP							163	15

No Antigen Value: 125 +/- 30

TABLE 57

Reactivity of Donor 3 GMA T-Cell Line 165-F5G to Non-Canonical Peptides								
	1.25 µg/mL		2.5 µg/mL		5 µg/mL		10 µg/mL	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
GMA	1071	392	19012	658	45384	5165	48029	1665
GLT 631	131	30	143	45	176	48	110	40
GAT 631	118	22	160	35	106	24	130	22

TABLE 57-continued

Reactivity of Donor 3 GMA T-Cell Line 165-F5G to Non-Canonical Peptides								
	1.25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		2.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
GAT 111	139	29	121	45	142	31	122	33
LT 11	126	22	113	12	136	31	129	22
GT 11	160	50	124	42	124	18	158	35
GL 14	559	107	2779	485	89	8	38	1
MBP							138	12

No Antigen Value: 136 +/- 29

Donor 4 GA-Specific T-Cell Line 205-1F4

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Table 58 shows reactivity of 205-1F4 following stimulation with 1, 2, 5, and 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of peptide LT 11 and GMA, as demonstrated by luminescent ATP proliferation assay. The assay was carried out at Day 80 of culture, after seven restimulations, at a T-cell concentration of 1×10^5 cells/mL, in the presence of mitomycin C-treated autologous B-LCL. Line 205-1F4 showed reactivity to LT 11. The response to LT 11 relative to the no antigen control reached 10.4-fold at a dose of 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ antigen.

TABLE 58

Reactivity of Donor 4 COP T-Cell Line 205-1F4 to Non-Canonical GA Peptide LT 11 (Day 80)								
	1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
GMA	7,477	1,628	64,999	3,444	83,107	3,193	67,482	3,285
LT 11	3,675	488	4,589	827	7,626	1,261	8,853	513

GMA no antigen = 812 (SD 71); LT 11 no antigen = 850 (SD85)

Table 59 shows reactivity of 205-1F4 following stimulation with 0, 1, 3, and 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of each of peptides GLT 631, GAT 631, GAT 111, LT 11, GL 14, GT 41S, GA 64, COP, and GMA, as demonstrated by luminescent ATP proliferation assay. The response to GMA in comparison to COP at the 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ dose in this assay was 101.3%. The assay was carried out at Day 71 of culture, after six restimulations, at a T-cell concentration of 1×10^5 cells/mL, in the presence of mitomycin C-treated autologous B-LCL. Line 205-1F4 showed reactivity to LT 11, and not to the other non-canonical GA peptides tested. The response to LT 11 relative to the no antigen control reached 76.5-fold at a dose of 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ antigen.

TABLE 59

Reactivity of Donor 4 COP T-Cell Line 205-1F4 to Non-Canonical GA Peptides (Day 71)								
	0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$		10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
205-1F4	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
COP	2076	497	47254	19915	169021	13990	213196	4628
GMA			17341	4286	195335	4478	218954	7589
GLT 631			1938	322	1863	46	2504	255
GAT 631			2424	143	2439	136	3035	374
GAT 111			2002	21	2163	238	2275	299
LT 11			73850	16093	154321	6238	158776	11492
GL 14			12630	1371	1423	686	158	134
GT 41S			2361	239	1805	396	1855	262
GA 64			2544	220	2261	80	2080	250

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Donor 1 GA-Specific T-Cell Line 222-AG12: Lack of Reactivity to Non-Canonical Peptides

Donor 1 GMA T-cell line 222-AG12 was assayed for proliferation following stimulation with 0, 1, 10, and 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ each of peptides GLT 631, GAT 631, GAT 111, LT 11, GT 11, GL 14, COP, and GMA, at a T-cell concentration of 2×10^5 cells/mL, in the presence of mitomycin C-treated autologous B-LCL. Line 222-AG12 was assayed after 3 rounds of restimulation (4 total stimulations). Proliferation was measured by luminescent ATP assay. This line did not respond to any of the non-canonical GA peptides tested. The data are shown in Table 60.

TABLE 60

Reactivity of Donor 1 GMA T-Cell Line 222-AG12 to Non-Canonical Peptides								
$\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
	COP		GLT 631		GAT 631		GAT 111	
0	4071	186						
1	10056	878	3801	772	3442	406	3391	708
10	233083	3	4002	340	3217	202	2568	162
30	227055	10049	5292	885	3548	367	2245	496
	Peptide 026		LT 11		GL 14		GT 11	
1	4155	630	3452	44	3531	205	2650	450
10	4120	653	4242	284	55	7	3285	773
30	2683	109	2347	748	43	2	2231	179

Data in RLU.

Example III. Characterization of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines Based on MHC Restriction

As described in the Methods, T-cell lines were tested for MHC restriction by measuring proliferation following incubation with APC. Mitomycin-treated autologous APC, and test APC, e.g., from donors having at least one HLA-DR match with the original PBMC donor were employed. The results are summarized in Table 61. The values in the data tables below are in RLU.

TABLE 61

MHC Restriction of T-Cell Lines		
Line	Donor MHC Class II	MHC Restriction
165-B5G (Donor 3)	*15, *11	DR-11
165-C4G (Donor 3)	*15, *11	DR-11
165-C5G (Donor 3)	*15, *11	DR-15
165-E9G (Donor 3)	*15, *11	DR-11
165-F5G (Donor 3)	*15, *11	DR-11
165-F10G (Donor 3)	*15, *11	DR-15
165-B6C (Donor 3)	*15, *11	DR-11
165-C7C (Donor 3)	*15, *11	DR-11
165-D3C (Donor 3)	*15, *11	DR-15
165-F3C (Donor 3)	*15, *11	DR-11
165-F6C (Donor 3)	*15, *11	DR-15
205-1D1 (Donor 4)	*07, *13	DR-13
205-1F4 (Donor 4)	*07, *13	DR-13
205-1H7 (Donor 4)	*07, *13	DR-13

Donor 3 T-Cell Line 165-B5G

Donor 3 T-cell line 165-B5G was assayed for proliferation, using mitomycin-treated APC from Donors 3, 5, and 6 that had been incubated in the presence or the absence of 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ GMA. T-cell line 165-B5G had been restimulated six times (not including the initial stimulation) with antigen before the MHC restriction assay was carried out. The data, shown in Table 62 and FIG. 9A, indicate that 165-B5G is restricted by HLA-DR β 1*11.

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TABLE 62

MHC Restriction of 165-B5G						
B-LCL Donor	Allele 1	Allele 2	No Ag	SD	GMA	SD
3	DR β 1*1501	DR β 1*11	1736	449	4776	560
(Autologous)						
5	DR β 1*01	DR β 1*11	939	101	5450	933
6	DR β 1*1501	DR β 1*13	1113	120	2360	354

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Donor 3 T-Cell Line 165-C4G

Donor 3 T-cell line 165-C4G was assayed for proliferation, using mitomycin-treated APC from Donors 3, 5, and 7 that had been incubated in the presence or the absence of 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ GMA. T-cell line 165-C4G had been restimulated five times (not including the initial stimulation) with antigen before the MHC restriction assay was carried out. The data, shown in Table 63 and FIG. 9B, indicate that 165-C4G is restricted by HLA-DR β 1*11.

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TABLE 63

MHC Restriction of 165-C4G						
B-LCL Donor	Allele 1	Allele 2	No Ag	SD	GMA	SD
3	DR β 1*1501	DR β 1*11	1657	25	48711	3406
(Autologous)						
5	DR β 1*01	DR β 1*11	1695	453	41833	1884
7	DR β 1*1501	DR β 1*03	3126	376	4870	197

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Donor 3 T-Cell Line 165-C5G

Donor 3 T-cell line 165-C5G was assayed for proliferation, using mitomycin-treated APC from Donors 3, 5, and 6 that had been incubated in the presence or the absence of 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ GMA. T-cell line 165-C5G had been restimulated four times (not including the initial stimulation) with antigen before the MHC restriction assay was carried out. The data, shown in Table 64 and FIG. 10A, indicate that 165-C5G is restricted by HLA-DR β 1*1501.

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TABLE 64

MHC Restriction of 165-C5G						
B-LCL Donor	Allele 1	Allele 2	No			
			Ag	SD	GMA	SD
3 (Autologous)	DRβ1*1501	DRβ1*11	2738	241	16461	1924
5	DRβ1*01	DRβ1*11	3824	352	9825	798
6	DRβ1*1501	DRβ1*13	2341	108	31717	3547

Donor 3 T-Cell Line 165-E9G

Donor 3 T-cell line 165-E9G was assayed for proliferation, using mitomycin-treated APC from Donors 3, 5, and 6 that had been incubated in the presence or the absence of 20 μg/mL GMA. T-cell line 165-E9G had been restimulated four times (not including the initial stimulation) with antigen before the MHC restriction assay was carried out. The data, shown in Table 65 and FIG. 10B, indicate that 165-E9G is restricted by HLA-DRβ1*11.

TABLE 65

MHC Restriction of 165-E9G						
B-LCL Donor	Allele 1	Allele 2	No Ag	SD	GMA	SD
3 (Autologous)	DRβ1*1501	DRβ1*11	1276	295	5452	452
5	DRβ1*01	DRβ1*11	1300	124	9514	460
6	DRβ1*1501	DRβ1*13	1255	85	1442	96

Donor 3 T-Cell Line 165-F5G

Donor 3 T-cell line 165-F5G was assayed for proliferation, using mitomycin-treated APC from Donors 3, 5, and 6 that had been incubated in the presence or the absence of 20 μg/mL GMA. T-cell line 165-F5G had been restimulated seven times (not including the initial stimulation) with antigen before the MHC restriction assay was carried out. The data, shown in Table 66 and FIG. 11A, indicate that 165-F5G is restricted by HLA-DRβ1*11.

TABLE 66

MHC Restriction of 165-F5G						
B-LCL Donor	Allele 1	Allele 2	no Ag	SD	GMA	SD
3 (Autologous)	DRβ1*1501	DRβ1*11	881	96	2862	62
5	DRβ1*01	DRβ1*11	1255	74	3971	755
6	DRβ1*1501	DRβ1*13	858	120	1424	38

Donor 3 T-Cell Line 165-F10G

Donor 3 T-cell line 165-F10G was assayed for proliferation, using mitomycin-treated APC from Donors 3, 5, and 7 that had been incubated in the presence or the absence of 20 μg/mL GMA. T-cell line 165-F10G had been restimulated five times (not including the initial stimulation) with antigen before the MHC restriction assay was carried out. The data, shown in Table 67 and FIG. 11B, indicate that 165-F10G is restricted by HLA-DRβ1*1501.

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TABLE 67

MHC Restriction of 165-F10G						
B-LCL Donor	Allele 1	Allele 2	no			
			Ag	SD	GMA	SD
3 (Autologous)	DRβ1*1501	DRβ1*11	2603	107	120946	9732
5	DRβ1*01	DRβ1*11	1200	60	6221	2138
7	DRβ1*1501	DRβ1*03	7709	336	151115	6439

Donor 3 T-Cell Line 165-B6C

Donor 3 T-cell line 165-B6C was assayed for proliferation, using mitomycin-treated APC from Donors 3, 5, and 6 that had been incubated in the presence or the absence of 20 μg/mL COP. T-cell line 165-B6C had been restimulated six times (not including the initial stimulation) with antigen before the MHC restriction assay was carried out. The data, shown in Table 68 and FIG. 12A, indicate that 165-B6C is restricted by HLA-DRβ1*11.

TABLE 68

MHC Restriction of 165-B6C						
B-LCL Donor	Allele 1	Allele 2	no Ag	SD	GMA	SD
3 (Autologous)	DRβ1*1501	DRβ1*11	224	13	2237	421
5	DRβ1*01	DRβ1*11	516	63	8944	1014
6	DRβ1*1501	DRβ1*13	250	16	322	20

Donor 3 T-Cell Line 165-C7C

Donor 3 T-cell line 165-C7C was assayed for proliferation, using mitomycin-treated APC from Donors 3, 5, and 6 that had been incubated in the presence or the absence of 20 μg/mL COP. T-cell line 165-C7C had been restimulated five times (not including the initial stimulation) with antigen before the MHC restriction assay was carried out. The data, shown in Table 69 and FIG. 12B, indicate that 165-C7C is restricted by HLA-DRβ1*11.

TABLE 69

MHC Restriction of 165-C7C						
B-LCL Donor	Allele 1	Allele 2	no			
			Ag	SD	GMA	SD
3 (Autologous)	DRβ1*1501	DRβ1*11	1130	18	13714	509
5	DRβ1*01	DRβ1*11	7752	1101	94535	369
6	DRβ1*1501	DRβ1*13	767	66	1189	348

Donor 3 T-Cell Line 165-D3C

Donor 3 T-cell line 165-D3C was assayed for proliferation, using mitomycin-treated APC from Donors 3, 5, and 7 that had been incubated in the presence or the absence of 20 μg/mL COP. T-cell line 165-D3C had been restimulated six times (not including the initial stimulation) with antigen before the MHC restriction assay was carried out. The data, shown in Table 70 and FIG. 13A, indicate that 165-D3C is restricted by HLA-DRβ1*1501.

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TABLE 70

MHC Restriction of 165-D3C						
B-LCL Donor	Allele 1	Allele 2	no Ag	SD	GMA	SD
3 (Autologous)	DRβ1*1501	DRβ1*11	7335	83	106840	7358
5	DRβ1*01	DRβ1*11	3181	43	12173	5325
7	DRβ1*1501	DRβ1*03	18492	642	149506	2288

Donor 3 T-Cell Line 165-F3C

Donor 3 T-cell line 165-F3C was assayed for proliferation, using mitomycin-treated APC from Donors 3, 5, and 7 that had been incubated in the presence or the absence of 20 μg/mL COP. T-cell line 165-F3C had been restimulated eight

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TABLE 72-continued

MHC Restriction of 165-F6C						
B-LCL Donor	Allele 1	Allele 2	No Ag	SD	GMA	SD
5	DRβ1*01	DRβ1*11	963	87	3142	285
6	DRβ1*1501	DRβ1*13	1122	62	30293	3836

10 Donor 4 T-Cell Line 205-1D1

Donor 4 T-cell line 205-1D1 was assayed for proliferation, using autologous B-LCL, and B-LCL from Donors 1, 2, and 6 that had been incubated in the presence or absence of 60 μg/mL COP. T-cell line 205-1D1 was restimulated 5 times (not including the initial stimulation) with antigen before the MHC restriction assay was carried out. The results, shown in Table 73, indicate that 205-1D1 is restricted by HLA-DRβ1*13.

TABLE 73

MHC Restriction of 205-1D1						
B-LCL Donor	Allele 1	Allele 2	No Ag	SD	COP	SD
4 (autologous)	DRβ1*07	DRβ1*13	1581.0	227.4	231113.0	3122.5
2	DRβ1*04:01	DRβ1*04:04	1216.7	119.9	1203.7	546.4
1	DRβ1*04:01	DRβ1*07:01	2546.3	251.2	1504.7	40.4
6	DRβ1*15:01	DRβ1*13	13472.0	1971.9	203780.3	21756.6

times (not including the initial stimulation) with antigen before the MHC restriction assay was carried out. The data, shown in Table 71 and FIG. 13B, indicate that 165-F3C is restricted by HLA-DRβ1*11.

TABLE 71

MHC Restriction of 165-F3C						
B-LCL Donor	Allele 1	Allele 2	no Ag	Std. Dev	GMA	Std. Dev
3 (Autologous)	DRβ1*1501	DRβ1*11	2346	290	45559	4853
5	DRβ1*01	DRβ1*11	3582	547	39565	3654
6	DRβ1*1501	DRβ1*3	2885	356	7869	2306

Donor 3 T-Cell line 165-F6C

Donor 3 T-cell line 165-F6C was assayed for proliferation, using mitomycin-treated APC from Donors 3, 5, and 6 that had been incubated in the presence or the absence of 20 μg/mL COP. T-cell line 165-F6C had been restimulated eight times (not including the initial stimulation) with antigen before the MHC restriction assay was carried out. The data, shown in Table 72 and FIG. 14A, indicate that 165-F6C is restricted by HLA-DRβ1*1501.

TABLE 72

MHC Restriction of 165-F6C						
B-LCL Donor	Allele 1	Allele 2	No Ag	SD	GMA	SD
3 (Autologous)	DRβ1*1501	DRβ1*11	837	108	12562	1236

30 Donor 4 T-Cell Line 205-1H7

Donor 4 T-cell line 205-1H7 was assayed for proliferation, using autologous B-LCL, and B-LCL from Donors 1, 2, and 6 that had been incubated in the presence or absence of 40 μg/mL COP. T-cell line 205-1H7 was restimulated 5 times (not including the initial stimulation) with antigen before the MHC restriction assay was carried out. The results, shown in Table 74 and FIG. 14B, indicate that 205-1H7 is restricted by HLA-DRβ1*13.

TABLE 74

MHC Restriction of 205-1H7						
B-LCL Donor	Allele 1	Allele 2	No Ag	SD	COP	SD
4 (autologous)	DRβ1*07	DRβ1*13	1956	464	32418	2996
1	DRβ1*04:01	DRβ1*07:01	2748	784	8430	2540
6	DRβ1*15:01	DRβ1*13	2729	300	30583	174
2	DRβ1*04:01	DRβ1*04:04	2471	217	2065	250

55 Donor 4 T-Cell Line 205-1F4

Donor 4 T-cell line 205-1F4 and 205-1C4 was assayed for proliferation, using autologous B-LCL, and B-LCL from Donors 1, 2, and 6 that had been incubated in the presence or absence of 40 μg/mL COP. T-cell line 205-1F4 was restimulated 7 times (not including the initial stimulation) with antigen before the MHC restriction assay was carried out. T-cell line 205-1F4 was restimulated 7 times (not including the initial stimulation) with antigen before the MHC restriction assay was carried out. The results, shown in Table 75, indicate that 205-1F4 is restricted by HLA-DRβ1*13.

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TABLE 75

MHC Restriction of 205-1F4				
APC donor	Donor Alleles	Stimulation	205-1F4	
			Mean	SD
4 (autologous)	*07, *13	no antigen	36999	2980
		COP	84094	5074
2	*04:01*04:04	no antigen	2412	140
		COP	1786	197
1	*04:01, *07	no antigen	24850	1063
		COP	11323	1116
6	*13, *15	no antigen	10542	297
		COP	113079	4646

Example IV. Characterization of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines Based on Analysis of Surface Marker Expression

GA-specific T-cell lines were analyzed for surface expression of CD4 and CD8. A PE-labeled CD8 monoclonal antibody and a FITC-labeled CD4 monoclonal antibody were used for detection. As a nonspecific control, the cells were labeled with a PE-labeled mouse isotype matched control IgG1 monoclonal antibody and a FITC-labeled mouse IgG1 monoclonal antibody.

For immunofluorescent staining, T-cells were suspended in PBS containing 2% fetal calf serum at a cell concentration of 1 to 5×10^6 per mL. Cells were distributed in 12x75 mm polystyrene tubes at 100 uL per tube. Isotype matched control monoclonal antibodies were non-specific mouse IgG1 labeled with either fluorescein (FITC) or phycoerythrin (PE). FITC labeled anti CD4 and PE labeled anti CD8 were purchased as a cocktail from eBioscience, Inc. (San Diego, Calif.). Fluorochrome-labeled monoclonal antibodies were added at the manufacturer's recommended volume of 5 uL per tube. Cells were incubated with monoclonal antibodies for 15-30 minutes at 2-8° C. Cells were washed once by adding 2 mL of PBS per tube and centrifuging 5 minutes at 200xg. Buffer was decanted and 0.5 mL of PBS was added to each tube. Staining was evaluated using a FACScan flow cytometer and CellQuest software. Dead cells were excluded from analysis based upon forward and side scatter characteristics.

For GA-specific T-cell line 165-E9G, 99.76% detected cells were observed to be CD4⁺, and none to be CD8⁺. For GA-specific T-cell line 165-F5G, 97.46% detected cells were observed to be CD4⁺, and 1.50% to be CD8⁺. The control flow plots for 165-E9G and 165-F5G are shown in FIGS. 15A and 16A, respectively, and the CD4/CD8 analyses for 165-E9G and 165-F5G are shown in FIGS. 15B and

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16B, respectively. Table 76 summarizes surface marker expression results for GA-reactive human T-cell lines generated.

TABLE 76

GMA and Copaxone Initiated T-Cell Lines - CD4+ and CD8+ Expression				
Cell Line	Donor	Culturing Antigen	% CD4+	% CD8+
222-BA11	1	GMA	99	0
165-B5G	3	GMA	99.1	0.7
165-C4G	3	GMA	99.8	
165-C5G	3	GMA	99.9	
165-D8G	3	GMA	97.8	1.1
165-E7G	3	GMA	99.8	
165-E9G	3	GMA	99.8	
165-F10G	3	GMA	99.7	
165-F5G	3	GMA	97.5	1.5
165-F8G	3	GMA	99.6	
165-H11G	3	GMA	99.9	
222-2D8	1	COP	99.8	
222-2F12	1	COP	99.2	
165-B6C	3	COP	99.4	
165-B10C	3	COP	99.4	
165-C4C	3	COP	99.5	
165-C7C	3	COP	98.6	
165-D3C	3	COP	97.7	5.4
165-D11C	3	COP	99.8	
165-E3C	3	COP	99.4	
165-F3C	3	COP	99.4	
165-F6C	3	COP	97.8	0.9
205-1C4	4	COP	98	
205-1F4	4	COP	97.8	
205-1H5	4	COP	95.8	
205-1H7	4	COP	98.6	0
205-1H11	4	COP	96.4	

Example V. GA-Specific Human T-Cell Line Panel Assay—Comparison of Nine GA Test Lots to Copaxone

Proliferation assays, using the panel of six GA-specific long-term human T-cell lines listed in Table 77, were carried out to compare nine GA test lots, GMA/009/14 (GA Lot 009), GMA/010/14 (GA Lot 010), GMA/011/14 (GA Lot 011), GMA/012/14 (GA Lot 012), GMA/013/14 (GA Lot 013), GMA/014/14 (GA Lot 014), GA Lot 016, GMA/017/14 (GA Lot 017), GMA/018/14 (GA Lot 018), and GMA/070/14 (GA Lot 070), manufactured using standard methods, to a Copaxone reference lot.

TABLE 77

Assay Panel GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines							
T-Cell Line	Donor MHC Class II	Culturing Antigen	MHC Restriction	CD4/CD8 Expression	GA-Specificity Maintained (Restimulations)	Noncanon. Peptide Reactivity	Noncanon. Peptide Non- Reactivity
222-2D8	*04:01, *07:01	COP	DR 4	CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁻	≥8		
222-2F12	*04:01, *07:01	COP	DR 4	CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁻	≥8	GL 14	GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111
165-F3C	*15, *11	COP	DR 11	CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁻	≥8	Peptide 026 GL 14 LT 11	GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111

TABLE 77-continued

Assay Panel GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines							
T-Cell Line	Donor MHC Class II	Culturing Antigen	MHC Restriction	CD4/CD8 Expression	GA-Specificity Maintained (Restimulations)	Noncanon. Peptide Reactivity	Noncanon. Peptide Non-Reactivity
165-F6C	*15, *11	COP	DR 15	CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁻	≥8	Peptide 026 GL 14	GT 11 GT 41S GA 64 GT 11 GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111 LT 11 GT 11 GT 41S GA64
205-1C4	*07, *13	COP		CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁻	≥8	Peptide 026	GLT 631 GAT 631
205-1F4	*07, *13	COP	DR 13	CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁻	≥8	LT 11	GLT 631 GAT 631 GAT 111 GL 14 GT 41S GA 64

Each T-cell line was restimulated using methods described above, using five concentrations of the reference antigen (0.5, 1, 2, 2.5, and 5 µg/ml Copaxone), the same five concentrations of test antigen (the nine GA test lots), and a no antigen control, in the presence of 5×10⁴ mitomycin-treated autologous B-LCL. Proliferation was measured by ATP assay after 4 days of incubation with antigen, using methods described previously. The results are shown in Tables 78-87.

The percentages in the last column of each table were calculated as follows:

Proliferation response to test antigen minus proliferation response to control (no antigen) ÷ proliferation response to reference antigen minus proliferation response to control (no antigen)

TABLE 78

Stimulation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines with GA Lot 009 - ATP Proliferation Assay					
222-2D8					
Dose	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
0.5	5,873	928	6,520	467	136.0%
1	14,017	3,561	15,533	1,280	115.2%
2	90,328	20,393	104,628	7,566	116.6%
2.5	129,878	3,893	142,861	6,649	110.3%
5	171,116	12,003	174,692	5,624	102.1%
Background (No Antigen) value: 4,017 +/- 441 222-2F12					
µg/mL	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
0.5	10,879	171	13,129	576	162.8%
1	27,042	508	24,268	2,645	86.0%
2	105,024	1,834	113,978	4,261	109.2%

TABLE 78-continued

2.5	115,241	1,764	115,441	7,433	100.2%
5	129,291	1,465	132,528	3,596	102.7%
Background (No Antigen) value: 7,297 +/- 910 165-F3C					
Dose	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
0.5	4,783	773	4,673	1,336	95.1%
1	22,290	2,463	16,447	3,682	70.4%
2	53,771	5,010	49,404	2,335	91.5%
2.5	54,539	2,237	51,336	1,503	93.8%
5	58,110	3,484	52,941	4,149	90.7%
Background (No Antigen) value: 2,555 +/- 186 165-F6C					
Dose	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
0.5	3,328	321	3,251	181	39.3%
1	4,620	594	4,618	455	99.8%
2	13,255	4,631	9,672	963	64.4%
2.5	18,726	6,563	16,212	4,933	83.8%
5	38,653	4,745	35,066	4,305	89.9%
Background (No Antigen) value: 3,202 +/- 327 205-1C4					
Dose	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
0.5	932	357	825	49	33.7%
1	2,481	146	1,829	335	61.9%
2	9,432	657	6,614	1,422	67.5%
2.5	13,744	1,733	12,582	4,369	91.0%
5	45,451	3,658	39,117	7,455	85.8%
Background (No Antigen) value: 770 +/- 62					

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TABLE 78-continued

205-1F4					
µg/mL	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
0.5	548	91	479	66	46.7%
1	1,906	653	1,815	712	93.9%
2	9,959	1,393	9,129	1,261	91.3%
2.5	13,589	1,245	12,785	1,362	93.9%
5	18,491	3,267	18,752	1,679	101.4%

Background (No Antigen) value: 419 +/- 4

The dose response curves for GA Lot 009 are shown in FIGS. 17A, 17B, 18A, 18B, 19A, and 19B. Therefore, using a variety of T cell lines with different characteristics, COP and GMA009 elicited comparable responses and thus were considered to be immunologically identical.

TABLE 79

Stimulation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines with GA Lot 010 - ATP Proliferation Assay					
222-2D8					
Dose µg/mL	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
0.5	4,255	505	5,049	722	190.4%
1	10,314	1,870	10,915	2,583	108.7%
2	78,457	15,207	78,823	6,965	100.5%
2.5	97,873	6,379	122,230	10,886	125.8%
5	144,399	8,605	149,682	16,251	103.7%

Background (No Antigen) value: 3,378 +/- 153
222-2F12

µg/mL	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
0.5	12,703	501	12,673	497	99.3%
1	23,391	2,618	21,487	1,792	87.3%
2	112,115	7,484	109,769	12,264	97.7%
2.5	120,306	5,905	124,373	1,295	103.6%
5	124,636	4,818	124,165	3,982	99.6%

Background (No Antigen) value: 8,395 +/- 464
165-F3C

Dose µg/mL	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
0.5	4,463	1,250	3,972	568	75.1%
1	21,816	6,712	17,145	2,862	75.8%
2	49,532	5,529	45,626	4,664	91.7%
2.5	49,651	1,323	52,096	4,000	105.2%
5	49,174	3,503	53,439	3,483	109.1%

Background (No Antigen) value: 2,493 +/- 192
165-F6C

µg/mL	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
0.5	3,280	222	3,339	344	122.6%
1	3,964	745	3,496	400	50.6%
2	11,309	3,969	7,475	1,069	53.8%
2.5	17,679	3,758	10,730	2,294	52.6%
5	44,855	2,714	38,352	5,451	84.5%

Background (No Antigen) value: 3,018 +/- 159

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TABLE 79-continued

205-1C4					
Dose µg/mL	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
0.5	1,161	172	978	121	29.5%
1	2,900	683	1,868	339	48.4%
2	11,911	1,293	6,957	1,479	55.0%
2.5	22,329	3,810	11,920	4,092	51.4%
5	44,721	3,924	40,858	2,367	91.2%

Background (No Antigen) value: 902 +/- 83
205-1F4

µg/mL	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
0.5	798	73	862	84	151.0%
1	5,066	1,752	3,707	1,629	69.1%
2	18,121	3,930	13,446	2,549	73.2%
2.5	21,921	2,364	18,853	1,841	85.6%
5	29,173	1,524	23,905	854	81.5%

Background (No Antigen) value: 672 +/- 68

TABLE 80

Stimulation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines with GA Lot 011 - ATP Proliferation Assay					
222-2D8					
Dose µg/mL	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
0.5	1,557	456	1,512	286	95.9%
1	8,703	1,362	8,397	1,693	96.3%
2	32,940	3,445	34,123	3,955	103.6%
2.5	48,525	8,931	51,422	5,676	106.0%
5	71,567	8,205	75,757	4,512	105.9%

Background (No Antigen) value: 461 +/- 76
222-2F12

µg/mL	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
0.5	2,110	681	1,618	225	55.2%
1	10,990	1,608	8,548	999	75.5%
2	57,764	3,942	40,708	7,498	69.9%
2.5	65,033	4,308	59,306	3,142	91.1%
5	73,060	2,058	74,006	2,646	101.3%

Background (No Antigen) value: 1,012 +/- 168
165-F3C

Dose µg/mL	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
0.5	20,493	3,108	15,553	2,464	68.0%
1	68,598	5,356	70,805	5,415	103.5%
2	100,809	9,587	110,379	7,763	110.0%
2.5	105,322	4,191	114,694	2,804	109.3%
5	102,499	3,416	110,289	5,200	108.0%

Background (No Antigen) value: 5,034 +/- 307
165-F6C

µg/mL	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
0.5	5,357	351	5,685	469	154.7%
1	6,511	874	6,820	283	117.6%

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TABLE 80-continued

	2	2.5	5		
	7,708	11,862	35,725	541	8,527
		2,882	5,659	414	127.8%
				11,399	93.5%
				3,807	103.7%
Background (No Antigen) value: 4,787 +/- 482 205-1C4					
Dose	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	009/COP
0.5	5,075	1,021	4,842	200	74.6%
1	17,052	4,570	10,681	3,096	50.6%
2	68,021	4,447	58,057	6,966	84.4%
2.5	78,633	4,450	79,010	4,431	100.5%
5	81,137	5,758	81,325	7,340	100.2%
Background (No Antigen) value: 4,161 +/- 347 205-1F4					
	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	009/COP
0.5	3,568	598	4,342	690	162.7%
1	69,032	22,687	69,419	12,433	100.6%
2	149,921	7,505	152,894	10,185	102.0%
2.5	163,087	9,462	168,342	4,837	103.3%
5	152,755	6,433	157,571	3,542	103.2%
Background (No Antigen) value: 2,334 +/- 162					

TABLE 81

Stimulation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines with GA Lot 012 - ATP Proliferation Assay					
222-2D8					
Dose	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	009/COP
0.5	1,067	60	1,101	122	105.4%
1	8,354	2,087	6,193	733	72.7%
2	36,821	4,297	31,068	6,184	84.2%
2.5	53,029	5,449	50,894	2,421	95.9%
5	81,271	5,745	82,775	4,069	101.9%
Background (No Antigen) value: 430 +/- 34 222-2F12					
	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	009/COP
0.5	1,893	188	1,469	216	55.1%
1	10,225	2,333	7,538	1,448	71.0%
2	40,220	1,419	32,024	3,241	79.1%
2.5	57,292	3,144	53,168	5,176	92.7%
5	68,039	1,978	69,258	1,701	101.8%
Background (No Antigen) value: 950 +/- 100 165-F3C					
Dose	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	009/COP
0.5	15,194	1,152	14,737	4,629	95.8%
1	67,378	4,756	58,886	6,743	86.5%
2	102,921	5,040	106,309	2,930	103.4%
2.5	110,400	4,921	114,473	6,296	103.8%
5	104,688	5,035	105,772	5,365	101.1%
Background (No Antigen) value: 4,283 +/- 251					

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TABLE 81-continued

165-F6C					
	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	009/COP
0.5	4,003	479	3,890	381	80.8%
1	4,700	323	4,462	400	81.5%
2	5,888	499	5,200	290	72.2%
2.5	6,324	849	5,967	1,013	87.7%
5	13,607	3,286	13,687	3,965	100.8%
Background (No Antigen) value: 3,414 +/- 278 205-1C4					
Dose	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	009/COP
0.5	6,392	771	5,887	803	79.7%
1	19,042	4,648	11,232	3,081	48.4%
2	82,263	9,522	78,506	8,350	95.2%
2.5	95,299	6,137	94,727	2,832	99.4%
5	93,952	5,481	98,785	4,142	105.4%
Background (No Antigen) value: 3,901 +/- 250 205-1F4					
	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	009/COP
0.5	3,257	321	3,945	628	166.8%
1	68,785	10,930	44,032	14,509	62.8%
2	139,390	7,392	146,170	3,179	104.9%
2.5	160,581	5,164	155,997	7,765	97.1%
5	155,605	6,639	150,329	6,076	96.6%
Background (No Antigen) value: 2,227 +/- 157					

TABLE 82

Stimulation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines with GA Lot 013 - ATP Proliferation Assay					
222-2D8					
Dose	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	009/COP
0.5	25,365	4,220	27,316	1,982	112.4%
1	77,981	4,058	99,345	4,984	131.2%
2	153,313	3,143	161,150	1,648	105.5%
2.5	168,388	4,098	170,296	5,988	101.2%
5	147,783	5,013	158,207	5,260	107.5%
Background (No Antigen) value: 9,575 +/- 465 222-2F12					
	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	009/COP
0.5	24,901	2,351	23,156	1,553	84.6%
1	55,453	7,018	66,725	4,436	126.9%
2	103,212	3,256	110,099	1,828	107.7%
2.5	108,843	4,486	111,414	3,588	102.7%
5	106,365	4,274	109,397	2,414	103.3%
Background (No Antigen) value: 13,595 +/- 616 165-F3C					
	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	009/COP
0.5	20,375	4,140	17,678	2,582	76.4%
1	54,977	6,036	48,036	9,773	84.9%
2	75,772	3,879	76,003	5,773	100.3%
2.5	71,148	8,060	76,871	5,841	109.2%
5	63,195	4,782	68,854	4,797	110.4%
Background (No Antigen) value: 8,941 +/- 494 165-F6C					
	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	009/COP
0.5	44,939	5,060	38,142	4,681	81.8%
1	66,323	6,482	58,969	7,116	87.5%
2	79,579	14,622	82,653	12,578	104.3%

TABLE 82-continued

Stimulation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines with GA Lot 013 - ATP Proliferation Assay					
Dose	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
2.5	76,333	11,683	81,175	6,255	107.1%
5	59,919	2,411	70,322	3,375	119.9%
Background (No Antigen) value: 7,671 +/- 612 205-1C4					
0.5	3,847	615	3,415	336	42.3%
1	7,480	929	6,177	430	70.3%
2	21,751	6,694	17,669	3,423	78.1%
2.5	24,737	3,120	29,260	3,679	120.9%
5	45,039	3,496	46,083	2,233	102.5%
Background (No Antigen) value: 3,098 +/- 267 205-1F4					
0.5	2,220	198	2,196	168	84.5%
1	11,015	1,628	9,630	1,309	84.5%
2	39,375	2,106	38,187	5,098	96.8%
2.5	42,534	1,314	37,818	2,326	88.3%
5	38,810	1,569	39,028	2,977	100.6%
Background (No Antigen) value: 2,063 +/- 134					

TABLE 83

Stimulation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines with GA Lot 014 - ATP Proliferation Assay					
Dose	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
222-2D8					
0.5	17,943	2,305	18,146	1,407	102.1%
1	49,878	1,107	75,336	10,941	161.0%
2	138,669	4,438	137,785	2,730	99.3%
2.5	148,889	5,061	145,978	4,334	97.9%
5	141,114	4,171	149,762	2,305	106.5%
Background (No Antigen) value: 8,118 +/- 377 222-2F12					
0.5	25,481	2,172	20,573	940	58.9%
1	58,460	4,482	70,075	5,596	125.9%
2	106,340	2,628	106,563	2,741	100.2%
2.5	109,948	1,984	112,155	2,215	102.3%
5	104,449	3,162	108,272	4,634	104.2%
Background (No Antigen) value: 13,533 +/- 630 165-F3C					
0.5	21,955	4,311	19,689	3,711	83.1%
1	56,707	4,625	54,835	10,988	96.1%
2	78,456	6,403	82,864	4,558	106.3%
2.5	76,247	7,609	83,752	4,254	111.1%
5	76,428	6,804	83,080	5,529	109.8%
Background (No Antigen) value: 8,584 +/- 523 165-F6C					
0.5	43,850	3,708	41,448	3,670	93.3%
1	70,054	7,287	64,182	5,576	90.5%
2	87,633	9,863	88,354	5,734	100.9%
2.5	86,427	4,647	87,136	9,302	100.9%
5	71,493	8,356	75,027	3,629	105.6%
Background (No Antigen) value: 8,054 +/- 426 205-1C4					
0.5	2,414	259	2,054	112	-3.5%
1	4,570	831	4,101	901	81.3%
2	11,006	253	9,628	1,032	84.6%

TABLE 83-continued

Stimulation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines with GA Lot 014 - ATP Proliferation Assay					
Dose	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
205-1F4					
2.5	15,584	1,789	14,199	1,978	89.8%
5	32,966	2,194	30,063	3,957	90.6%
Background (No Antigen) value: 2,067 +/- 117 205-1F4					
0.5	1,164	67	1,250	138	45.6%
1	4,500	976	6,012	1,120	147.6%
2	16,304	1,271	15,354	1,092	93.7%
2.5	20,256	1,947	20,671	2,045	102.2%
5	21,762	2,639	19,090	1,673	86.9%
Background (No Antigen) value: 1,323 +/- 95					

TABLE 84

Stimulation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines with GA Lot 016 - ATP Proliferation Assay					
Dose	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
222-2D8					
0.5	31,023	5,756	31,816	10,004	102.8%
1	95,723	17,899	96,463	10,112	100.8%
2	115,013	22,227	117,909	23,892	102.6%
2.5	104,841	15,044	108,050	15,244	103.1%
5	87,827	5,622	91,643	5,449	104.5%
Background (No Antigen) value: 4,044 +/- 280 222-2F12					
0.5	41,489	10,690	37,371	4,627	88.8%
1	83,701	11,958	79,918	13,963	95.2%
2	92,174	9,955	92,618	12,040	100.5%
2.5	86,569	9,297	85,640	13,917	98.9%
5	71,287	5,525	70,707	2,740	99.1%
Background (No Antigen) value: 4,810 +/- 497 165-F3C					
0.5	78,891	4,035	80,754	4,671	102.5%
1	89,826	6,773	90,449	5,890	100.7%
2	84,724	6,869	86,489	4,049	102.2%
2.5	87,108	4,468	87,222	4,785	100.1%
5	72,178	2,119	74,019	1,948	102.8%
Background (No Antigen) value: 5,663 +/- 452 165-F6C					
0.5	6,258	781	6,729	616	115.5%
1	13,893	2,128	13,854	2,672	99.6%
2	20,516	1,860	19,304	3,305	93.0%
2.5	22,094	3,625	24,113	2,613	110.7%
5	20,991	2,302	21,941	1,849	105.3%
Background (No Antigen) value: 3,218 +/- 368 205-1C4					
0.5	12,176	1,890	9,295	377	51.8%
1	30,953	3,200	21,346	1,865	61.2%
2	64,477	3,039	57,946	3,563	88.8%
2.5	62,634	2,931	63,316	1,320	101.2%
5	63,770	2,019	66,859	4,931	105.4%
Background (No Antigen) value: 6,197 +/- 373 205-1F4					
0.5	10,197	1,212	9,640	1,510	90.9%
1	43,418	2,404	40,835	5,758	93.4%
2	61,785	4,871	61,704	2,824	99.9%

TABLE 84-continued

Stimulation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines with GA Lot 016 - ATP Proliferation Assay					
Dose	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	009/COP
2.5	60,599	2,929	64,556	6,341	107.0%
5	50,562	2,481	51,692	3,820	102.4%
Background (No Antigen) value: 4044 +/- 280					

TABLE 85

Stimulation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines with GA Lot 017 - ATP Proliferation Assay					
Dose	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	009/COP
222-2D8					
0.5	28,793	4,832	30,374	6,186	106.0%
1	95,026	17,365	98,267	9,070	103.5%
2	111,486	22,040	114,291	18,273	102.6%
2.5	100,939	19,984	109,576	13,575	108.8%
5	88,131	7,657	94,293	8,005	107.2%
Background (No Antigen) value: 2,514 +/- 261					
222-2F12					
0.5	35,563	3,834	32,747	9,281	90.5%
1	88,820	7,709	85,453	7,026	95.9%
2	96,806	11,199	97,289	10,505	100.5%
2.5	89,833	8,398	93,615	9,801	104.5%
5	80,896	7,523	80,191	6,788	99.1%
Background (No Antigen) value: 5,780 +/- 790					
165-F3C					
0.5	82,850	5,942	79,417	4,445	95.5%
1	90,234	9,300	88,309	7,755	97.7%
2	89,229	8,897	89,200	6,741	100.0%
2.5	88,674	4,502	88,597	6,532	99.9%
5	76,581	2,992	77,791	2,298	101.7%
Background (No Antigen) value: 5,797 +/- 342					
165-F6C					
0.5	5,612	741	5,862	681	109.7%
1	13,330	826	13,964	2,477	106.2%
2	18,159	3,332	20,619	3,110	116.3%
2.5	25,240	5,226	23,195	3,489	90.8%
5	22,362	2,114	25,175	2,992	114.6%
Background (No Antigen) value: 3,036 +/- 293					
205-1C4					
0.5	11,301	1,328	9,729	875	64.3%
1	37,118	3,918	21,686	3,554	48.9%
2	60,447	3,187	50,742	3,003	81.9%
2.5	62,925	2,714	59,712	3,709	94.3%
5	61,292	2,550	57,744	3,702	93.5%
Background (No Antigen) value: 6,903 +/- 247					
205-1F4					
0.5	13,053	396	8,506	687	46.4%
1	50,782	4,550	44,749	3,160	86.9%
2	66,285	2,472	66,789	2,684	100.8%
2.5	63,369	3,794	64,778	1,527	102.4%
5	49,594	1,977	53,923	2,566	109.6%
Background (No Antigen) value: 4,569 +/- 255					

TABLE 86

Stimulation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines with GA Lot 018 - ATP Proliferation Assay						
Dose	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)			
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	009/COP	
222-2D8						
0.5	14,204	2,736	11,322	1,737	76.8%	5
1	67,434	14,868	64,839	8,011	96.0%	
2	107,488	16,353	104,372	18,590	97.1%	
2.5	112,971	13,658	107,559	10,793	95.1%	
5	99,766	3,400	90,302	10,854	90.3%	
Background (No Antigen) value: 1,783 +/- 137						
222-2F12						
0.5	25,388	2,983	16,736	2,458	60.6%	15
1	87,334	7,524	82,511	4,558	94.3%	
2	97,914	7,734	100,294	7,977	102.5%	
2.5	104,480	4,494	99,857	6,994	95.4%	
5	91,459	1,768	91,294	4,298	99.8%	
Background (No Antigen) value: 3,407 +/- 606						
165-F3C						
0.5	64,525	4,267	66,703	4,081	103.6%	
1	73,751	6,341	74,075	5,365	100.5%	
2	67,506	5,930	69,322	3,309	102.9%	
2.5	71,144	4,118	71,388	4,041	100.4%	25
5	58,956	2,151	60,672	2,182	103.2%	
Background (No Antigen) value: 4,528 +/- 363						
165-F6C						
0.5	10,706	1,170	11,538	1,050	115.4%	
1	23,394	3,828	23,349	5,054	99.8%	30
2	33,747	2,967	32,298	6,088	94.9%	
2.5	37,094	6,123	38,969	1,913	105.9%	
5	34,012	3,756	35,774	4,039	106.1%	
Background (No Antigen) value: 5,292 +/- 646						
205-1C4						
0.5	9,318	1,557	7,944	1,226	71.4%	35
1	15,538	872	16,767	1,979	111.1%	
2	32,955	5,076	33,706	6,896	102.6%	
2.5	38,475	2,726	31,322	5,682	78.9%	
5	37,495	4,063	34,474	3,594	90.8%	
Background (No Antigen) value: 4,516 +/- 285						
205-1F4						
0.5	97,968	8,249	97,744	5,919	99.8%	
1	127,580	16,207	123,254	12,623	96.5%	
2	132,098	14,469	129,142	16,175	97.7%	
2.5	120,168	5,213	116,750	17,156	97.1%	45
5	80,689	3,329	75,277	2,801	92.9%	
Background (No Antigen) value: 4,300 +/- 438						

TABLE 87

Stimulation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines with GA Lot 070 - ATP Proliferation Assay						
Dose	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)			
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	009/COP	
222-2D8						
0.5	11,842	1,576	8,720	1,175	68.8%	55
1	69,696	7,696	54,975	6,608	78.3%	
2	109,375	10,010	107,963	12,438	98.7%	
2.5	113,924	10,927	107,193	11,487	94.0%	
5	110,672	4,065	100,564	7,354	90.7%	
Background (No Antigen) value: 1,846 +/- 262						
222-2F12						
0.5	25,260	7,567	13,483	512	42.8%	65
1	87,397	7,948	74,532	8,208	84.4%	

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TABLE 87-continued

Stimulation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines with GA Lot 070 - ATP Proliferation Assay					
Dose µg/mL	COP (Reference)		009 (Test)		009/COP
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
2	101,740	13,208	98,756	12,703	96.9%
2.5	98,368	6,874	96,695	6,339	98.2%
5	85,490	2,250	84,329	3,489	98.6%
Background (No Antigen) value: 4,680 +/- 322 165-F3C					
0.5	69,624	5,387	67,045	3,968	96.0%
1	74,498	8,247	73,087	6,776	98.0%
2	75,820	8,024	75,066	6,222	98.9%
2.5	75,347	4,056	75,150	6,037	99.7%
5	62,262	2,789	62,866	2,399	101.1%
Background (No Antigen) value: 4,864 +/- 274 165-F6C					
0.5	9,191	1,241	9,584	1,087	109.8%
1	21,591	1,344	24,186	2,552	115.8%
2	31,427	4,009	35,297	2,101	114.8%
2.5	43,097	4,356	38,878	4,273	88.9%
5	34,995	3,786	39,286	4,699	114.4%
Background (No Antigen) value: 5,198 +/- 497 205-1C4					
0.5	11,016	748	10,031	362	84.6%
1	15,555	1,750	17,283	1,782	115.8%
2	31,330	5,756	34,642	2,703	112.4%
2.5	37,734	7,687	37,583	6,091	99.5%
5	35,506	2,472	37,185	3,205	105.4%
Background (No Antigen) value: 4,643 +/- 294 205-1F4					
0.5	92,174	13,223	90,344	9,200	97.9%
1	118,103	11,828	122,053	13,761	103.5%
2	124,021	12,956	123,294	15,746	99.4%
2.5	114,498	12,591	111,085	15,009	96.9%
5	79,373	5,584	79,935	7,122	100.7%
Background (No Antigen) value: 3,664 +/- 330					

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Example VI. GA-Specific Human T-Cell Line Panel
Assay—Comparison of Altered GA Lots to
Copaxone

5 The panel of six GA-specific human T-cell lines listed in Table 78 above was used to test the immunological identity of altered GA lots to Copaxone.

Manufacture of Altered GA Lots

10 Each of nine altered GA lots was manufactured using an altered mole fraction of one or more N-carboxy anhydrides (NCAs) used to charge the polymerization, and with an altered concentration of DEA (ranging from 0.01% to 0.1%) used to initiate the polymerization reaction. In other respects, all the lots were prepared using standard processes. A summary of the conditions used to prepare these lots is provided in Table 88.

TABLE 88

Altered Initiator Concentration/N-Carboxy Anhydride (NCA) Mole Fraction Negative Control Lots; Summary of Manufacturing Process Conditions									
Sample	Stage 1								
	NCA Moles Added in Charge				DEA	NCA Mole Fraction in Cage			
	A	E	K	Y	Conc	A	E	K	Y
NC-1 (056F)	Per control process				0.05	0.449	0.137	0.321	0.093
NC-2 (051F)	+	+	-	+	0.1	0.403	0.185	0.288	0.125
NC-3 (053F)	+	+	+	+	0.1	0.449	0.137	0.321	0.093
NC-4 (054F)	+	+	-	-	0.01	0.464	0.142	0.331	0.064
NC-5 (055F)	+	-	-	+	0.01	0.530	0.108	0.252	0.109
NC-6 (057F)	-	+	-	-	0.01	0.420	0.193	0.300	0.087
NC-7 (058F)	-	-	+	+	0.01	0.372	0.114	0.399	0.115
NC-8 (059F)	+	-	-	-	0.1	0.550	0.112	0.262	0.076
NC-9 (060F)	-	-	+	-	0.1	0.387	0.118	0.414	0.080

35 (+) Denotes NCA moles increased by 20% relative to control;
(-) Denotes NCA moles decreased by 20% relative to control.

40 Molecular weight and amino acid ratios for the negative control lots and the specification ranges for each parameter, are shown in Table 89. The cells containing bold text indicate values outside of GA specification ranges, shown at the top of each column.

Table 89. Altered Initiator Concentration/NCA Mole Fraction Negative Control Lots; Molecular Weight and Amino Acid Composition Data

Sample	Molecular Weight	Amino Acid Composition
--------	------------------	------------------------

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	Mn (4700- 7500)	Mw (7000- 10300)	Mp (5000- 9000)	PDI (1.1- 1.7)	E (0.127- 0.155)	A (0.385- 0.471)	Y (0.080- 0.106)	K (0.303- 0.371)
NC-1 (056F)	7311	9435	8214	1.29	0.133	0.439	0.098	0.330
NC-2 (051F)	7055	9073	7703	1.29	0.139	0.433	0.097	0.331
NC-3 (053F)	7226	9310	8434	1.29	0.139	0.429	0.097	0.335
NC-4 (054F)	8034	10037	8951	1.25	0.147	0.444	0.068	0.341
NC-5 (055F)	6630	9383	7211	1.42	0.104	0.513	0.118	0.265
NC-6 (057F)	7207	9026	7709	1.25	0.193	0.406	0.091	0.309
NC-7 (058F)	8621	11834	9956	1.37	0.109	0.359	0.122	0.411
NC-8 (059F)	6735	8826	7563	1.31	0.117	0.535	0.081	0.278
NC-9 (060F)	10381	13333	12228	1.28	0.113	0.376	0.086	0.426

Initiator concentration and NCA mole fraction conditions can affect the initiation of polymerization and chain propagation. Significant differences between the negative lots and control were shown by total DEA analysis, DEA/COOH analysis, adduct analysis, peptide mapping, NTS (Edman), and intact HPLC (data not shown).

Comparison of Copaxone and Negative GA Lots Using a Panel of GA-Specific T-Cell Lines

Proliferation assays using the panel of six GA-specific T-cell lines (Table 77) were carried out, to compare negative GA lots 051F, 054F, 055F, 057F, 058F, 059F, and 060F (test lots), to Copaxone (reference lot). Each cell line was restimulated using 5 concentrations of reference antigen (Copaxone) and test antigen (the negative GA lots), including a no antigen control (in the presence of 5×10^4 mitomycin-treated autologous B-LCL). Proliferation was measured by ATP assay after 4 days of incubation with antigen, using methods described previously. The results are shown in Tables 90-96.

The percentages in the last column of each table were calculated as follows:

Proliferation response to test antigen minus proliferation response to control (no antigen) + proliferation response to reference antigen minus proliferation response to control (no antigen).

TABLE 90

Proliferation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines Stimulated with Altered GA Lot NC-2 (051F)					
GA conc.	COP (Reference)		051F (Test)		051F/COP
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
222-2D8					
0	555	78	555	78	
0.5	2,523	717	2,455	398	97%
1	11,178	1,463	8,192	1,850	72%
2	45,028	4,147	38,828	5,943	86%
2.5	66,202	9,918	60,869	5,492	92%
5	117,638	11,070	114,522	2,997	97%
222-2F12					
0	1,712	263	1,712	263	
0.5	4,396	844	2,958	553	46%
1	11,426	1,126	7,692	1,354	62%
2	75,298	9,861	20,827	3,809	26%
2.5	142,360	19,820	62,617	6,424	43%
5	189,730	12,428	186,767	21,203	98%
165-F3C					
0	2,475	162	2,475	162	
0.5	4,299	483	3,459	75	54%
1	7,765	1,004	5,386	312	55%
2	27,428	2,286	16,581	1,247	57%
2.5	33,740	5,955	26,095	3,248	76%
5	38,127	4,705	37,496	2,126	98%
165-F6C					
0	2,578	274	2,578	274	
0.5	3,678	360	3,359	253	71%
1	8,745	1,126	6,068	702	57%
2	36,485	5,750	16,976	2,047	42%
2.5	53,250	4,188	34,572	4,212	63%
5	56,466	4,402	67,326	4,561	120%
205-1C4					
0	5,935	390	5,935	390	
0.5	12,962	2,258	13,252	647	104%
1	67,399	14,359	48,834	12,622	70%
2	120,159	4,117	133,578	4,943	112%
2.5	121,868	5,875	145,780	6,121	121%
5	107,018	3,031	122,986	1,879	116%

TABLE 90-continued

Proliferation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines Stimulated with Altered GA Lot NC-2 (051F)					
GA conc.	COP (Reference)		051F (Test)		051F/COP
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
205-1F4					
0	2,707	176	2,707	176	
0.5	2,328	209	2,425	127	74%
1	4,969	750	2,890	188	8%
2	18,430	2,806	13,696	1,643	70%
2.5	20,113	3,771	21,850	823	110%
5	24,016	1,692	29,856	4,451	127%

TABLE 91

Proliferation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines Stimulated with Altered GA Lot NC-4 (054F)					
GA conc.	COP (Reference)		054F (Test)		054F/COP
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	
222-2D8					
0	238	37	238	37	
0.5	275	79	287	71	133%
1	1,244	191	1,346	160	110%
2	10,074	1,282	6,498	1,612	64%
2.5	16,451	3,700	18,859	3,729	115%
5	37,005	6,547	37,433	5,442	101%
222-2F12					
0	312	59	312	59	
0.5	239	27	225	63	119.9%
1	780	232	412	34	21.3%
2	10,284	2,467	9,652	1,065	93.7%
2.5	28,607	5,246	32,495	10,353	113.7%
5	71,541	2,085	74,514	4,545	104.2%
165-F3C					
0	2,402	236	2,402	236	
0.5	5,684	295	4,020	666	49%
1	10,841	1,105	7,003	1,072	55%
2	29,175	3,938	21,460	3,935	71%
2.5	33,073	1,602	32,409	3,192	98%
5	34,862	3,362	33,339	1,875	95%
165-F6C					
0	2,358	140	2,358	140	
0.5	3,499	200	2,783	282	37%
1	7,910	1,486	5,242	603	52%
2	30,602	3,805	16,776	1,344	51%
2.5	41,112	4,609	30,869	3,046	74%
5	56,465	4,233	43,141	2,771	75%
205-1C4					
0	5,764	385	5,764	385	
0.5	12,143	1,393	6,552	304	12%
1	65,518	13,711	10,840	744	8%
2	119,307	6,285	45,562	5,558	35%
2.5	120,551	2,673	76,503	10,228	62%
5	109,154	5,613	96,264	3,687	88%
205-1F4					
0	2,708	137	2,708	137	47%
0.5	2,535	171	2,626	151	-3%
1	3,922	508	2,677	102	36%
2	14,322	1,834	6,927	1,231	42%
2.5	20,059	1,764	9,949	2,560	68%
5	20,471	1,465	14,846	2,149	47%

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TABLE 92

Proliferation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines Stimulated with Altered GA Lot NC-5 (055F)					
GA conc.	COP (Reference)		055F (Test)		
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	055F/COP
222-2D8					
0	477	36	477	36	
0.5	715	56	811	120	140%
1	3,526	887	2,898	567	79%
2	34,786	4,545	27,832	5,823	80%
2.5	46,255	3,991	44,882	3,616	97%
5	70,248	3,206	68,952	7,184	98%
222-2F12					
0	546	71	546	71	
0.5	468	81	514	75	40%
1	1,847	261	1,324	156	60%
2	19,966	5,933	12,673	1,900	62%
2.5	41,329	7,049	36,730	5,904	89%
5	76,781	6,073	81,376	2,755	106%
165-F3C					
0	3,135	247	3,135	247	
0.5	8,095	3,117	7,582	1,085	90%
1	22,164	3,232	26,044	7,638	120%
2	86,801	11,964	83,923	7,426	97%
2.5	94,830	7,778	91,725	7,214	97%
5	97,824	8,015	94,559	6,454	97%
165-F6C					
0	2,820	418	2,820	418	
0.5	2,706	333	2,936	422	-101%
1	4,067	516	3,838	381	82%
2	12,513	1,539	8,417	1,280	58%
2.5	21,520	4,146	19,798	4,538	91%
5	42,493	4,988	43,546	2,744	103%
205-1C4					
0	1,333	175	1,333	175	
0.5	1,904	302	3,108	731	311%
1	6,495	1,747	7,415	1,243	118%
2	31,541	7,693	63,584	4,740	206%
2.5	50,442	4,147	73,823	1,646	148%
5	52,458	1,923	68,206	3,022	131%
205-1F4					
0	570	38	570	38	
0.5	598	96	778	154	725%
1	3,332	2,411	2,753	433	79%
2	22,705	4,347	23,727	5,988	105%
2.5	30,794	2,666	33,707	6,660	110%
5	37,796	3,159	47,090	4,703	125%

TABLE 93

Proliferation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines Stimulated with Altered GA Lot NC-6 (057F)					
GA conc.	COP (Reference)		057F (Test)		
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	057F/COP
222-2D8					
0	549	72	549	72	
0.5	926	165	602	129	14%
1	7,205	1,741	1,727	224	18%
2	34,638	2,838	17,730	4,240	50%
2.5	41,414	3,718	35,392	4,651	85%
5	63,294	7,114	60,764	3,004	96%
222-2F12					
0	532	104	532	104	
0.5	607	90	455	51	-103%

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TABLE 93-continued

Proliferation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines Stimulated with Altered GA Lot NC-6 (057F)					
GA conc.	COP (Reference)		057F (Test)		
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	057F/COP
165-F3C					
1	2,975	604	612	112	3%
2	36,232	6,852	5,370	558	14%
2.5	60,048	10,334	13,749	2,566	22%
5	86,151	1,958	70,458	6,145	82%
165-F6C					
0	2,935	205	2,935	205	
0.5	6,874	617	4,929	362	51%
1	18,867	2,046	8,433	2,404	35%
2	80,910	8,861	15,686	2,071	16%
2.5	90,295	6,532	29,419	3,540	30%
5	88,856	2,768	69,152	7,060	77%
205-1C4					
0	2,215	179	2,215	179	
0.5	2,827	402	2,898	148	112%
1	4,119	484	3,129	269	48%
2	20,236	4,873	5,078	204	16%
2.5	33,695	5,758	5,511	661	10%
5	41,233	4,060	18,802	3,139	43%
205-1F4					
0	404	78	404	78	
0.5	444	76	436	37	80%
1	2,060	761	424	24	1%
2	13,054	3,462	3,625	1,460	25%
2.5	15,008	3,523	11,620	5,543	77%
5	26,457	3,990	22,288	7,335	84%

TABLE 94

Proliferation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines Stimulated with Altered GA Lot NC-7 (058F)					
GA conc.	COP (Reference)		058F (Test)		
µg/mL	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	058F/COP
222-2D8					
0	1,609	201	1,609	201	
0.5	27,735	6,744	11,584	3,964	38%
1	95,926	17,011	77,810	15,598	81%
2	125,126	12,315	115,411	15,617	92%
2.5	148,061	15,380	117,194	3,794	79%
5	152,649	3,418	121,044	16,413	79%
222-2F12					
0	1,952	208	1,952	208	
0.5	7,427	1,218	6,124	645	118%
1	50,426	5,994	46,619	9,555	99%
2	138,876	8,988	133,258	8,184	115%
2.5	138,757	3,210	141,639	2,482	104%
5	154,068	6,261	142,470	5,726	105%
165-F3C					
0	1,292	112	1,292	112	
0.5	3,169	486	4,223	264	156%
1	8,378	955	8,805	1,027	106%
2	31,536	8,165	26,984	3,809	85%
2.5	33,777	3,717	30,925	5,419	91%
5	38,783	3,851	34,122	1,373	88%

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TABLE 94-continued

Proliferation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines Stimulated with Altered GA Lot NC-7 (058F)					
GA conc.	COP (Reference)		058F (Test)		
$\mu\text{g/mL}$	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	058F/COP
165-F6C					
0	803	803	154	154	
0.5	1,035	2,504	153	533	733%
1	2,825	12,943	457	3,070	600%
2	14,164	40,675	2,959	11,470	298%
2.5	26,862	54,895	2,679	5,730	208%
5	36,303	47,985	4,022	4,391	133%
205-1C4					
0	8,068	328	8,068	328	
0.5	14,583	1,835	17,074	3,008	138%
1	26,878	4,458	42,746	7,114	184%
2	148,531	16,218	158,272	9,359	107%
2.5	156,331	23,982	151,305	11,863	97%
5	148,116	12,905	123,960	9,327	83%
205-1F4					
0	5,347	519	5,347	519	
0.5	7,657	837	7,569	928	96%
1	17,074	2,403	17,741	2,509	106%
2	55,155	5,678	54,330	13,960	98%
2.5	64,071	11,199	67,967	14,024	107%
5	69,484	6,674	64,750	5,589	93%

TABLE 95

Proliferation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines Stimulated with Altered GA Lot NC-8 (059F)					
GA conc.	COP (Reference)		059F (Test)		
$\mu\text{g/mL}$	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	059F/COP
222-2D8					
0	1,443	91	1,443	91	
0.5	13,958	4,236	24,260	3,408	182%
1	87,807	9,513	96,343	8,132	110%
2	142,231	12,632	154,705	6,717	109%
2.5	140,804	12,189	149,503	10,927	106%
5	147,182	15,768	145,847	9,712	99%
222-2F12					
0	1,353	191	1,353	191	
0.5	3,580	562	3,990	604	118%
1	42,304	6,772	42,076	2,732	99%
2	108,046	9,855	123,646	4,582	115%
2.5	115,182	6,255	119,534	5,610	104%
5	123,169	9,352	129,351	8,023	105%
165-F3C					
0	1,248	199	1,248	199	
0.5	3,154	233	3,241	662	105%
1	9,050	1,350	7,412	2,107	79%
2	27,693	1,889	25,320	8,018	91%
2.5	28,018	5,559	26,608	4,862	95%
5	32,151	1,963	33,907	1,902	106%
165-F6C					
0	658	78	658	78	
0.5	863	126	808	185	73%
1	1,838	209	1,088	258	36%
2	8,163	1,400	2,593	916	26%
2.5	11,665	830	6,961	1,236	57%
5	30,422	3,878	19,251	4,424	62%
205-1C4					
0	7,851	404	7,851	404	
0.5	13,267	865	10,922	619	57%

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TABLE 95-continued

Proliferation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines Stimulated with Altered GA Lot NC-8 (059F)					
GA conc.	COP (Reference)		059F (Test)		
$\mu\text{g/mL}$	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	059F/COP
205-1F4					
1	26,848	4,312	16,622	2,503	46%
2	142,528	17,311	65,015	15,448	42%
2.5	159,785	11,573	120,442	31,287	74%
5	171,452	6,507	167,530	2,995	98%
205-1C4					
0	5,118	384	5,118	384	
0.5	6,984	357	6,442	644	71%
1	15,174	2,862	11,253	1,455	61%
2	46,598	6,377	32,522	6,841	66%
2.5	51,372	8,818	46,936	6,968	90%
5	61,252	3,086	62,607	8,096	102%

TABLE 96

Proliferation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines Stimulated with Altered GA Lot NC-9 (060F)					
GA conc.	COP (Reference)		060F (Test)		
$\mu\text{g/mL}$	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	060F/COP
222-2D8					
0	1,470	126	1,470	126	
0.5	2,785	401	1,838	251	28%
1	28,970	2,992	6,093	1,608	17%
2	76,089	9,113	52,562	7,512	68%
2.5	90,666	4,198	82,771	6,024	91%
5	99,491	7,485	91,463	4,473	92%
222-2F12					
0	1,616	1,616	160	160	
0.5	2,404	2,707	541	326	139%
1	11,359	8,807	4,259	1,616	74%
2	78,880	70,354	6,266	8,423	89%
2.5	95,825	104,397	4,400	8,044	109%
5	107,930	104,946	4,915	6,586	97%
165-F3C					
0	1,428	129	1,428	129	
0.5	2,577	212	2,174	223	65%
1	5,743	178	5,188	379	87%
2	16,415	1,314	15,903	1,645	97%
2.5	20,446	1,413	24,511	3,124	121%
5	32,600	2,124	33,905	3,546	104%
165-F6C					
0	1,831	149	1,831	149	
0.5	2,228	389	2,449	219	155%
1	4,270	486	5,413	717	147%
2	15,430	2,875	26,433	4,456	181%
2.5	28,942	3,101	46,334	3,480	164%
5	45,836	2,157	47,301	2,765	103%
205-1C4					
0	8,028	680	8,028	680	
0.5	11,790	1,061	10,768	629	73%
1	26,004	2,141	15,367	1,352	41%
2	102,672	11,452	65,511	8,168	61%
2.5	124,300	17,322	110,976	4,372	89%
5	129,908	3,973	117,103	9,212	89%
205-1F4					
0	6,912	628	6,912	628	
0.5	8,158	255	7,907	658	80%
1	17,491	3,649	11,531	931	44%
2	51,613	9,037	49,567	6,068	95%

TABLE 96-continued

Proliferation of Assay Panel T-Cell Lines Stimulated with Altered GA Lot NC-9 (060F)					
GA conc.	COP (Reference)		060F (Test)		
$\mu\text{g/mL}$	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	060F/COP
2.5	60,244	3,025	51,070	5,174	83%
5	54,345	7,884	41,670	3,255	73%

Example VII. Determination of Immunological Identity Using a Panel of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines

An assay panel of clonal GA-specific human T-cell lines, representing a range of MHC restrictions and non-canonical peptide reactivities, is selected and used to determine the immunological identity of GA preparations. All cell lines are tested in triplicate samples for reactivity to 1, 3, and 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of each of a test preparation of GA and Copaxone (as a reference standard), including a no antigen control and an MBP control (all in the presence of 2×10^5 mitomycin-treated autologous B-LCL/mL) by ATP proliferation assay. For each cell line, the mean RLU at each concentration of the test preparation of GA is calculated and compared with the corresponding mean RLU at each concentration of the GA reference standard using the formula:

$$\frac{(\text{GA-elicited response to test antigen minus the same response to control})}{(\text{GA-elicited response to reference antigen minus response to control})}$$

Immunological identity of the test preparation of GA and the GA reference standard is determined when this formula gives a relative value of 0.80 to 1.20 (80% to 120%) at a given GA concentration. Thus, the test and reference standard GA preparations are determined to be immunologically identical based on a single reference, single dose analysis.

The mean RLU are further plotted by GA concentration to obtain a dose-response curve and the slopes of the GA test and reference standard curves compared. The test preparation of GA and the GA reference standard are confirmed as immunologically identical based on a single-reference lot dose response curve analysis.

Example VIII. Determination of Immunological Identity Using a Panel of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines: Multiple Reference Dose-Response Curve Analysis

An assay panel of clonal GA-specific human T-cell lines, representing a range of MHC restrictions and non-canonical peptide reactivities, is selected and used to determine the immunological identity of GA preparations. All cell lines are tested in triplicate samples for reactivity to 1, 3, and 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of each of a test preparation of GA and multiple Copaxone lots (as a reference standard), including a no antigen control and an MBP control (all in the presence of 2×10^5 mitomycin-treated autologous B-LCL/mL) by ATP proliferation assay. Multiple Copaxone reference lots are included in the assay, to provide multiple datasets, e.g., to account for lot-to-lot variation. For each cell line, the mean RLU at each concentration of the test preparation of GA is calculated and compared with the corresponding mean RLU at each concentration of the GA reference standard.

The mean RLU are plotted by GA concentration to obtain a dose-response curve and the slopes of the curves com-

pared. The data from the multiple reference lots are used to determine acceptable variation from the reference slope.

The test preparation of GA and the GA reference standards are confirmed to be immunologically identical based on a multiple-reference dose-response curve analysis.

Example IX. Determination of Immunological Identity Using a Panel of GA-Specific Human T-Cell Lines: Reference Repeat Dose-Response Curve Analysis

An assay panel of clonal GA-specific human T-cell lines, representing a range of MHC restrictions and non-canonical peptide reactivities, is selected and used to determine the immunological identity of GA preparations. All cell lines are tested in triplicate samples for reactivity to 1, 3, and 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of each of a test preparation of GA and a Copaxone lot (as a reference standard), including a no antigen control and an MBP control (all in the presence of 2×10^5 mitomycin-treated autologous B-LCL/mL) by ATP proliferation assay. Multiple samples of the same Copaxone reference lot are included in the assay, to provide repeat data, e.g., to account for assay variation. For each cell line, the mean RLU at each concentration of the test preparation of GA is calculated and compared with the corresponding mean RLU at each concentration of the GA reference standard.

The mean RLU are plotted by GA concentration to obtain a dose-response curve and the slopes of the curves compared. The reference lot repeat data are used to determine acceptable variation from the reference slope.

The test preparation of GA and the GA reference standard are confirmed to be immunologically identical based on a repeated reference dose-response curve analysis.

What is claimed is:

1. An assay panel comprising at least four glatiramer acetate (GA)-specific human T-cell lines, for use in determining whether a test preparation of GA and a GA reference standard are immunologically identical, wherein the assay panel comprises at least four different GA-specific human T-cell lines, each obtained from a GA-naïve donor, and wherein the at least four different GA-specific human T-cell lines include:

- a) a first GA-specific human T-cell line, wherein the first GA-specific human T-cell line is not reactive to a first non-canonical GA peptide;
- b) a second GA-specific human T-cell line, wherein the second GA-specific human T-cell line is reactive to the first non-canonical GA peptide;
- c) a third GA-specific human T-cell line, wherein the third GA-specific human T-cell line is not reactive to a second non-canonical GA peptide; and
- d) a fourth GA-specific human T-cell line, wherein the fourth GA-specific human T-cell line is reactive to the second non-canonical GA peptide.

2. The assay panel of claim 1, wherein each of the at least four GA-specific human T-cell lines has a different known GA response biomarker profile.

3. The assay panel of claim 1, wherein at least one of the at least four GA-specific human T-cell lines has a first known MHC restriction, and wherein at least one of the at least four GA-specific human T-cell lines has a second known MHC restriction that is different from the first known MHC restriction.

4. The assay panel of claim 1, wherein at least one of the at least four GA-specific human T-cell lines is a long-term T-cell line.

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5. The assay panel of claim 1, wherein at least one of the at least four GA-specific human T-cell lines is a clonal long-term GA-specific T-cell line.

6. The assay panel of claim 1, wherein at least one of the at least four GA-specific human T-cell lines has been maintained in culture for at least about four weeks prior to its use in determining whether the test preparation of GA and the GA reference standard are immunologically identical.

7. The assay panel of claim 6, wherein the maintenance in culture of the at least four long-term GA-specific human T-cell lines comprises recurrent restimulation with GA and autologous APC, in the absence of mitogen.

8. The assay panel of claim 7, wherein the at least four long-term GA-specific human T-cell lines have undergone at least 4 restimulations.

9. The assay panel of claim 8, wherein the at least four long-term GA-specific human T-cell lines has undergone at least 8 restimulations.

10. A method of determining whether a test preparation of glatiramer acetate and a GA reference standard are immunologically identical using the assay panel of claim 1, the method comprising:

- 1) incubating cells of each GA-specific human T-cell line in the assay panel with appropriate antigen presenting cells (APC);
- 2) stimulating cells in a first set of samples, the first set of samples comprising at least four samples of each of the at least four GA-specific human T-cell lines, each sample comprising a predetermined number of cells of each of the at least four GA-specific human T-cell lines incubated with APC in step (1), wherein each of the at least four samples of each T-cell line is stimulated with a different amount of GA, wherein the GA is the test preparation of GA;
- 3) separately stimulating cells in a second set of samples, the second set of samples comprising the same number of samples of each of the at least four GA-specific human T-cell lines as the first set of samples, each sample in the second set of samples comprising the same predetermined number of cells, of each of the at least four GA-specific human T-cell lines incubated with APC in step (1) as the samples in the first set of samples, wherein each sample in the second set of samples is stimulated with the same amount of GA used to stimulate each corresponding sample in the first set of samples in step (2), wherein the GA is a GA reference standard;
- 4) measuring at least one GA-elicited response in each sample of the first set of samples stimulated in step (2) and measuring the same at least one GA-elicited response in each sample of the second set of samples stimulated in step (3);
- 5) generating a dose response curve for each set of samples using the measurements obtained in step (4); and

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6) comparing the dose response curve for each set of samples stimulated with the test preparation of GA with the dose response curve for each corresponding set of samples stimulated with the GA reference standard; wherein there is no major deviation in the magnitude or shapes of the compared curves.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein the linear range of the compared dose response curves are not statistically different.

12. A method of determining whether a test preparation of glatiramer acetate and a GA reference standard are immunologically identical using the assay panel of claim 3, the method comprising:

- 1) incubating cells of each GA-specific human T-cell line in the assay panel with appropriate antigen presenting cells (APC);
- 2) stimulating cells in a first set of samples, the first set of samples comprising at least four samples of each of the at least four GA-specific human T-cell lines, each sample comprising a predetermined number of cells of each of the at least four GA-specific human T-cell lines incubated with APC in step (1), wherein each of the at least four samples of each T-cell line is stimulated with a different amount of GA, wherein the GA is the test preparation of GA;
- 3) separately stimulating cells in a second set of samples, the second set of samples comprising the same number of samples of each of the at least four GA-specific human T-cell lines as the first set of samples, each sample in the second set of samples comprising the same predetermined number of cells of each of the at least four GA-specific human T-cell lines incubated with APC in step (1) as the samples in the first set of samples, wherein each sample in the second set of samples is stimulated with the same amount of GA used to stimulate each corresponding sample in the first set of samples in step (2), wherein the GA is a GA reference standard;
- 4) measuring at least one GA-elicited response in each sample of the first set of samples stimulated in step (2) and measuring the same at least one GA-elicited response in each sample of the second set of samples stimulated in step (3);
- 5) generating a dose response curve for each set of samples using the measurements obtained in step (4); and
- 6) comparing the dose response curve for each set of samples stimulated with the test preparation of GA with the dose response curve for each corresponding set of samples stimulated with the GA reference standard; wherein there is no major deviation in the magnitude or shapes of the compared curves.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein the linear range of the compared dose response curves are not statistically different.

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